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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE

WITH

Annals of the College History

VOL. II.

v. 2, pt. 2

MAY, 1745—MAY, 1763

1745 - 1763

BY

FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A.

NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
1896

some legal business, and from 1781 to 1798 was clerk of the County Court.

In the Revolutionary struggle he sympathized heartily with his country, and in 1775 was one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety for the town. He was clerk of the Convention of the Committees of Safety for the County which met in Northampton on February 5, 1777.

He died in Northampton on December 19, 1799, in his 63d year. His wife died on August 30, 1824, in her 81st year. Their children were seven sons; the Rev. Joseph H. Breck (Y. C. 1818) was a grandson.

His estate was inventoried at $32,378.

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AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20, 45. *S. Clark*, Northampton Antiquities, 88, 283. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 216; ii, 251. Hunt Genealogy, 178–79.

HENRY BUSH was a son of Justus Bush, of Greenwich, Connecticut, who died in 1760.

At his father's death he was living in New Haven, but he then removed to Greenwich, where his death occurred in 1762. His last will, dated on June 8, and proved on November 12, 1762, leaves all his property to his younger brother William.

JAMES CHURCH was the youngest child of Captain James Church, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died in that part of the town which is now East Hartford, in July, 1751; his will directs that this son shall have a College education. The father was a native of Westfield, Massachusetts, and son of Richard and Elizabeth (Noble) Church, of Westfield, and of Colchester, Connecticut. The graduate's mother was Abigail, daughter of Captain

Caleb and Sarah (Foster, Moore, Long) Stanley, of Hartford. He was born about 1736.

He became a prominent merchant in Hartford, doing a large importing business. In the Revolutionary period he was openly on the patriotic side, and among other services was one of the committee of the pay-table appointed by the General Assembly in 1777.

He married Thankful Collier, on November 29, 1761; she was the eldest child of Daniel and Thankful (Marsh) Collier, of Hartford, and was born in May, 1738. He died in Hartford, from gout, on September 25, 1794, aged 58 years.

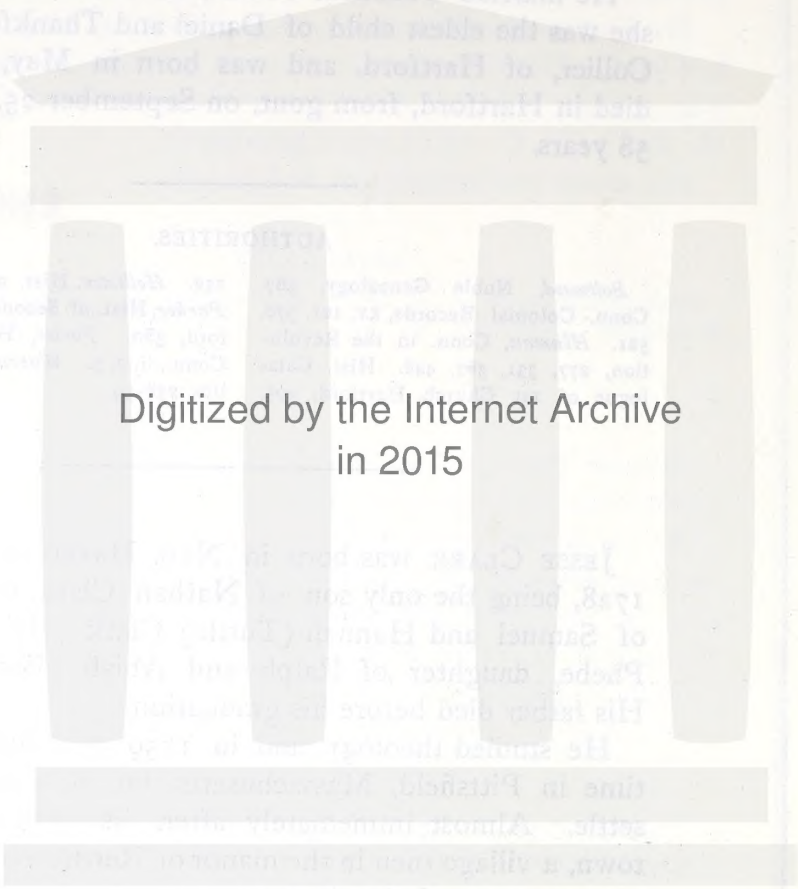
AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 567. Conn. Colonial Records, xv, 121, 370, 521. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 277, 331, 387, 448. Hist. Catalogue of 1st Church, Hartford, 205, 252. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 385. *Parker*, Hist. of Second Church, Hartford, 380. *Porter*, Hist. Notices of Conn., ii, 2, 3. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 238–39.

JESSE CLARK was born in New Haven on March 21, 1728, being the only son of Nathan Clark, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Tuttle) Clark; his mother was Phebe, daughter of Ralph and Abiah (Bassett) Lines. His father died before his graduation.

He studied theology, and in 1759 preached for a short time in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but was not called to settle. Almost immediately after, he went to Spencertown, a village then in the manor of Rensselaerwyck, in the western part of the present township of Austerlitz, Columbia County, New York, where he was ordained in 1760 as the first pastor of the Congregational Church, of which his classmate Martin took charge in 1780.

He continued to reside in Spencertown for many years, —probably until his death, which occurred not far from



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1800. He is said to have contracted intemperate habits in later life. He is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1814.

AUTHORITIES.

Hough, Gazetteer of N. Y. State. 236. 160. Tuttle Genealogy, 2.
J. E. A. Smith, Hist. of Pittsfield, i,

GEORGE COLTON, the youngest son of the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Y. C. 1710), of West Hartford, Connecticut, by his second wife, Elizabeth Pitkin, was born in West Hartford on July 11, 1736.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 3, 1758. In 1762 he was preaching in Hartland, Connecticut. He was ordained on November 9, 1763, pastor of the Congregational Church of Bolton, in Tolland County, fourteen miles east of Hartford. Here he spent the rest of his life, dying in office on June 27, 1812, in the 76th year of his age, and the 49th of his ministry. During this time 285 members were added to the church on profession of their faith.

In appearance he was very striking, being six feet seven inches in height, and very thin, and wearing the ancient clerical costume, with cocked hat and enormous white wig. He was noted in the neighborhood for his taciturnity and eccentricities, but was revered withal for his evident deep piety and earnestness. A copy of his portrait is preserved in Memorial Hall, Hartford. He was eminently devoted to missions, was influential in the formation and support of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and having no children bequeathed to it his homestead. His salary was £80 a year, and 30 cords of wood; and though he received most of his salary in labor and goods, such was his economy that he was esteemed as one of the more wealthy of his ministerial brethren.

He married on October 7, 1766, Rhoda, third daughter of John and Eunice (Colton) Ely, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. She died on March 5, 1786, at the age of 40.

After her death he married Martha, widow of Judah Strong, of Bolton, and daughter of Saul and Martha (Churchill) Alvord, of the same town. She was born on June 28, 1747, and died on March 25, 1817, in her 70th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 3d ed., 253. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, ii, 1481. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 50. *Ely*, Nathaniel Ely and his Descendants, 18. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 59. Magazine of Amer. Hist., v, 383. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 180. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190: vi, 62.

Shubael Conant was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on the 10th of August, 1739, being the eldest son of Judge Shubael Conant (Y. C. 1732) by his second marriage with Ruth Conant. Two brothers were graduated here in 1765 and 1776.

He was a farmer in his native town, serving also in various town offices, and especially as Clerk of the Probate Court, of which his father was for some years Judge.

He died in Mansfield in June, 1794, in his 55th year. His estate was bequeathed to his widow, and to his brother and nephews and nieces.

He married Anna, third daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Storrs) Aspenwall, of Woodstock and Windham, Connecticut, who was born on October 26, 1748, and died in the early part of the year 1807.

AUTHORITIES.

Conant Family, 197. *Weaver*, Hist. of Ancient Windham, 47.

HENDRIK CUYLER, the fourth child and third son of Cornelis and Catharina (Schuyler) Cuyler, was born in Albany, on August 15, 1735. His oldest brother was graduated here in 1748.

He died near Albany, in 1803, aged 68 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Force, Amer. Archives, 5th series, i, 889. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, iv, 79. *Pearson*, Genealogies of First Settlers in Albany, 36.

TIMOTHY DANIELSON was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, on December 6, 1733. His father, John Danielson, was one of the early settlers in that town (at least as early as 1724), and is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, though he may perhaps have been the son of the James Danielson, from Scotland, who settled in that part of Killingly, Connecticut, known as Danielsonville. John Danielson's wife was Margaret Mighell, of Brimfield, and Timothy was their third son and fourth child.

He studied theology, and also taught school in his native town, but finally settled there as a trader. He was a Representative in the Provincial Legislature from 1766 to 1773, and identified himself there and at home with the patriotic party. In May, 1774, he was chosen to membership in the Governor's Council, and was one of those whose names were rejected by General Gage. In September he was chairman of a convention of delegates from the towns of Hampshire County to concert measures for resistance. He was a member of the three Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, held in 1774–75, and took an important part in their work.

At an earlier period he had held the rank of Colonel in the militia, and now he was put in command of a regiment raised in Hampshire County, and served with it at the siege of Boston. On January 30, 1776, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and was engaged in recruiting soldiers and forwarding supplies to the army.

He also served as a Representative in the State Legislature in 1776 and 1777, and was then advanced to the Governor's Council, of which he was a member from 1778 to 1786. He was an influential member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution in 1779–80; and by common report he was one of the leading spirits in the western section of the State during all the Revolutionary period. On December 1, 1777, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County, and he continued in that office until 1790. There is a tradition, illustrating his herculean size and strength, that during the Shays Rebellion, finding the steps of the building where he was to hold court occupied by men who were disposed to prevent his entrance, he took a man in each hand and thus pushing the crowd apart made his way to the Court room.

He died on the 19th of September, 1791, when under 58 years of age. His estate was appraised at £1658, and included a library of forty volumes.

General Danielson married on November 26, 1761, Beulah Winchester, by whom he had two daughters. He next married Elizabeth Sikes, whose children were two sons and a daughter, all under age at his death. The sons were lieutenants in the army and navy respectively, and both died in early life, unmarried. Mrs. Danielson was left a young widow with a considerable estate, and married again, on August 21, 1792, Captain William Eaton, who afterwards had a distinguished career as General of the American forces in the war against Tripoli. He died in Brimfield, in 1811, and Mrs. Eaton died in Auburn, N. Y., in 1830, at the age of 63.

A few of General Danielson's letters, written in 1776, are printed in Force's American Archives, 5th series, vol. 3.

AUTHORITIES.

Bradford, N. E. Biographical Notices, 133–34. Hist. of Brimfield (1879), 41–45, 55, 83, 187–88, 228–32, 256, 315–16, 393–96. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 210, 220, 222; ii, 20–27. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 209. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, ix, 132–33. [*Prentiss*,] Life of Gen. Wm. Eaton, 14.

JEREMIAH DAY was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on January 25, 1736–37. His father, Thomas Day, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Merrick) Day, of Springfield, Mass., went to Colchester in his boyhood, and became a farmer there, but removed to Sharon, Connecticut, about 1755. Jeremiah was his third son and fourth child, by his second wife, Mary Welles, of Colchester.

After he left College he taught a school in Sharon until the 1st of December, 1757, when he began the study of divinity with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, in Bethlehem, Connecticut. After a year and a half's study, some modest doubts as to his qualifications for the ministry led him to return to school-teaching. In this employment he spent at this time about two years in Kingston, New York, besides teaching elsewhere. In January, 1763, his only surviving brother died, and bequeathed him a valuable farm on Sharon Mountain (in the present town of Ellsworth), upon which he then settled. In the same year he married Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant John and Jane (Lewis) Mills of the adjoining town of Kent, whose sister was already married to his classmate Bordwell. Having a taste for mathematical and ethical studies, he divided his time between books and agricultural labor. He also discharged the duty of selectman of the town, and in October, 1766, and May, 1767, was a deputy to the General Assembly of the Colony.

His wife died on August 25, 1767, leaving an only child, twelve days old; under the influence of this bereavement, he renewed his theological studies, under the guidance of the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith (Y. C. 1751), of Sharon, and was immediately licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers, on September 29, 1767. After preaching in Danbury and elsewhere he went in September, 1769, to the parish of New Preston (then in New Milford, but since 1779 in the township of Washington), Connecticut, where he was ordained as

pastor by the Litchfield Consociation on January 31, 1770, with a salary of £70,—the larger part of which was ordinarily paid in goods or in labor. The sermon on this occasion was preached by his theological instructor, and was afterwards published.

In October of the same year he married Lucy Wood, of Danbury. Early in November his three-years' old son was killed by the kick of a horse. His second wife died on August 16, 1771, leaving no children.

On October 7, 1772, he was married the third time to Abigail, second daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Ferris) Noble, of Kent, and widow of the Rev. Sylvanus Osborn (Coll. N. J. 1754), late pastor of the Congregational Church in what is now the town of Warren, then a parish in Kent. She bore him four sons, and a daughter who died in infancy.

In 1776, "being willing," as he wrote, "to contribute my proportion towards the public expenses, and to encourage the glorious cause in which we are engaged," he relinquished £5 of his salary, and this arrangement continued until his death.

His health continued good until the summer of 1797, when his constitution was undermined by an attack of erysipelas. After that, though in failing health, he was able to meet all his duties until a few weeks before his death, which occurred, from dropsy, on September 12, 1806, in his 70th year. His widow died on June 1, 1810, in her 70th year. Three of their sons were graduates of Yale (1795, 1797, and 1803), and the eldest became Professor and President.

Mr. Day exhibited the same characteristics of gravity, judiciousness, calmness, and self-restraint, which were so conspicuous in his more distinguished son. He was about six feet in height, of large frame, and of uncommon physical strength. He was a solemn and impressive preacher, and over one hundred persons were added to his church during his ministry. His advice was much sought in

ecclesiastical matters by his associates. He was deeply interested in the missionary efforts of his day, and made two extended tours (in 1788 and 1794) for personal labor among the new settlements. His estate was valued at $6917.

He published :—

1. The ability of God to restrain sin, in a way consistent with the liberty of the creature.—A Sermon [from Psalms lxxvi, 10] delivered at Bethlem, January 4, 1774, before the Reverend Association of Litchfield County. . . New-Haven, 1774. 8°, pp. 31.
[*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

2. The Divine Right of Infant Baptism, Concisely proved from the Holy Scriptures, and Objections answered. A Sermon [from Hebr. vi, 2]. Litchfield, 1790. 8°, pp. 43.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Written in a very clear and cogent style.

He also published two sermons, from Luke x, 42, on "Religion the one Thing needful" (pp. 315–45), in a volume of "Sermons on Important Subjects" (Hartford, 1797. 8°).

He was also one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine from its establishment in 1800 until his death.

He preached in September, 1791, the *Concio ad clerum*, which was annually delivered at the season of the Yale Commencement; his subject was the Eternal Pre-existence of the World, but the discourse was not published.

After his health had begun to fail he was invited to preach the annual election Sermon; but was obliged to decline.

He wrote several poems of considerable length, but so far as can be learned none were printed.

Two months after his death a brief but discriminating memoir of his life was contributed to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine by his friend and neighbor, the Rev. Azel Backus (Y. C. 1787), of Bethlehem, Connecticut; and in 1849 his son, the Hon. Thomas Day, furnished another sketch, based upon this, for Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

AUTHORITIES.

A. Backus, in Conn. Evangelical Magazine, vii, 212–16. *Boardman*, Dedication Sermon in New-Preston, 22–23. *Boltwood*, Noble Genealogy, 47, 64–65. Day Genealogy, 2d ed., 15, 19–20. *T. Day*, in Sprague's Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 688–93. New Englander, xxvi, 693–94. *E. Robinson*, Memoir of Rev. W. Robinson, 202. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 74–75.

Jesse Denison, third son of Captain John Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Edward and Mercy Denison, was baptized on September 4, 1737. His mother was Mary, daughter of Dr. James Noyes, and sister of James Noyes (Y. C. 1726). In July of his Senior year he was expelled from College on a charge of stealing money from a classmate; he was, however, admitted to a degree in 1757, but his rank in the class, which was previously sixteenth, was not restored to him.

His father was a prominent business man in Stonington, and largely interested in the West-India trade. The son took a share in this business, and married, on January 24, 1759, his third cousin, Mary, second daughter of Avery and Thankful (Williams) Denison, of Stonington, and a daughter was born there in February, 1765. Shortly after that date Jesse Denison took his family to St. Eustatius, one of the West-India islands, to reside, but the climate proved unfriendly, and he died there, leaving two daughters,—the younger born in the West Indies. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1772. His widow married Dr. Richard Boscawen, of Kingston, Jamaica, and died in December, 1773. In the notices of her death, her first husband is called "Captain" Denison.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, George Denison's Descendants, 101–03, 178. Conn. Gazette, March 11, 1774. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Congregational Church in Stonington, 240; and MS letter, Nov. 13, 1882.

Ephraim Fitch was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was baptized on May 16, 1736.

He studied theology and was still a candidate for the ministry in 1761, at which date he was living in Egremont, a newly incorporated district in Berkshire County,

Massachusetts, where he continued to be prominent in civil life for upwards of thirty years. In 1767 he was a delegate to the General Court of the Province from Sheffield and Egremont, jointly; and he represented Egremont alone in 1778, 1781, and 1788 to 1791 inclusive. He was one of the six original members of the Congregational Church formed in Egremont in 1770. He was a delegate to the Berkshire County Congress which met at Stockbridge in July, 1774, and took a firm stand for the liberties of the country. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as 1781, and as Justice of the Peace and Quorum by 1784. He was a member of the Convention of 1779–80 which framed the State Constitution, and also of the Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

About 1792 or 3 he removed to "Fitch Hill," in the town of Oxford, Chenango County, New York, where he subsequently resided.

On August 18, 1807, he executed a deed, dividing his estate among his children and grandchildren; and he probably died soon after, though his name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue until 1823.

A son, John, lived in Oxford, and had a large family of children, one of whom, Octavius (born 1802, died 1869), became a Presbyterian minister.

AUTHORITIES.

D. L. Follett, MS. letters, Dec. 21 and 26, 1885. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, i, 136. *H. C. Warner*, MS. letter, Dec. 3, 1885.

Amos Hallam, the eldest child of John Hallam of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Amos and Phebe (Greenman) Hallam, of Stonington, was born in that town on August 26, 1738. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Captain Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Noyes, of Stonington.

He settled in his native town as a merchant and there married on October 18, 1758, Desire, daughter of Thomas and Thankful (Denison) Stanton; one of her elder sisters had already married Giles Russell (Y. C. 1751). Their children were seven sons and two daughters, who were born in Stonington from 1759 to 1776. He died in Stonington on January 3, 1816, in his 78th year, leaving an estate valued at $10,400. His widow died on August 6, 1825, in her 92d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stanton Family, 43, 482, 487. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Congregational Church in Stonington, 242, 252, 254; and MS. Letters, Nov. 30 and Dec. 18, 1893.

HARDING JONES is said by President Stiles to have been "descended of an honorable and opulent Family in [Newbern,] North Carolina"; and the same author, who was his tutor in College, testified of him that "Gravity and Sobriety were his natural characteristics—addicted to no Vice—a man of Probity and Virtue."

On October 17, 1756, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Captain (afterwards Colonel and Judge) John Whiting (Y. C. 1726), of Middletown and Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had one son and one daughter. He was naturally of a slender constitution, and after a long struggle with consumption he died at Newport on April 15, 1759, at the age of 20. The remarks made by Dr. Stiles at the funeral are preserved among his papers in the Yale Library.

The widow married a Mr. Ellis, of Newbern, North Carolina, and was living there as late as 1771. The daughter married in 1779 Governor Nash of North Carolina, and had a son who was graduated at Princeton and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Jones's mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, survived him, being then a widow for a second time; she wrote to Dr.

Stiles in March, 1761, that she had made arrangements to publish, at Newbern, his funeral sermon on her son, but it is doubtful if she carried out her intention.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Geneal. Notes, 335. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Letters, folio, i, 338, 353. Vital Records of R. I., iv, p. 3, 20; viii, 447, 468.

Eliphalet Leonard, fifth child and second son of Ebenezer and Martha (Miller) Leonard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Dumbleton) Leonard, of Springfield, was born in the parish of West Springfield on December 28, 1733.

He resided in West Springfield, where he married on July 14, 1764, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Chapin) Horton, who died on May 30, 1773, at the age of 43. Her children were a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son.

He next married, on June 1, 1775, Mary Pierpont, of Brookline.

His son removed from West Springfield to Gill, forty miles northwards, about 1804, and there the father died in February, 1821, in his 88th year.

He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from the period of the Revolution until 1806.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxix, 55. *Sprague*, Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 73–74. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 283, 286, 293.

Edmund Lewis, third son of Colonel Edmond Lewis, Junior, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Colonel and Deacon Edmund and Hannah (Beach) Lewis, was born in that town on January 4, 1733–34. His

mother was Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Stephen and Sarah (Nichols) Burritt, of Stratford.

He probably lived in that part of Stratford, which is now the township of Huntington.

He married on October 23, 1757, Martha Leonard, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, an elder sister (born 1730) of his classmate.

He is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates, issued in the fall of 1760.

AUTHORITIES.

Lewis Letter, iii, 73, 85. *Orcutt*, –38. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 283. Hist. of Stratford, i, 341; ii, 1168, 1237

Job Lyman, the seventh son, and the youngest of ten children of Captain Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on September 21, 1736.

His brother Isaac had graduated here in 1747, and had settled in the ministry in York, Maine. Job studied medicine, and also settled in York, where he continued until his death, on March 29, 1791, in his 55th year. His tombstone describes him as "Eminent as a physician, beloved and respected as a father and friend."

He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for a few years from August, 1770.

He married Abigail, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Moulton, of York, who died on January 22, 1808, in her 63d year. Their children were eight daughters and three sons. The eldest son followed his father's profession in York, and the youngest became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 324. *Coleman*, Lyman Geneal., 309, 388.

EBENEZER MARTIN, the second son of Ebenezer Martin, of Canada Parish, in Windham, now in the township of Hampton, Connecticut, by his second wife, Jerusha, daughter of William Durge, or Durkee, was born on March 31, 1732.

He studied divinity, and on October 11, 1758, was invited to settle on a salary of £55, in the plantation known as Township No. 4, afterwards incorporated as Becket, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. A church of five members was organized on December 28, and he was ordained as its pastor on February 23, 1759. The first meeting-house was built in 1762. He was dismissed on October 12, 1764, partly in consequence of some troubles that had arisen in connection with non-resident ownership of the town lands, and partly (it has been reported) in consequence of some indiscretions of his.

After this he returned to the place of his birth, and in 1767 the Eastern Association of New-London County Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Groton. Later in the same year he was invited to preach for the winter in Westford, a new parish lately erected in the town of Ashford, in his native county. A church was gathered there on February 11, 1768, and a formal call to the pastorate was given him on February 15. The salary offered was at first £60 a year, to be gradually raised to £70, one-half to be paid in produce. The membership of the church was fifty-five, and Mr. Martin was installed on June 15. In 1772 he was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly of the Colony, as an insolvent debtor, for relief from the danger of imprisonment. He was then in deep poverty. He obtained with some difficulty a regular dismission from his pastoral charge in 1776 or 1777.

From 1780 to 1787 he preached to the congregation in Spencertown (now Austerlitz), New York, of which his classmate Clark had been pastor. Thence he went, after

a short interval, to the township of Scipio, in Cayuga County. In later years he resided and preached in Saratoga and Chemung Counties, and in Towanda, Pennsylvania. The closing years of his life were spent in Broome County, New York, where he died, in the town of Union, on September 5, 1795, in his 64th year.

He married very early, Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Plumb (baptized May, 1738), of Milford, Connecticut, by whom he had seven children. She was living after he removed to Spencertown,

He left in Windham County, the place of his longest settled pastorate, the reputation of being an able man, but of impairing his influence by indiscretions and oddities, both of speech and action.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, vii, 32-35. Congregational Quarterly, i, 268–69. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 37–38, 110–12. *Field*, etc., Hist. of Berkshire County, 308. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 472. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 24.

Samuel Mather was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on June 10, 1737, the third child and eldest son of Dr. Samuel Mather (Y. C. 1726).

He studied his father's profession, under his instruction, and began the practice of medicine and surgery in Westfield, Mass., in 1759, and there married Grace Moseley in 1761. She was probably a daughter of David and Margaret (Dewey) Mandsley, or Moseley, of Westfield, and born there on May 16, 1739. He soon obtained an extensive practice, and came to be considered as skilful a physician as any in the old county of Hampshire. In February, 1762, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and during the latter period of his life was a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. He was also town-clerk and treasurer for a series of years in early life. Later he was rep-

resentative in the Legislature, and Judge of the County Court, from about 1780 to 1800.

He held the last-named office during the Shays Rebellion, and also acted as surgeon when the insurgents were dispersed at Springfield, and with his own hands dressed the wounds of the injured. "His whole life was filled up with uncommon activity and untiring zeal in the cause of his country, his family, and his God."

He died in Westfield, on December 17, 1808, in his 72d year. His wife died on December 20, 1800, in her 62d year.

His children were four daughters and five sons; the eldest son was graduated here in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 113, 139–40. *J. Mather*, Mather Genealogy, 37, 74–75. *H. E. Mather*, Mather Genealogy, 331.

William Roe Miner, third son of Clement and Abigail (Roe?) Miner, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Saxton) Miner, of the same town, was born there on March 7, 1735–36, and was baptized in the First Church, on March 14.

He held a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the militia from 1758 to 1763.

He died in 1780, aged 44 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Wheeler, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 206, 215, 221–22.

John Owen was the only surviving son of the Rev. John Owen, who is said to have been a native of Braintree, Massachusetts; he was a graduate of Harvard College in 1723, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Groton, Connecticut, in 1727, and died there

toward the end of his son's first year in College. His mother was Anna, younger daughter of Deacon James Morgan of Groton, who died in his infancy. By his father's second marriage in 1744 (when he was about eight years old) to Mary Fitch, widow of the Rev. James Hillhouse, of New London, he became step-brother of James A. Hillhouse (Y. C. 1749), who was the tutor to whose care his class throughout their College course was especially assigned.

Upon graduation he settled in New London, where he secured at once the position of Master of the Free-Grammar School, in which he remained for almost forty years, or until 1795. In this capacity "Master Owen," as he was universally called, seldom had less than a hundred, and often more than a hundred and twenty scholars under his tuition; he was a peculiar character, but successful in his vocation.

He was also town or city clerk from 1781 until his death, which occurred in New London, on March 30, 1801, at the age of 65 years. His estate was valued at $1810.

He married, on June 21, 1767, Mary, second daughter of Captain Caleb and Mary (Moore) Douglass, of New London, who bore him five sons and eight daughters, and died on July 18, 1787, in her 42d year. He next married, on January 15, 1789, Elizabeth Rogers, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She also was a teacher, and after his death kept a primary school in New London for some years.

A life-like engraving from a portrait of Master Owen is given in volume 2 of the Records and Papers of the New London County Historical Society.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of New London, 418–419, 622, 667. Conn. Journal, April 9, 1801. Douglas Genealogy, 85. Morgan Genealogy, 29. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 70. New London County Hist. Society, Papers, ii, 117, 119.

CHANDLER ROBBINS, the second child of the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harvard 1729), of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Chandler) Robbins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Branford, on August 13, 1738. His mother was Hannah, only daughter of Dr. Isaac and Rebecca (Dickerman) Foote, of Northford parish, in (North) Branford, His elder brother was a member of the next lower class in College, and died a few months before graduating; his younger brother was graduated in 1760.

He resided for a time, as a student of theology, with the Rev; James Sproat (Y. C. 1741), of Guilford, and was recommended by him to the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon, as a teacher for the Indian School which he was then establishing. From Lebanon he went to the Rev. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlehem, for further theological training. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1759.

Mr. Sproat had declined in 1757 a call from the First Congregational Church in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and as they still remained without a pastor, he now recommended Mr. Robbins to them; who gave such satisfaction that he was called to settle there on October 30, 1759, with an annual salary of £100. He accepted the call, and was ordained on January 30, 1760, his father preaching the sermon on that occasion, which was printed. He died in office, after a long and distressing illness, on June 30, 1799, aged nearly 61 years.

He married in 1761 Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Prince, of Boston, and reported to be a niece of the well-known annalist, Rev. Thomas Prince; but this relationship is not proved.

She died in Brattleborough, Vt., on September 12, 1800, in her 60th year, and the sermon preached by her husband's successor, the Rev. James Kendall, the Sabbath

after her interment, was published. Their children were six sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters lived to old age. Two sons were graduates of Harvard College (1782 and 1798), one of whom as well as one non-graduate became ministers. The youngest son was the father of the Rev. Dr. Chandler Robbins (Harvard 1829), of Boston.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Edinburgh University in August, 1792, and by Dartmouth College in the same year.

A sermon delivered at Plymouth a fortnight after his death by one of his nearest ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Dr. William Shaw (Harvard 1762), of Marshfield, was published; and in an appendix was given a sketch of the life and character of Dr. Robbins, said to be written by the Hon. Joshua Thomas (Harvard 1772), one of his parishioners.

His nephew, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins (Y. C. 1796), contributed a brief letter concerning him, written in 1852, to Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit. He emphasizes his uncle's great urbanity of manner, joined with remarkable simplicity, and the integrity and symmetry of his character. He was held in high esteem as a preacher, and inasmuch as his sermons were apt to be practical rather than doctrinal, and both expressed and delivered with peculiar felicity, he succeeded in holding together his parish—one of the largest in the Commonwealth, embracing in 1795 not less than 2500 souls—though a considerable number, including some of the highest standing in the community, were decidedly out of sympathy with his theological views, which were strictly Calvinistic. In 1794 a movement was undertaken for the secession of the dissatisfied portion of the congregation, which was, however, checked; but after Dr. Robbins's death, under the leadership of his successor, the old church became identified with the Unitarian denomination.

His publications were the following :—

1. The Ways of God vindicated.—A Sermon [from Ps. xviii, 30] Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elisabeth Watson of Plimouth. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 42.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

2. The Character of Dorcas considered and improved.—A Sermon [from Acts ix, 36–37] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Lydia Hovey, of Plimouth. Boston, 1771. 8°, pp. 35.

[*B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

3. To please Christ, the great Business of a Gospel Minister.—A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 4] Preached January 29th, 1772. At the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Lemuel LeBaron, . . in Rochester. Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*

Mr. LeBaron was a Yale graduate (1768), whose sister was the wife of Mr. Robbins's younger brother.

4. A Reply to some Essays Lately published by John Cotton, Esq.; (of Plymouth) Relating to Baptism. Wherein it is attempted to shew, That the Practice of Persons owning the Covenant, . . and enjoying Baptism for their Children, while they neglect to come to the Lord's Supper, is unscriptural and of dangerous tendency. Also, A Vindication of the Author from several injurious Aspersions contained in Mr. Cotton's Remarks on some Letters that passed relative to this Point. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. viii, 76.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Cotton, a layman in Mr. Robbins's church, who had formerly been in the ministry, and a contemporary of Mr. Robbins's father in College, had just published these Essays, in which he had included two private letters (pp. 33–38, 48–50) written to him by Mr. Robbins in April, 1772. Mr. Robbins had at first practiced the Halfway Covenant, but had proposed its discontinuance to his church in 1770. His argument is a strong presentation.

5. Some Brief Remarks on a Piece published by John Cotton, Esq. . Entitled "The general Practice of the Churches in New-England relating to Baptism, further vindicated. . " Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 27. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Robbins's contributions to this controversy are candid and dignified; the same cannot be said of the tracts by his antagonist.

6. A Sermon [from 2 Chron. xii, 12]. Preached before His Excellency Jonh [*sic*] Hancock, . . . May 25, 1791. Being the day of General Election. Boston, 1791. 8°, pp. 51.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

7. An Address [based on Daniel ii, 20–21], delivered at Plymouth, on the 24th day of January, 1793, to the Inhabitants of that Town; assembled to celebrate the victories of the French Republic, over their invaders. . Boston, 1793. 4°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. M. H. S.*

8. A Sermon [from Psalms lxxvii, 11] preached at Plymouth, December 22, 1793; being the Anniversary of the Landing of our Ancestors in that place, in 1620. . With some enlargements. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 56.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

The same. Stockbridge, 1796. 16°, pp. 46.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

In the Sermon are included valuable extracts from the church records, and a graphic sketch of the early Pilgrim history.

9. A Century Sermon [from 1 Sam. xx, 3], preached at Kingston, in the County of Plymouth, April 2d, 1794; at the special desire of Mr. Ebenezer Cobb, who, on that Day, arrived to the Age of one hundred Years. . . Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

10. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 26], preached at the general Convention of Congregational Ministers in Boston, May 29, 1794. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

It is noticeable that, although the Convention included those of Unitarian tendencies, the sermon was a particularly earnest and outspoken exhortation to fidelity in doctrinal orthodoxy.

11. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 1], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, . . in Hallowell, (District of Maine) August 12th, 1795. Hallowell, 1795. 8°, pp. 31.

[*Brown. C. H. S. M. H. S.*

12. A Discourse [from Prov. xvii, 17] delivered before the Humane Society of . . Massachusetts, at their Semi-annual meeting, June 14th, 1796. Boston, 1796. 8°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The sermon is included in the first 24 pages of the pamphlet, the remainder being an Appendix describing the work of the Society.

13. A Sermon [from Luke ix, 60], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Ward Cotton, to the Pastoral Care of the First Church and Society in Boylston, June 6, 1797. Worcester, 1797. 8°, pp. 34. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Brown. Y. C.*

Dr. Robbins's Sermon occupies only the first 22 pages.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iii, 257–62. Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 146, 156. *Bridgman*, Inscriptions on Grave Stones in Conn. Valley, 199. Conn. Journal, July 17, 1799. *Davis*, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, pt. i, 101; ii, 218. *Goodwin*, Foote Genealogy, 186. *Kendall*, Semi-Centennial Sermon, 8–9. *Kingman*, Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, 82, 85. Mass. Hist. Society Collections, iv, 132; xiii, 198–99. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 87. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 573–75. *Thacher*, Hist. of Plymouth, 186–93, 285–89.

Elnathan Rosseter, twin-brother of the following, the two being the youngest of eight children of the Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter (Y. C. 1718) and Hannah (White) Rosseter, was born on July 3, 1739, and was baptized by his father in his church in Stonington, Connecticut, on July 8.

He was married by the Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, on February 1, 1767, to Mercy Coleman, but appears to have had no children.

He was clerk of the Probate Court in Stonington from June 26, 1770, to January 4, 1785. He was also one of the Selectmen of the town for six years, 1770–76.

He died in Stonington, in 1798, at the age of 59.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 337–38. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 224, 255; and MS. letter, Dec. 18, 1893.

JOHN COTTON ROSSETER, twin-brother of the foregoing, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, on July 3, 1739.

He was married by the Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, on October 20, 1765, to Phebe, daughter of Nathan and Phebe Palmer of that town, and had four daughters and ten sons.

He does not appear to have filled any public station other than that of Clerk of the First Ecclesiastical Society (of which his father had been pastor) from 1769 until 1794.

He died in Stonington, on February 9, 1798, in his 59th year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 337–38. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Church, Stonington, 224, 244, 255; and MS. Letter, Dec. 18, 1893.

WINTHROP SALTONSTALL was born in New London, Connecticut, on June 10, 1737, being the fourth child and second son of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725) and Rebecca (Winthrop) Saltonstall.

He spent his life in his native town, in earlier years holding office as Register of the Court of Admiralty. He served as a representative in the General Assembly in the session of October, 1777. When New London received a charter as a city in 1784, he was chosen an alderman, and continued in office until 1806. He was also Clerk of the Courts of the County until 1809.

He died in New London, on July 11, 1811, in his 75th year.

He was married by the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming (Y. C. 1745), on April 17, 1764, to Anne eldest daughter of his first cousin, Mary (Winthrop) Wanton, and of her husband Joseph Wanton, an opulent merchant of Newport, Rhode Island, and afterwards Governor of that Colony. She died in 1784, at the age of 50.

Their children were three daughters and two sons. The younger son was graduated at this College in 1793; and one daughter was the mother of the Rev. Drs. Thomas W. and Gurdon S. Coit (Y. C. 1821 and 1828).

AUTHORITIES.

J. R. Bartlett, Hist. of the Wanton Family, 23–24, 149. *Bond*, Genealogies of Watertown, 925–26. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 198, 531, 619. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 130. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 305.

Daniel Sherwood, son of Daniel Sherwood, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born on November 20, 1735.

He lived at Greenfield Hill in Fairfield, and died there on April 5, 1819, in his 84th year.

He married, on January 28, 1760, in Fairfield, Abigail, second daughter of John and Sarah (Couch) Andrews, of Fairfield, who died on December 27, 1793, at the age of 57. Their children were eight sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Schenck, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 350.

John Smalley, third son of Benjamin Smalley, by his second wife, Mary Baker, was born in the North parish of Lebanon, Connecticut, then called Lebanon Crank, but now included in the township of Columbia, on June 4, 1734. His father was a weaver, who is said to have been a native of England, but this is doubtful.

He was at first apprenticed to a trade, but his pastor, the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, perceiving his promise, gave him a preparation for College. While in College his father lost his little property, by becoming surety for others, and it was only through the assistance of his tutor, Mr. Stiles (afterwards President), that he was able to continue his studies.

Soon after taking his first degree he began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, of Bethlem, Connecticut, and in May, 1757, he was licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers. At this time he was living with his widowed mother in Cornwall, Connecticut. In December, 1757, he was invited to preach as a candidate to the ecclesiastical society lately incorporated in the old town of Farmington, Connecticut, by the name of New Britain, which became the second society in Berlin when that town was created in 1786, and so continued until New Britain was made a town in 1850. On April 19, 1758, he was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the church of sixty-eight members, organized on that day, in the New Britain parish. He continued to discharge the duties of his office without interruption for upwards of fifty years, or until the autumn of 1808. He had already, on reaching the age of seventy, proposed to his people to retire, but had yielded to their wishes in retaining his post. A colleague pastor was called in December, 1809, and settled in February, 1810; and Dr. Smalley still preached occasionally until September, 1813. His remaining years were passed in the quiet of his own home, and were occupied diligently with reading. In the latter part of May, 1820, he was prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and after lingering about nine days in great feebleness, expired on June 1, at the age of 86 years.

A brief biographical sketch, written by his colleague, the Rev. Newton Skinner (Y. C. 1804), was printed in the Christian Spectator for July, 1825; and reminiscences by two of his ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Dr. Calvin Chapin (Y. C. 1788) and the Rev. Royal Robbins (Y. C. 1806) are preserved in Dr. Sprague's Annals.

He married, on April 24, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Peter and Anne (Gunn) Garnsey, of Bethlem, but originally from Milford, Connecticut. She died on October 10, 1808, at the age of 68. Their children were six daughters, two of whom died in infancy; of the others,

the eldest married the Rev. Isaac Porter (Y. C. 1788), the second married Roger Whittlesey (Y. C. 1787), and the third married the Rev. Israel B. Woodward (Y. C. 1789).

His publications were :—

1. The Consistency of the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Gospel; with his inexcusable Guilt is not complying with it, illustrated and confirmed :—In two Discourses, on John vith, 44th. Hartford: M.DCC.LXIX. 8vo, pp. 71.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

Reprinted in Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 71.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

Also in England, 1793. 8°, pp. 58. [*Y. C.*

These discourses are also said to have been translated into German, and published in Germany.

2. Eternal Salvation on no Account a Matter of just Debt; or, Full Redemption, not interfering with free Grace.—A Sermon [from Rom. iii, 24], delivered at Wallingford, By particular Agreement, with special Reference to the Murryan Controversy. Hartford, M.DCC.LXXXV. 8vo, pp. 30. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. The Law in all respects satisfied by our Saviour, in regard to those only who belong to him; or, None but Believers saved, through the all-sufficient Satisfaction of Christ.—A second Sermon [from Rom. x, 4], Preached at Wallingford, with a View to the Universalists. Hartford, M.DCC.LXXXVI. 8vo, pp. 32.

[*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. The Perfection of the Divine Law; and its Usefulness for the Conversion of Souls. A Sermon [from Ps. xix, 7], delivered in the College-Chapel, in New-Haven, on the Morning after the Commencement, A.D. 1787. N.-H., 1787. 8°, pp. 25.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

As in all of Dr. Smalley's writings, the style is peculiarly downright and vigorous.

5. On the Evils of a Weak Government.—A Sermon [from Isa. iii, 4, 5], preached on the General Election at Hartford, May 8, 1800. Hartford: 1800. 8vo, pp. 51.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. Mass. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. Sermons, on a number of Connected Subjects; in which an attempt is made to explain the leading Principles of Revealed Religion. . Hartford, 1803. 8°, pp. 436.

[*A. A. S. Andover. B. Ath. Brown. Y. C.*

Contains twenty-three sermons, all previously unpublished.

7. Sermons, on various subjects, Doctrinal and Practical; together with an Appendix, containing Brief Remarks on certain Late Innovations in Divinity. Middletown, 1814. 8°, pp. 426.
[*Andover. Y. C.*

Contains twenty-five sermons, all previously unpublished excepting one (No. 5 in this list). The Appendix is a criticism of views expressed by his former pupil, the Rev. Dr. Nathanael Emmons.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the above list, were reprinted (pp. 1–170) in a duodecimo volume published by George Forman, of New York, in 1811, with the title, "Sermons, Essays, and Extracts, by various authors; selected with special respect to the great Doctrine of the Atonement"; and Nos. 2 and 3 were again reprinted (pp. 43–85) in the volume on "The Atonement," edited by Professor Edwards A. Park in 1859.

He was also one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine (begun in 1800), and contributed to its pages.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1800. Long before this date he had approved himself as a skilful teacher of theology to a succession of pupils who had been inmates of his household. Among the more distinguished of these were:—the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth (Coll. N. J. 1766), afterwards Chief Justice of the United States; the Rev. Dr. Nathanael Emmons (Y. C. 1767); the Hon. Jeremiah Mason (Y. C. 1788); the Rev. Professor Ebenezer Porter (Dartm. Coll. 1792).

He was not a popular preacher, but the acuteness of his reasoning won the respect and admiration of his people and maintained his influence. The allegiance of his congregation was temporarily shaken in 1774 by his lack of sympathy with the rising sentiment against Great Britain. President Stiles, who knew him well, says of him at this juncture (MS. Diary, Nov. 24, 1774):—

He is not at all connected with the Tories; however has adopted pretty absolute principles of civil Government and Submission to the higher Powers: and on the general Question respecting the

present Contest between America and the Parent state, is for passive Obedience and Non-Resistance. I believe it is partly from a conscientious Persuasion that Passive Obedience in civil Things is the Apostolic Doctrine.

He was obliged at this time to publish in the Connecticut Courant (for October 10, 1774) a defence and explanation of his utterances, and the Committee of the Sons of Liberty in Farmington made a statement in rebuttal in the Courant of the following week.

As a theologian he is ranked as one of the most eminent of his generation. In the language of his colleague, his writings "are distinguished by more than a common share of originality, by depth and clearness of thought, by the knowledge which they discover of the truths and doctrines of the gospel, by common sense, and by sound reasoning."

An engraving from his portrait is given in Andrews's New Britain, in Camp's History of New Britain, and in the Memorial History of Hartford County.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 66, 69–87, 133, 164. *Camp*, Hist. of New Britain, 136–53, 421–23. Christian Spectator, vii, 337–42. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 168. Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 284–86, 309–10. 150th Anniversary of Congregational Church in Columbia, Conn., 37. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 559–65.

Solomon Stoddard was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on May 29, 1736, being the third child and eldest son of the Hon. Col. John Stoddard (Harv. 1701) and grandson of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard (Harv. 1662). He was thus a first cousin of Jonathan Edwards, who was the pastor of his boyhood, and who preached a sermon (afterwards published) on his father's death in 1748. His mother was Prudence, eighth daughter of Major John Chester, Jr., and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. A brother was graduated here in 1758.

He entered on the practice of the law in Northampton, and in October, 1768, was commissioned as High Sheriff of Hampshire County, and continued in office until the period of the Revolution, when he at first adhered to the royal side. He afterwards gave allegiance to the new government and continued to reside in Northampton, where he died on December 19, 1827, in his 92d year. He retained to the last the antique dress, with three-cornered hat and large wig, and was distinguished for his courtly manners, as well as respected for strict integrity.

He married, on November 21, 1765, Martha, second daughter of the Hon. Oliver Partridge (Y. C. 1730), of Hatfield, Mass., who died on October 20, 1772, at the age of 33. Of their three children, the two sons were graduated at Yale, in 1787 and 1790 respectively. The Rev. David Tappan Stoddard (Yale 1838) was a grandson. He next married Eunice, daughter of the Rev. David Parsons, Jr. (Harvard 1729), of Amherst, Mass., who died on January 22, 1797, in her 46th year. By this marriage he had also three children,—all sons.

AUTHORITIES.

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Amer. Ancestry, v, 166–67. *Bond*, Genealogies of Watertown, 738. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 347. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 16. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 549, 551. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 24–26; xxii, 339. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 335–36. *Sumner*, Hist. of E. Boston, 226. *Thompson*, Memoir of Rev. D. T. Stoddard, 17–18.

JOHN STORRS was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on December 1, 1735, being the eldest child of John Storrs, and grandson of Samuel Storrs, Jr., and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of Mansfield. His mother was Esther, eldest child of Samuel and Experience (Rust) Gurley, of Mansfield, who died when her son was ten years old. At the beginning of his Sophomore year his father also died.

He studied theology, but before accepting any pastoral charge he entered on a tutorship in the College in January, 1761. He left this office in the fall of 1762, being

then in poor health, and on November 29 of the same year married Eunice, widow of Dr. Samuel Howe, of Mansfield, and daughter of the Hon. Shubael Conant (Y. C. 1732) by his first wife, Eunice Williams; she had by her first marriage one son, who was graduated at Yale in 1776, and one daughter.

On August 15, 1763, Mr. Storrs was ordained pastor of the First (Congregational) Church in Southold, Long Island. His wife died there on March 27, 1767, at the age of 31, leaving a son, Richard Salter Storrs (named for and brought up by the husband of her aunt), who was graduated at Yale in 1773, and whose son and grandson have perpetuated and added distinction to the name.

On December 17, 1767, he was again married, to Hannah Moore, of an old Southold family, who bore him three daughters and three sons.

In August, 1776, the ravages of the British broke up his parish, and he removed his family to the farm which he had inherited in Mansfield, where, or in Windham, they spent most of the time for the next six years. During this interval he served as chaplain of the regiment of Colonel Fisher Gay (Y. C. 1759) in the campaign of 1776 around New York, and in 1777–78 supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Woodstock, Connecticut. In June, 1782, he was cordially welcomed back to Southold, and was thenceforward active and successful in his work until his dismissal from his charge, on account of impaired health, on April 13, 1787, when only 51 years old. He then returned to Mansfield for the rest of his life. For the most of the time to 1796 he acted as pastor of a small Congregational Church in what was then the north part of Windham, now Chaplin.

He died in Mansfield on October 9, 1799, in his 64th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to $2302, and included about fifty volumes of books,—a few of them medical. His widow removed with her sons to Trenton, in Oneida County, New York, where she died.

He published the sermon delivered at his eldest son's ordination, with title as follows :—

A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 1], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs. . Springfield, 1786. 16°, pp. 35.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Conant Family, 197, 244. Congregational Quarterly, iii, 265. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 216–17. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 210. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 134. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 257. Storrs Family, 122–26.

Simeon Strong, a brother of Nehemiah Strong, of the preceding class, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1735–6, and removed in his infancy to Amherst.

He resided at College after graduation until February, 1759, as a Dean's Scholar (on the Berkeley foundation); and during this time pursued the study of theology. He was for a short time an acceptable preacher, although he felt obliged to decline all calls to settle in the ministry and finally to abandon the profession, on account of pulmonary disease. About 1760 he began the study of law with Colonel John Worthington (Y. C. 1740), of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1762, and settled in Amherst, where he soon became distinguished as an advocate. He is said to have been employed in almost every cause of importance, which occurred in the county of Hampshire from 1780 to 1800. Though not a graceful speaker, his clearness and the force of his reasoning made him very successful. He was also greatly respected in the community for his integrity and piety. In 1767 and 1769 he represented the town in the General Court, and in 1793 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1800 he was appointed one of the Justices of the

Supreme Court of the State, in which office he continued until his death.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Harvard University in the summer of 1805, and he died at his home in Amherst, after a very distressing illness, on December 14 of the same year, in the 70th year of his age.

He married on January 12, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Stephen and Esther (Cook) Wright, of Northampton, who died on December 3, 1783, in her 44th year. Their children were five sons and two daughters. The youngest son died in infancy, and the rest all followed their father's profession; the eldest was graduated here in 1786, the third and fourth at Williams College in 1798, and the remaining son received an honorary degree at Yale in 1800.

Judge Strong married again, in 1787, Mary, widow of William Barron, of Petersham, Massachusetts. She was the eldest child of Thomas and Lydia (Parker) Whiting, of Concord, Massachusetts, and died on February 12, 1808, in West Springfield, in her 65th year. There were no children by this marriage.

President Dwight, who was long and intimately acquainted with Judge Strong, has left on record a most glowing tribute to his character, moral, intellectual and social.

Judge Strong retained through life a keen interest in theological subjects. He published anonymously the following:—

1. A Paraphrase, on Eight Chapters [xli–xlviii] of the Prophet Isaiah: Wherein it is attempted to express the Sense of the Prophet, in proper English Style. Worcester, 1795. 8°, pp. 41. [*Y. C.*

2. A Paraphrase on Nine Chapters [lii–lx] of the Prophet Isaiah, in which it is attempted to express the Sense of the Prophet in proper English Style. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. A. S. N. Y. H. S.*

3. A Paraphrase on the Six last Chapters of the Prophet Isaiah: in which it is intended to express the Sense of the Prophet, in proper English Style. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 23. [*A. A. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 72–73. *G. Bliss*, Address to the Members of the Bar, 1826, 41–43. *Bridgman*, Inscriptions in Northampton, etc., 171. *B. W. Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1316, 1333–34. *T. Dwight*, Travels, ii, 361–63. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 172, 255. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 583. Panoplist, iv, 433–36. *Jos. Willard*, Address before the Bar of Worcester County, 43-44.

JEROME TOPLIFF was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on February 6, 1731–32, the youngest of eight children of Samuel and Hannah Topliff, and grandson of Samuel and Patience, of Dorchester. The family removed to Willington, Connecticut, about 1735, where the father died in 1754.

The son died soon after graduation,—probably in 1757. His name is marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates issued in the fall of 1760.

AUTHORITIES.

G. F. Topliff, MS. Letter, Nov. 18, 1892.

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on November 12, 1735, being the fifth son of the Rev. Dr. Solomon (Harv. 1719) and Mary (Porter) Williams. Two of his brothers were graduated here in 1743.

He became a physician, and spent his life in the practice of his profession in his native town, where he died on February 10, 1819, in his 84th year.

He married Rebecca, youngest child of Captain Samuel and Esther (Ellsworth) Wells, of East Hartford, and had twin children (a son and a daughter), born in 1783.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 73, 172, 207. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 175. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xii, 59. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 323. Williams Family, 164, 177.

Annals, 1756-57

On September 10, 1756, two days after Commencement, President Clap deeded to the College an acre of land on the west side of York Street (being part of the ground now occupied by the Medical School), which he had purchased a fortnight before of Benjamin Munson for £51 "Proclamation money," or £40 sterling. The deed specifies that the gift is for the benefit of the Professor of Divinity, and conditions its retention by the College on such a professor being regularly continued in office and being truly orthodox. A subscription was at once started for building a house on the lot thus acquired.

Upwards of £255 sterling was collected for the purpose, from 159 donors, among whom were 49 of the Connecticut clergy, though only four of the College Corporation—the four youngest in office. The largest contributors (each of £7. 10s.) were President Clap and Timothy Jones, of New Haven, John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), of Gardiner's Island, and Christopher Kilby, of London. The only names outside of Connecticut, besides those just given, were David Ingersoll, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Elihu Spencer (Y. C. 1746), of Jamaica, Long Island. Other notable givers were Madam Williams, the widow of the late Rector, and Roger Sherman, then of New Milford. A majority of the members of the Upper House of the General Assembly, as constituted in 1756–57, and some twenty-five of the Lower House were subscribers.* The house was begun in the early summer of 1757, but was not finished until the following year.

* The list is given in part in Clap's Annals, pp. 99–100.

Three meetings of the College Corporation were held during this year; and at the first of these, on April 20, 1757, the President succeeded in carrying resolves in support of the right and the expediency of the Professor of Divinity's administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper within the College walls. This action led naturally to the presentation at the next meeting of the Corporation, on June 29, of a request for the sanction by that body of the erection of the College congregation into a church. This petition* was signed by twelve persons,—the three tutors, the College butler (a resident graduate), one Senior, four Juniors, two Sophomores, and a Freshman; the last survivor of the group was Tutor Nathan Williams (Y. C. 1755), who died in 1829. Nine of the twelve became ministers,—one of them (Roger Viets) being an Episcopalian.

The desired approbation was given by the Corporation, and accordingly a College Church was formed the succeeding day (Thursday, June 30), when a sermon was preached in the Hall by the Professor (from Matthew v, 14), and the petitioners to the Corporation formally constituted into a church in an address by the President.†

This action was not, however, unanimous on the part of the Corporation. That body consisted of the President and ten ministers,—seven of whom were Yale graduates. A clear majority of the board were "Old Lights" in sentiment, and therefore on principle opposed to the present attitude of President Clap; but the strongest and most influential of the whole number (after Clap himself) were probably Messrs. Solomon Williams and Noah Hobart,—both of whom were Harvard graduates and ardent "New Lights." Benjamin Lord, though less active, sympathized with their views; and the President was also able to control the votes of Messrs. Anthony Stoddard (the oldest in years of the Corporation, and con-

* See Fisher, Discourse commemorative of the Hist. of the Church in Yale College, 12, 48.

† Ibid., 13, 48–50.

sequently not regular in attendance), Ashbel Woodbridge, and Elnathan Whitman, on the plea of a necessity for maintaining the orthodoxy of the College and preventing secessions to the College of New Jersey. On the other hand, Messrs. Jared Eliot, Joseph Noyes, and Thomas Ruggles, were stiffly and uncompromisingly opposed to all these measures; and with them was generally joined William Russell, under Noyes's influence (their wives were half-sisters).

At the April meeting in 1757, the four last mentioned were in opposition. At the June meeting Russell was absent, but the other three united on June 30 in presenting to the Corporation a protest, with five distinct specifications, against the establishment of a Church in the College, which was answered by the Corporation at the ensuing Commencement.

There had been rumors as early as the previous September of an intention on the part of Mr. Eliot to resign his trusteeship into the hands of the General Assembly; and the College has a manuscript letter of Mr. Hobart (dated Sept. 28, 1756), remonstrating vigorously with his fellow-trustee against this step, which may never have been contemplated, and was certainly never actually undertaken.

A counter-move on the part of the other section of the Corporation was broached in April,* and again more formally in June, when the Corporation voted to examine Mr. Noyes at the close of the meeting at Commencement, 1757, on charges of heterodoxy, with a view, of course, to his expulsion and the supply of his place with a more tractable Fellow. The examination seems in fact to have been informally begun in April, though the records of that meeting contain no reference to it; but in June the records set forth that "the Rev^{d} Mr. Noyes, a Fellow of the Corporation, has been suspected by some of the members thereof of being unsound in the Doctrine of the Trinity, the Divinity and Satisfaction of Christ, Original

* W. Hart, Letter to a Friend, p. 13.

Sin, Election, Regeneration, and the Doctrines thereon depending," and it is therefore resolved that he be examined in September. To conclude this incident, it may be stated that the examination was attempted on September 15, but Mr. Noyes utterly refused either to resign or to be examined, and while the business was nominally postponed, it was never revived, owing to its unpopularity. A strong pamphlet of remonstrance with President Clap, and in answer to his "Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines of the New-England Churches," was published anonymously in April or May, 1757, but was known to be written by Thomas Darling (Y. C. 1740), the son-in-law of Mr. Noyes. Another more personal and more bitter pamphlet, by the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), was published anonymously on the same side late in the summer.

The case against Mr. Noyes is strongly put in the following extract (p. 36) from a pamphlet by the Rev. Noah Hobart, entitled "The Principles of Congregational Churches," published in 1759:—

> It is well enough known, that the students of *Yale College*, attend public worship, and ordinances under the administration of the professor of divinity; and I suppose few are ignorant, that this was very much owing to a certain gentleman's refusing to satisfy the corporation, that he was not *Arian* in the important articles of CHRIST'S *divinity* and *atonement*, when they let him know the reasons of his being suspected on those heads, some of which were taken from sermons he delivered on sacramental occasions, when the scholars did attend.

It should be said, in explanation of this somewhat effusive zeal for orthodoxy, displayed in the proceedings against Mr. Noyes, that undoubtedly one motive of the prosecutors was a hope of thus affecting the "New Light" majority in the General Assembly, so as to secure from them a grant towards Professor Daggett's salary, or the restoration of the old subsidy to the College.

At the Corporation meeting in June, President Clap reported the final completion of Connecticut Hall (South Middle College), and his accounts were audited,—the total expenditure having been about £1660 sterling.

Changes in the tutorship during this year were made by the retirement of Mr. Elizur Goodrich in October, and the accession of Mr. Nathan Williams in December.

The year, like that which had preceded it, was darkened by the impending war between England and France. On January 12–13, 1757, the Earl of Londoun, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, stopped in New Haven, on his way from New York to Boston to attend a conference on army matters; and the Connecticut Gazette of that week contains an adulatory address presented to him by President Clap and some of the Fellows of the Corporation, with the Earl's reply. He was accompanied by a retinue of officers, and among the rest by the "agent-victualler of the army," Christopher Kilby,* Esq., originally from Boston, whose liberal contribution to the house for the Professor of Divinity (*supra*, p. 440) was no doubt given at this time, as well as an astronomical quadrant, and a copy of Dr. Shaw's Travels in Barbary and the Levant, in folio, for the Library.†

One expedient adopted by the General Assembly for raising money to meet the extraordinary war expenses of the year was a public contribution,‡ collected in the several parishes throughout the Colony on Sunday, March 20, 1757; and it is pleasant to learn (from the records in the State Library) that of the £1384 gathered through this means, £13 was given by the College congregation.

* See sketch of his life in N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxvi, 43–48. One motive which may have contributed to his interest in the College was the fact that his nephew by marriage, John Greenough, was a member of the Sophomore class.

† Clap's Annals, p. 98.

‡ Colonial Records, x, 604.

Sketches, Class of 1757

*Samuel Talcott, A.M. *1798
*Gurdonus Huntington, A.M. *1767
*Johannes Sloss Hobart, A.M., LL.D. 1793, Reip. Nov. Ebor. Cur. Supr. Jurid., Rerump. Foed. Sen. et Cur. in Jurisd. Nov. Ebor. Jurid. *1805
**Sylvanus Griswold*, A.M. *1819
*Daniel Humphreys, A.M. *1827
*Josephus Pynchon, A.M. *1794
*Johannes Richards *1792
*Medad Pomeroy, A.M. *1819
*Samuel Lynde, A.M. *1787
**Carolus Galfridus Smith*, A.M. 1761 *1770
*Jabez Bowen, A.M. et Brun. 1769, LL.D. Dartm. 1800, Reipubl. Ins. Rhod. Cur. Supr. Jurid. et Vice-Gubern. *1815
*Edmundus Fanning, A.M. et Harv. 1764 et Columb. 1772, J.C.D. Oxon. 1774, LL.D. 1803 et Dartm. 1803, Prov. Nov.-Scot. Vice-Gubern., Ins. Princ.-Edv. Gubern. *1818
*Samuel Beach, A.M. *1805
**Abrahamus Beach*, A.M., S.T.D. Columb. 1789 *1828
*Titus Hosmer, A.M., e Congr. *1780
*Ebenezer Garnsey, A.M. *1763
*Georgius Buttolph Hurlbut, A.M. 1761 *1781
*Johannes Hopson, A.M. *1814
*Nathanael Caldwell, A.M. *1802
*Timotheus Jones, A.M. et Harv. 1761 *1800
*Isaacus Jones, A.M. *1812
*Daniel Bontecou, A.M. *1778
**Jacobus Scovil*, A.M. et Columb. 1761 *1808
**Ezra Reeve* *1818

*Noachus Parsons, A.M., Tutor	*1774
*Reuben Smith, A.M. 1761	*1804
*Ebenezer Case, A.M.	*1764
*Andreas Rowland, A.M. et Harv. 1761	*1802
*Zenas Huggins	*1761
**Job Wright*, A.M.	*1823
**Noachus Williston*, A.M.	*1811
*Jeremias Child	
*Amos Geer	*1821
**Oliverus Noble*, A.M.	*1792
**Samuel Andreas Peters*, A.M. et Columb. 1761, LL.D. alibi	*1826
**Ebenezer Kellogg*, A.M.	*1817
*Nathaniel Webb, A.M.	*1814
**Eden Burroughs*, A.M. et Dartm. 1773, S.T.D. Dartm. 1806	*1813
**Noachus Wetmore*, A.M.	*1796
*Johannes Pell 40	

Abraham Beach, the only child of Captain Elnathan Beach by his second wife, Hannah Cooke, was born in the parish of New Cheshire (now the township of Cheshire), in Wallingford, Connecticut, on August 29, 1740, and was baptized two days later by the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716). One of his older half-brothers was a class-mate. His mother, the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Cooke, Junior, a wealthy shipping merchant of New Haven and New Cheshire, was left a rich widow, under twenty years of age, when her son was about two years old, and soon after married Dr. Jonathan Bull, of Hartford, by whom she had a son who was graduated here in 1765.

After graduation, with a reputation for remarkable scholarship, Abraham Beach returned to Hartford, where he lived at Dr. Bull's house on Main Street. He accompanied some of the Connecticut troops in the campaign of the French war as a sutler, and then opened a store in

Hartford, where he was also Collector of Taxes in 1765. He is said to have been the author of the prospectus of the Connecticut Courant, which appeared in October, 1764.

About this time he became a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and afterwards pursued studies preparatory to ordination under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. John Beach (Y. C. 1721), of Newtown, and of the Rev. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714), who had married the widow of another uncle.

In November or December, 1767, he left for England, and was there ordained Deacon on May 17, 1768, by Dr. Ewer, Bishop of Llandaff, and priest on June 14 by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. He was then appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel its missionary to New Brunswick and Piscataway, New Jersey, with a salary of forty pounds, and he landed in Boston on his return, on the 17th of September. He soon began the duties of his mission, and in the spring of 1770 married Ann, the only child of Evart VanWinkle, of New Brunswick.

After the passage of the Declaration of Independence his active ministry was interrupted, as he adhered to the King as his sovereign. In 1783 Perth Amboy was added to his mission-field, but in June, 1784, at the particular request of the newly elected rector of Trinity Church, New York City, the Rev. Dr. Provoost, he was appointed Assistant Minister of that church, with a yearly salary of five hundred pounds. He served with distinction in this office (with a change of title to Assistant Rector in 1811) until his voluntary resignation, on March 1, 1813, when in his 73d year. The vestry of the church then voted him an annuity, during life, of $1500. One of the streets opened through the church lands had already been designated by his name.

He then retired to the farm inherited through his wife, on the Raritan river, about three miles from New Bruns-

wick, where he died on the night of September 10–11, 1828, at the age of 88, being—as was supposed—the oldest clergyman of his church in America. His wife died on January 24, 1808.

Their children were two sons (both of imperfect intellect) and four daughters. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Dr. Elijah D. Rattoone (Coll. of N. J. 1787), Professor in Columbia College and President of the College of Charleston; the third daughter married the Rev. Thomas Lyell, D.D.; and the youngest married the Rev. Abiel Carter (Dartmouth Coll. 1813).

A sketch of Dr. Beach's life was written by his grandson, the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, for Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit in 1852. A fine portrait is in the possession of the family.

Dr. Beach, throughout his residence in New York, was recognized as one of the leading clergy of the city, and took a prominent part in all the councils of his own church. In 1787 he was named in the new charter a trustee of Columbia College, in which office he continued until his removal from the State; he was also clerk of the Board of Trustees at Columbia from 1795 to 1811, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same Board in 1789. He was also a trustee of Rutgers College from 1787 to 1825.

He was repeatedly thought of as a candidate for the episcopate,—in New Jersey in 1787, and in New York in 1801 and 1811.

He is credited with outlining the earliest plan for organizing the Episcopal Church in the United States; and three letters of his on this subject (in 1784) have been printed by Bishop Perry.

Brief extracts from his correspondence with the Propagation Society in 1780–82 are published in Clark's Episcopal Church in the Colonies.

Dr. Beach also published several discourses,—one before a Masonic Lodge; one on the death of the Rev. Dr. T. B.

Chandler (Y. C. 1745), in 1790; one or more before Conventions of the Church; and one, entitled The Profitable Hearer of the Word of God, from Luke viii, 18, in vol. 3 (pp. 135–46) of The American Preacher, Elizabeth-Town, 1791, 8°.

AUTHORITIES.

Joseph P. Beach, MS. Letter, Jan. 31, 1894. *Berrian*, Hist. Sketch of Trinity Church, N.-Y., 168–69, 254–57. Christ Church, Hartford, Semi-Centennial, 53. Churchman's Magazine, 1808, v, 79–80. *S. A. Clark*, Episc. Church in the Colonies, 158–60, 198–99. Colonial Records of Conn., xi, 594. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 641, 675–76. *Disosway*, Earliest Churches of N. Y., 81. Episc. Watchman, ii, 224. *T. P. Hall*, Geneal. Notes of Hall Family, 157–58. *Hinman*, Puritan Settlers of Conn., 389. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, vi, 157. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, ii, 6, 16–18, 78; Journals of the General Conventions, iii, 7–12. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 218–19. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 255–66. *Stubbs*, Records of Christ Church, New-Brunswick, 1st ed., 11–13, 29; 2d ed., 15–17. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey Hist., 231–32, 410. *J. G. Wilson*, Memorial Hist. of N. Y. City, iv, 624.

Samuel Beach was the fifth son and ninth child of Captain Elnathan Beach, of what is now Cheshire, Connecticut, where he was born on December 26, 1737. His mother, who died in his infancy, was Abigail, third daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Ufford, of Stratford; his half-brother has just been noticed. The father, a brother of the Rev. John Beach (Y. C. 1721), was a prominent man in Wallingford, and amassed a large fortune for that time in his business of collecting pipe-staves and kiln-dried corn for shipment to the West Indies.

This son remained in his native town and became one of its principal inhabitants. As early as 1767 he kept the leading inn in his vicinity. He wrote a fine legible hand, and was much employed in the drawing up of legal documents and other important papers. In determining the part taken by Wallingford in the Revolutionary struggle Mr. Beach was especially active. He was sent to the

Legislature as a Deputy for the first time in May, 1775, at which session he was also for the first time commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served again as Deputy in 1776 and 1777, and was much engaged at the same time in town business growing out of the state of the country. At the same time, as for many years previously, he was laboring to bring about a separation of the parish of New Cheshire from Wallingford, and at length the new township was incorporated in 1780. During the next seven years he served as representative in the General Assembly, being also town clerk. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788. After this date, for some years before his death, the state of his health prevented him from active participation in public affairs. He died in Cheshire on July 11, 1805, in his 68th year.

He married, on August 30, 1759, Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), first pastor of the Congregational Church in Cheshire; Mr. Beach was one of the deacons of that church from April, 1766, until his death.

Mrs. Beach died on August 8, 1768, at the age of 32. Her children were two daughters, and two sons, of whom one daughter and one son died in infancy, and the remaining son died shortly before his father.

He next married, on June 14, 1769, Esther, daughter of Aaron and Ruth (Burrage) Cook, of Wallingford—a first cousin of his step-mother—who died on June 22, 1804, at the age of 64; the only son by this marriage was graduated here in 1793; of the two daughters one married the Rev. Joel Bradley (Y. C. 1789).

AUTHORITIES.

Joseph P. Beach, MS. letter, Jan. 31, 1894. Colonial Records of Conn., xiv, 149. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 641-43, 676. *T. P. Hall*, Geneal. Notes of Hall Family, 36, 146, 156-58.

DANIEL BONTECOU was born in New Haven on the 9th of September, 1739. His father, Timothy Bontecou, a native of New York City, the son of Pierre and Marguerite (Collinot) Bontecou, Huguenot refugees from La Rochelle in France, settled in New Haven in 1735, and married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel David and Prudence (Churchill) Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1736; Daniel was their second son and child.

After graduation he studied medicine in France, and about 1760 received an appointment as surgeon in the French army. He returned to New Haven and began practice as a physician and surgeon in January, 1771. He was, like his father, a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a vestryman in 1774–75 and 1777–78. He died in New Haven on August 20, 1778, at the age of 39. The Connecticut Journal, in an obituary notice, describes him as "modest, meek, benevolent, and just; a worthy citizen and an excellent Christian."

He married, on September 12, 1775, Rebecca, second daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Southmayd) Starr, of Middletown, Connecticut, who had first married on July 27, 1753, Thomas Tyler, who died on November 7, 1754, and had next married, on September 23, 1756, Dr. John Rohde or Rhode, of New Haven, a native of Prussia, who died on January 24, 1775; by her first husband she had one daughter, now married, and by her second eight children, five of whom were living at her next marriage.

Dr. Bontecou's children were one daughter, who married the Rev. Menzies Rayner, and a posthumous son. His widow married for the fourth time, on December 23, 1787, Captain Ephraim Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut (the father of Obadiah Pease, Y. C. 1765), who died in 1801, and she herself died there on April 6, 1802, in her 69th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Atwater, Hist. of City of N. H., 133, *Morris*, Bontecou Genealogy, 44–47, 265. Conn. Journal, Sept. 2, 1778. 52–58. Starr Family, 136.

JABEZ BOWEN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 2, 1739, being the eldest child of Dr. Ephraim Bowen, of Providence, and grandson of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Hunt) Bowen of Seekonk, Massachusetts. His mother, Mary, only daughter of Thomas and Mary (Abbott) Fenner, of Providence, died in his infancy, while his father lived to the age of 96, dying in 1812. During his earlier public life he was known as Jabez Bowen, Junior, in distinction from his great uncle, Colonel and Dr. Jabez Bowen, of Providence, who died in August, 1770. A half-brother was graduated here in 1766.

He settled in his native place, and there married, on December 19, 1762, Sarah, second daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Harris) Brown, and first cousin of the eminent merchants for whom Brown University is named. Although a devoted Congregationalist, he was an early friend of that institution, and became one of its Fellows in 1768; in 1785 he was promoted to the place of Chancellor (or presiding officer of the Board of Trustees), which he held until his death. He was one of the largest donors to the building of the first College and a President's house, in 1770. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was given him at the first Commencement in 1769, and that of Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth College in 1800. He had an interest in science, and assisted in observing the Transit of Venus in June, 1769; a letter from him with reference to these observations is preserved in President Stiles's papers in the Yale Library.

As the struggle with Great Britain drew near, his large business interests inclined him to conservatism, but his patriotism determined him to put forth unsparingly all his commanding influence on the American side.

He was a member of the Town Council in 1773–75, and a Representative in the General Assembly in 1777.

He held the rank of Major in the militia in 1774, was

made Lieutenant Colonel in 1775, and in May, 1776, was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Providence County, and served actively with that regiment in 1777. Meantime he had been placed on the Superior Court Bench, in August, 1776, of which court he became Chief Justice in February, 1781. He was also in May, 1778, elected Deputy Governor, and with the exception of the year 1780–81 he served in that capacity until 1786, when the triumph of the disgraceful paper-money party, which he had stoutly opposed, relegated him to private life.

Through the whole of the Revolutionary contest he was an efficient member of the Council of War, and he repeatedly represented the Colony in congresses of importance. He was active in providing for the needs of the French allies at Newport in 1780, and came into intimate social relations with the principal officers among them.

He was appointed a delegate to the convention held at Annapolis in 1786 to promote a commercial union of the colonies; and was a member of the State Convention which finally adopted the Constitution of the United States in May, 1790.

Under President Washington he held the office of loan commissioner of the State.

He died in Providence on May 7, 1815, in his 76th year. His wife died on March 17, 1800, in her 58th year, and he next married, on May 21, 1801, Peddy, daughter of the Hon. George Leonard (Harv. Coll. 1748) and Experience (White) Leonard of Norton, Massachusetts. She died in Norton, on September 13, 1850, at the age of 90.

His children (all by the first wife) were seven sons and one daughter. The eldest son was graduated here in 1782, and died in 1793; two other sons died in infancy, and the only daughter in 1792. Three of the sons were graduates at Brown, in 1788, 1797, and 1802, respectively, the second of whom was Librarian and Professor there, and the youngest long Secretary of State.

Fine portraits of Governor Bowen and his first wife, by Copley, are preserved in the family; and an expressive silhouette of the former is given in the volume "Our French Allies," by E. M. Stone.

At least two of his Revolutionary letters are in print: one of 1778 in the Rhode Island Historical Magazine, vol. 5, p. 281; and one of 1780 in our French Allies, pp. 241–42.

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Amer. Ancestry, viii, 114–15. *Arnold*, Hist. of R. I., ii, 294, 411, 417, 454, 467, 470–71, 489, 511, 520–21, 524. *Austin*, Ancestral Dictionary, 7. *Bulkley*, Chad Browne Memorial, 22, 40–41. *Guild*, Hist. of Brown Univ., 239. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 210. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 101–02, 408. R. I. Colonial Records, vii, *passim*. R. I. Hist. Mag., vii, 175. R. I. Hist. Tracts, xix, pt. 1, 121. *Staples*, Annals of Providence, *passim*. *Stone*, Our French Allies, 21, 47, 129, 240–43, 246–49. Vital Record of R. I., ii, pt. i, 20–21, 212–13, 262.

Eden Burroughs was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on the 19th of January, 1737–8, being the seventh child and fourth son of Stephen Burroughs, and grandson of John and Patience (Hinman) Burroughs, of that part of Stratford which is now Bridgeport. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Kellogg) Nichols, of what is now Trumbull. He was named for a younger brother of his father, who removed to New Haven during his nephew's College course.

For the first year after leaving College he was employed in teaching on Long Island. He then studied theology under the care of the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown, Connecticut, who was a native of Stratford. In the fall of 1759 he was living in New Haven, and was then a member of the Separate Church in what was called the White Haven Society. On the 23d of January, 1760, he was ordained and installed over the South Society in Killingly, Connecticut,—a feeble church, whose only previous pastor had been the Rev. Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742). After a discouraging experience there, he was dismissed in the latter part of the year 1771.

Almost immediately after, he was informally invited to settle in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, but at the solicitation of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, he was induced to visit Hanover to preach as a candidate for settlement there, in the church erected in that town, separate from the College. His services proved acceptable, and at a special town-meeting, held on June 23, he received a call, on a salary of £80. The church acquiesced in this call on August 24, and he was duly installed on Tuesday, September 1. He was elected a Trustee of Dartmouth College the next year, and remained in that office until his death.

Under Dr. Wheelock's influence the Hanover church put itself in 1773 under a Presbyterian form of government, and about 1780 it received large accessions in a season of remarkable religious interest. This was followed by serious difficulties in connection with the administration of discipline, in which Mr. Burroughs showed himself to be of an arrogant and contentious nature, and in 1784 he disavowed allegiance to the Presbytery which he had helped to form. His pastoral relation was accordingly declared by the Presbytery to be dissolved in November of that year. The town settled another pastor (in 1788), while Mr. Burroughs and those who adhered to him held their services for a time in barns and in private houses. Finally (before 1791) the Burroughs party built a new meeting-house, and he continued to act as pastor until he was invited in 1809 to remove to Hartford, Vermont, on the opposite side of the Connecticut river, as pastor of a branch of the College Church, a part of whose members resided there. His dismissal was advised by a Council of the neighboring churches on November 15, and the rest of his life was spent in Hartford, where he died, after eleven days' illness, of a malignant spotted fever, on May 22, 1813, in his 76th year.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1806. With many eccentricities he possessed a strong mind and special power as

an extemporaneous preacher. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. James W. Woodward (Dartmouth 1798) was published and contains a sketch of his life and an estimate of his character and influence.

He married in January, 1762, Abigail, eldest daughter of Major Edward and Abigail (Learned) Davis, of Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, who died four days before him, at the age of 68 years, of the disease which caused his own death. They had eight children, of whom three only survived their parents. Two were daughters who married and died in Hanover; the other was a son, Stephen Burroughs, notorious as an adventurer and law-breaker.

Of his publications I have only seen the following:

1. The Right Hand of Fellowship, given at the Ordination of Mr. Joel Benedict, at Newent, in Norwich, on February 21, 1771. Published as an appendix (pp. 27–31) to the Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. Levi Hart (Yale 1760).

2. The Profession and Practice of Christians, held up to View by way of Contrast to each other; Appearing in the Neglect of executing the Laws of Christ in his House; and that this Neglect is pregnant with every evil that threatens Ruin to the Churches. New-London, 1793. 12°, pp. 71.

[*A. C. A.* (*impf.*) *U. T. S.* *Y. C.*

The Preface is dated January 20, 1784; and the tract, in its somewhat bitter and pointed insistence on the short-comings of Christian professors, appears to have reference to his own struggles for the maintenance of church-discipline.

At the time of the attempted union of Hanover and the neighboring towns with the State of Vermont, he preached the Vermont Election Sermon on October 9, 1778, in Windsor; and this is said to have been printed.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 190–216, 474–75. *Daniels*, Hist. of Oxford, 467. *Farmer & Moore*, Hist. Collections, iii, 80. Genealogy of Samuel and Joseph Davis, 10, 28–29. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 531; ii, 92. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 174. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1167. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 90.

NATHANIEL CALDWELL, third son and fourth child of Charles and Anna Caldwell, of Guilford, Connecticut, was born on November 18, 1736. His father was an emigrant from Beith, near Glasgow, in Scotland, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Harvard 1690), an early trustee of Yale, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Yale 1723), both ministers of Guilford.

He settled for life in his native town, succeeding his father in his business as a country merchant. He also kept the village inn. In the struggles of the Revolution he was loyal to Great Britain, and in consequence suffered largely in a pecuniary way. He took very little part, however, at any time in political affairs.

He died in Guilford on October 13, 1802, at the age of 66 years.

He married, on December 10, 1760, Clarinda, daughter of Edmund Ward (Y. C. 1727), who died on December 11, 1791, aged 52 years. Their only child, Harry Caldwell, was graduated at Yale in 1784.

EBENEZER CASE, the second son and fifth child of Jonathan and Bathsheba (Williams) Case, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born on February 22, 1729–30.

He was appointed 2d lieutenant in one of the regiments raised for military service in March, 1758, and was promoted a year later to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the same regiment.

He married in Lebanon on February 18, 1761, widow Hannah Loomis (probably Hannah Snow, widow of Ebenezer Loomis, who died in 1759). They had one daughter.

He died on December 21, 1764, in his 35th year. From the inventory of his estate, which proved to be insolvent, he seems to have been engaged in trade.

His widow married Samuel Robertson, of Coventry, Connecticut, before July, 1767.

JEREMIAH CHILD has not yet been identified, though it seems likely that he came from Rhode Island. His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue until 1823.

EDMUND FANNING was born in 1737 in Riverhead, Long Island, the son of Captain James and Hannah (Smith) Fanning, and grandson of Thomas Fanning, of Groton, Connecticut. A nephew was graduated here in 1769.

He enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships after graduation, and then entered on the study and the practice of the law, settling about 1760 in Hillsborough (then called Childsburg), Orange County, North Carolina. As early as 1763 he was appointed Register of Deeds and colonel of the militia of that county. He was also clerk of several of the courts, and much engaged in public business. In April, 1765, William Tryon succeeded to the Governorship of the Province, with whom Fanning speedily became a favorite. In March, 1766, the Governor made him an Assistant Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Salisbury,—his predecessor being removed on account of opposition to the Stamp Act. He was also in this year for the first time elected to the House of Assembly from Orange County, and the records of that House for the next five years show that he was prominently active in all the business before it. His alleged extortions as Register were made a primary cause of the civil war known as the revolt of the "Regulators." At the beginning of these troubles, in April, 1768, his house was fired into by the mob, and at the next election he lost his seat as Representative of the county. The Governor, however, at once gave Hillsborough the right of representation, and Fanning was thus retained in the Assembly.

In September, 1770, the Regulators broke up a session of the Superior Court in Hillsborough, dragged Colonel

Fanning from the bench and beat him severely, and destroyed his house and its contents. An explanation of the popular indignation against him may be found, not only in the belief that he had enriched himself illegally by fees, but also in the traditional haughtiness of his behavior and in rumors (perhaps unfounded) of his immoral life.

When Tryon was transferred, in June, 1771, to the governorship of the province of New York, Fanning went with him as his private secretary. The North Carolina Assembly rejected his appeal for compensation for losses, but the home government made amends by granting him in 1774 the profitable office of Surveyor-General of the Province of New York, and in July of the same year the University of Oxford created him a Doctor of the Civil Law. He also secured other official appointments in New York which increased his income,—such as that of Surrogate of the City from 1771.

In 1776 and 1777, as an ardent loyalist, he raised and took command of a corps of like-minded Americans called the Associated Refugees, or King's American Regiment of Foot, of which the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748) was Chaplain. He was in active service on the British side throughout the war, and his corps earned a bad reputation for rudeness and cruelty. He was twice wounded, and in 1779 the property which he had left in North Carolina was confiscated. He retained the office of Surveyor-General until his removal to Nova Scotia, shortly before peace was declared.

In December, 1782, he was given the rank of Colonel in the British army, and in September, 1783, was sworn in as Councillor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.* In 1787 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St. John, now called Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; a charge of tyranny preferred against him while holding this office was dis-

*The appointment was announced in the American papers of May preceding.

missed by the Privy Council in August, 1792, and in October, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. In June, 1799, he was further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and in May, 1804, he resigned his appointment as governor. In April, 1808, he attained the rank of General. His last years were spent in London, where he died on February 28, 1818, in his 81st year. His only son, a Captain in the 22d Foot, died in 1812, and the father never recovered from the blow.

He married, after his removal to Nova Scotia, a lady of that province, much younger than himself, who was living as late as 1852. Three daughters also survived him.

An engraving from his portrait is given in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.

The testimonies to his character vary widely, from the bitter denunciations of the North-Carolina Regulators and their historians to the eulogies of those who knew him only in the last stages of his career.

In Stevens's Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives is a characterization written in April, 1778, by the Rev. John Vardill, as follows :—

> Col: Fanning is a plausible good natured Gentleman: but of shallow Understanding and held for his affectation in contempt by those in the Congress who are acquainted with him.

The notice published in the Gentleman's Magazine on the occasion of his death says :—

> The world did not contain a better man in all the various relations of life : as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was almost unequalled—as a landlord and master he was kind and indulgent. He was much distinguished in the American war, and raised a regiment there, by which he lost a very large property. He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia, whence he was removed to Prince Edward's Island, of which he was Lieut. governor 19 years ; when on account of ill health, and to attend to his private affairs, he resigned, to the great grief of every good and loyal man in that Island. His conduct during his Government was beneficial to the Colony, serviceable to the King, and honourable to himself.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was granted him in 1803 by both Yale College and Dartmouth College, on the strength of an application which he made in 1802 to his classmate Burroughs, an extract from which is as follows :—

> It is with the most sincere and heartfelt satisfaction that I can say that in the time of impending ruin, and meditated conflagration she [Yale College] owed her salvation and present existance to the mediatorial & supplicating influence of one of her sons who has, as well as her own honors, had the honor to receive a Degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge College or University, and also at King's College, or Columbian University at New York ; was President of the College, now University in North Carolina, and Doctor of Laws at the University of Oxford : Has been many years Governor first of the Province of Nova Scotia, and now of Prince Edward Island, and also a Lieutenant General in the service of the king of Great Britain, or Emperor of the British Isles ; and is now desirous of having his name appear with suitable distinction in the Catalogue, and receiving from them a proper testimonial of such his civil, military, and literary honors.

With regard to the claim here made that Yale College owed her salvation, at the time of the British invasion of New Haven in July, 1779, to Fanning, it seems probable that the College authorities in 1803 thought it not without foundation ; we only know that Governor Tryon was in command of the British, and that Fanning was his trusted secretary. Another letter of Fanning's in which he made the same claim (in 1789) is quoted in Johnston's Yale in the Revolution.

The claim of the Presidency of a College in North Carolina has reference to Queen's College, at Charlotte, of which the act of incorporation, in January, 1771, names him first in the Board of Fellows or Trustees.

Half-a-dozen of Fanning's letters, dated in 1768, are printed in volume 7 of the North-Carolina Colonial Records, pp. 706–07, 713–16, 739–41, 744–46.

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Appletons' Cyclopædia of Amer. Biogr., ii, 406. Calendar of N. Y. Revol. Papers, i, 333, 362, 673. *Caruthers*, Life of D. Caldwell, 114–17, 123–33, 158–59. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 216. Gentleman's Magazine, lxxxviii, i, 469. Georgian Era, ii, 465–66. Historical Magazine, viii, 325. *Howell*, Hist. of Southampton, L. I., 2d ed., 241. *J. Johnson*, Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, 573. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 109. *J. S. Jones*, Defence of the Revol. Hist. of N. C., 40, 46–47, 53–54, 82. *Lossing*, Field-Book of the Revolution, ii, 365–68, 371. *Moore*, Hist. of N. C., i, 110–18, 125, 133, 137, 156. N. C. Colonial Records, ed. Saunders, vol. 7, xv, xxiv–v, 192, 201, 760–69, 776, 791, 793, 832; vol. 8, xix, xl–xlii, 27–28, 33–36, 223–26, 230–31, 242–62, 461, 487, 520, 645–48. *Onderdonk*, Revol. Incidents of Queens Co., 247. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 415–17. *Stephen*, Dict. of National Biogr,, xviii, 181–82. *Wheeler*, Hist. of N. C., i, 55–58; ii, 11–14, 308, 321–23, 331–32. *J. G. Wilson*, Memorial Hist. of N. Y. City, ii, 569.

Ebenezer Garnsey (or Guernsey), son of Ebenezer and Rhoda Garnsey, of Durham, Connecticut, was born in that town, on February 26, 1737–8.

After graduation he studied theology with the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1730), of Springfield, and was licensed to preach by the Hampshire South Association of Ministers in August, 1759. In 1760 he preached for four months, to almost universal acceptance, in the settlement which the next year received the name of Pittsfield, in Massachusetts; and the proprietors extended to him a call with a view to his ordination among them. They were, however, mainly in favor of the "New Divinity," and Mr. Garnsey as a pupil of Mr. Breck, of known Arminian principles, was somewhat a subject of suspicion; so that a request was appended to the call, that he should submit to further examination and approval by the Hampshire North Association. Partly in consequence of this request, and partly for other reasons, among which the state of his health was pre-eminent, he declined the call; but he consented to continue to supply the pulpit, and in December of the same year the call was renewed, and this time without conditions. A month later he replied that "the turn of thinking he had discovered among some particular persons, he considered in such a light as rendered a happy

union very difficult, and almost utterly impossible." He therefore retired to his native town, and endeavored to find a more congenial settlement in that vicinity. But a manuscript letter from the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), of New Haven, in January, 1762, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, preserved among President Stiles's papers, states that President's Clap's influence was exerted against Mr. Garnsey, partly on account of his association with Mr. Breck, and that his settling in the neighborhood was thereby hindered. Mr. Whittelsey testifies that Mr. Garnsey has preached for him, "and appears quite an honest, ingenious, serious, religious young gentleman."

His health, however, was already impaired, and he died in Durham, after a lingering illness, on the 24th of October, 1763, in his 26th year.

His epitaph describes him as "In Literary Accomplishments an Honour to his Education, Constant & cheerfull in all Duty, Benevolent to All Mankind, A tender Relative & Faithfull Friend."

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Dedication Sermon in Durham, 49; Hist. of Durham, 112. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 160–61.

Amos Geer, younger son of Robert and Abigail (Greenman) Geer, and grandson of Captain Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer, was born in North Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, on April 14, 1736. A first cousin was graduated here in 1763.

Soon after graduation he married Mary Wight, only daughter of the Rev. Jabez Wight (Harv. 1721), and Ruth (Swan) Wight, of Preston, the next town to the north; and he began business as a merchant in that town, in connection with a brother of his wife, their location being near the Shetucket river. They sustained considerable loss by a freshet, and soon relinquished their business.

Thenceforth he lived upon the farm where he was born, cultivating the land, and teaching school for twenty or more winters. Being a superior penman he served for many years as town clerk, and clerk of the school society and the ecclesiastical society, and was much employed for other writing. He was County Surveyor, from 1770 until disqualified by the infirmities of age. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for thirty-two years, from 1779, and performed most of the duties required of such an officer for the northern part of Groton. He was also a representative in the General Assembly for three sessions,—May and October, 1780, and October, 1790.

He died at his home in North Groton on May 19, 1821, at the age of 85 years. His widow died on July 18, 1822, at the age of 85. Their children were four sons and six daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of N. London, 502. *J. Geer*, Geer Genealogy, 42–43; and MS. Letter, Nov. 10, 1857. Wight Family, 75, 78.

Sylvanus Griswold was born in (East) Lyme, Connecticut, on February 3, 1732–3, the second son of the Rev. George Griswold (Y. C. 1717) by his first wife, Hannah Lynde.

He studied theology, and was ordained on November 17, 1762, as pastor of a church just formed at Feeding Hills, in Springfield, Massachusetts, which became by the division of the town a few years later the Second Church in West Springfield, and is now included in the town of Agawam. The church consisted of nine male members at his settlement, and the parish contained about seventy-five families; some of the church-members had previously been connected with a small Baptist church which had been maintained there. Mr. Griswold's salary was £75 per annum, with his wood, and forty acres of land.

In 1772 the former pastor of the Baptists in this parish returned to the town, and collected again the families of his charge for a separate congregation. This weakened sensibly Mr. Griswold's church, and the burden of his support became greater than the people were willing to bear. In 1781, accordingly, he gave up all claims on the parish for support, and they released him from the obligation of ministerial services. The church, however, retained its organization, and he continued to be its pastor and occasionally preached,—for the last time in March, 1818. The parish was divided by an act of the Legislature, in 1800, and in 1819 a second church was gathered. Mr. Griswold died on December 4, 1819, in his 87th year, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Suffield, from Luke xxiii, 28, "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children,"—a text selected by the deceased pastor, with reference to the sadly destitute condition of his flock.

He is said to have been a good scholar in College, and a pattern of piety, but a dull and uninteresting preacher.

He married, on November 17, 1763, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Matthew and Mary (Beckwith) Marvin, of Lyme, who bore him six children, of whom four daughters survived him. She died on January 27, 1797, aged 59 years, and he next married on December 1, 1799, Mrs. Elizabeth Colton, of North Granby, Connecticut, who died in November, 1815.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 384, 404. Conn. Gazette, Dec. 11, 1762. Hampden Pulpit, 68–69. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, ii, 41; iii, 145. *Sprague*, Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 31, 61–62. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 52, 190–91.

JOHN SLOSS HOBART was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 6, 1738, and was baptized the next day by his father, the Rev. Noah Hobart (Harv. 1724), pastor of the

Congregational church in that town. The year before this son entered College Mr. Hobart was chosen a member of the Corporation, in which place his influence was deeply felt. His wife was Ellen, daughter of John and Esther (Burr) Sloss, of Fairfield.

From this grandfather, a Scotchman by birth, who died in 1721, his namesake inherited property in Huntington, Long Island, where he settled after graduation. His political tendencies were early shown by his becoming, in November, 1765, a member of the Sons of Liberty, in New York City,—an organization formed to oppose the Stamp Act.

He was a deputy from Suffolk County to the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses of New York, in 1775–76. And when the last of these congresses, meeting just after the Fourth of July, 1776, assumed the name of the Convention of Representatives of the State, he was a leader in all their deliberations. Thus, he served on the committee which reported the resolutions approving the Declaration of Independence, on that which was appointed to prepare and report a Constitution, on that which organized the Council of Safety (of which the Convention made him a member), and on a committee of three, with Gouverneur Morris and John Jay, for devising the first great seal of the State.

In May, 1777, although he had not been bred to the law, he was elected as one of the two associate Judges of the newly organized Supreme Court of the State. In 1780 he served as a member of an important convention at Hartford for the discussion of the weaknesses of the Confederation; and in 1788 he was a member from the city and county of New York of the Convention for the adoption of the United States Constitution, and was a strenuous advocate of that action.

On January 11, 1798, he was appointed by the Legislature United States Senator, to succeed General Philip Schuyler. He accordingly resigned his judgeship in the

following month,—as indeed the constitutional limit of age (60 years) would have shortly required of him; but on May 5 he also resigned the senatorship, to accept a poorly-paid appointment as Judge of the U. S. District Court for New York, which he held until his death.

Chancellor Kent describes him as a faithful, diligent, and discerning Judge. He was universally respected for his good sense, integrity, pure moral character, and patriotism. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by this College in 1793.

He was six feet four inches in height, thin in person, and of dark complexion; taciturn of speech, grave if not austere in manner, and plain in dress.

He died in New York City on February 5, 1805, in his 67th year. During later years he had lived on Throgg's Neck, in Westchester County, and in the city.

He married in 1764 Mary Greenill (license dated June 22), who died before him, after long invalidism, leaving no issue. (She was still living in 1789.)

Seven letters of his, in 1776, are printed by Force in his American Archives, Fifth Series, volumes 1 and 2; three letters of friendship to Chief Justice John Jay, in 1794–98, are given in volume 4 of Jay's Correspondence.

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Hobart, Wm. Hobart, his Ancestors and Descendants, 49–51. *Lamb*, Hist. of the City of N. Y., ii, 161–63, 299. Mass. Hist. Society's Proceedings, xi, 19–21, 24. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 149. *Platt*, Old Times in Huntington, 27–28. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 375–76. *Street*, N.-Y. Council of Revision, 177–80. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., i, 474–75.

JOHN HOPSON was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on the 29th of January, 1734–5, being the second child of Captain John and Lydia (Kellogg) Hopson, and grandchild of John and Sarah (Northam) Hopson, of the same town. His father died in August, 1751, and his mother soon after married Henry Bliss, of Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut.

He settled in Colchester, where he married, on April 19, 1759, Mary, elder daughter of Elijah and Mary (Welles) Worthington, of that town. In 1762–64 he served as deputy from Colchester in four sessions of the General Assembly. Later he fell into intemperate habits and not only became insolvent, but was charged with having appropriated to his own use a portion of the Colony tax which he had been empowered to collect. He finally removed from Colchester to Kent, in Litchfield County, where he died on December 5, 1814, in his 81st year. His wife died in Colchester, on July 30, 1797, at the age of 58. They had five children.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut Colonial Records, xiv, 140. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 268. *Hurd*, Hist. of N. London County, 395. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlii, 387. *Taintor*, Extracts from Colchester Records, 83, 112.

Titus Hosmer, the third son and eighth child of Captain Stephen Hosmer, of West Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Thomas and Anne (Prentiss) Hosmer, was born in 1737. His mother was Deliverance, daughter of Thomas Graves. His father was a first cousin of the Rev. Stephen Hosmer (Y. C. 1732).

He received a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, though it is doubtful whether he remained in residence. His father died in the latter part of 1758, and he began in 1760 the practice of law in Middletown. The Rev. Dr. Field gives a satisfactory account of his career, as follows :—

The profession which Mr. Hosmer chose, led him to cultivate the powers of understanding, rather than the imagination ; and in this profession, faithfulness to his clients and strong powers of reasoning, soon raised him into esteem with the bar and the court ; and secured him not only much professional business, but civil offices of honor and importance. Besides the common town

offices and the commission of peace which he held [from 1773], he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, from October, 1773, constantly until May, 1778, when he was elected an assistant, and thus annually until 1780, the year of his death. In 1777, he was speaker of the house of representatives, and had great influence in prompting the Legislature to the adoption of vigorous measures against Great Britain. During a part of the war of the Revolution, he was a member of the Council of Safety, and in 1778, besides being an assistant in the State Legislature, he was a member of the Continental Congress. In January, 1780, when the plan was matured by Congress, for establishing a Court of Appeals, principally for the revision of maritime and admiralty cases in the United States, he was elected one of the three judges. There seems to have been an understanding, that one of the judges should be elected from a southern, one from a middle, and one from an eastern section of the country. Seven men were put in nomination for election, and when the votes were cast, George Wythe of Virginia, William Paca of Maryland, and Titus Hosmer of Connecticut, were chosen. . . . . On the duties of this appointment Mr. Hosmer was not permitted to enter, dying suddenly, [from a fever,] August 4th, 1780, aged 44.

His person was above the common size, and his countenance expressive. His passions were naturally quick and strong, but kept under discipline. Fond of conversation, and extensively acquainted with men and books, he often entertained at his house a group of friends who courted his society. In deliberative bodies he was always heard with that attention and pleasure, which are secured by lucid and manly argumentation, connected with probity and patriotism. He was, in one word, a gentleman of correct moral habits, a thorough scholar, a learned and eloquent lawyer, and a sound practical statesman ; deeply versed in national law and universal history. An obituary notice of him in the Connecticut Courant, says, that he was endowed with a natural genius and capacity of uncommon magnitude, which, cultivated by the best and most liberal education, and continually improving, shone with remarkable lustre, and made him eminently useful in every department of life. Such abilities and improvements, joined with the most polished and engaging manners, formed him, in a rare degree, for influence and service among mankind. . . . .

Dr. Noah Webster regarded him as one of the greatest men Connecticut ever produced. He numbered him among the three "mighties," : and these three he designated as William Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. of Stratford, Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Hon. Titus Hosmer.

Had he lived, there is little doubt that he would have soon been a candidate for the Governorship of the State, for which place his name was already mentioned in 1779.

His interest in poetry led him to encourage Joel Barlow (Y. C. 1778) to undertake his chief poetical attempt, *The Vision of Columbus*: and one of Barlow's earliest publications was an *Elegy on Hosmer* (Hartford, 15 pp. 8°).

Four of his letters to Silas Deane, in 1774–75, are printed in the 2d volume of the Collections of the Conn. Historical Society (pp. 152–56, 238–43, 320–22).

An incidental evidence of his early prominence is seen in the fact that he was one of the signers of the Memorial praying for a visitation of the College, presented to the Colony Legislature in 1763,—all the other signers of which were much older men.

He married on November 29 [or 30], 1761, Lydia Lord, who died on November 29, 1798, at the age of 61. Their children were three sons and four daughters,—the eldest (Y. C. 1782) being a distinguished lawyer and statesman.

The inventory of his estate amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds; and in it is enumerated a library of nearly 200 volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, 50–51; Centennial Address, 96–99. Geneal. Records of Avon, N. Y., 22–23. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. Hosmer Genealogy, 9–10. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 121. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, ii, 911.

Zenas Huggins was from Sheffield, Massachusetts, and was prepared for College by the Rev. John Ballantine (Harvard 1735), of Westfield. His father died before he entered College.

He returned to Sheffield after graduation, and in the latter part of the same year joined a company of his

townsmen who went, under Major John Ashley, to Fort Edward, on the alarm raised for the relief of Fort William Henry. On July 22, 1760, he made his will, being about to go on another campaign, as Captain of a Sheffield Company. He did not return, and his will was proved on February 11, 1761. His property, amounting to about £775, was left to his mother, Mrs. Keziah, then wife of Nathaniel Downing, of Sheffield, and to his brothers, sisters, and nephews.

AUTHORITIES.

MS. Muster Rolls in State Library of Mass.

Daniel Humphreys, the eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys (Y. C. 1732), and brother of General David Humphreys (Y. C. 1771), was born in Derby, Connecticut, on May 18, 1740.

He studied law after graduation with James A. Hillhouse (Y. C. 1749) and was admitted to the New Haven County bar in November, 1762. During these years he also found employment as a school-teacher. In 1768 he was employed by the General Assembly to make an index to the Colony Laws. In April, 1769, while still living in New Haven, being prostrated with severe illness, he avowed himself a Sandemanian, thereby separating himself from the most of his friends and associates. Later in the same year he married Mary, youngest daughter of William and Abigail A. (Oberne) King, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He left New Haven in 1770 and in 1774 was admitted to practice before the Superior Court of New Hampshire and settled in Portsmouth, where a Sandemanian society was already in existence.

In 1776 he was teaching in New York City, and retreated thence to New Haven, where he opened in November a new school, in which the study of English grammar and literature was a specialty. The members of

his sect maintained what was considered a disloyal attitude towards America; and in 1777 he and his co-religionists were desired to leave the town; but ultimately they seem to have been allowed to remain.

At the close of the Revolution he settled again in Portsmouth, where he took a leading position at the bar, and was finally (in 1804) made United States District Attorney for New Hampshire, retaining that position until his death, which occurred in Portsmouth on September 30, 1827, in his 88th year.

As a lawyer he was faithful and conscientious. He carried his feeling as a Sandemanian against a paid clergy so far that he would never remain in the court-room while the minister made the opening prayer.

His family consisted of four sons and four daughters,—of whom only three daughters survived him.

He continued to the last faithful to his Sandemanian belief, and for many years conducted the weekly worship of the few of that sect in Portsmouth.

His interest in study continued to the last, and he is said to have learned the Italian language after passing the age of 70.

He showed some of the same poetic facility which his younger brother possessed; his most sustained poetical effort being the following :—

1. The Compendious American Grammar, or, Grammatical Institutes in Verse designed for the use of schools in the United States. Portsmouth, 1792. 16°, pp. 71.

[*M. H. S. Watkinson Libr.*

The rhymes are ingeniously handled, but many subterfuges have to be adopted, such as

> "Hard names in verse to quote!
> We'll place them in a note."

He also published, in prose :—

2. The Bible needs no Apology: or, Watson's System of Religion Refuted; and the Advocate proved an unfaithful one, by the

Bible itself: . . in Four Letters, on Watson's Apology for the Bible, and Paine's Age of Reason. . Portsmouth, 1796. 12°, pp. 96. [*B. Publ. U. S.*

3. An Appeal to the Bible, on the Controversy What is genuine Christianity? and against the Corruptions of that Religion by the Clergy; containing Strictures on Mr. Macclintock's Ordination Sermon. . . Portsmouth, 1797. 16°, pp. 59. [*B. Publ.*

4. A Plain Attempt to hold up to View the Ancient Gospel, being a Discourse on Acts ix, 22. Shewing from the Apostolic testimony, that the Clergy and their followers, in our age and country, are the very Antichrist. Opposing that Gospel with the weapons of Jewish error still. . . Adapted to the meanest capacities. Portsmouth, 1800. 12°, pp. 35.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

An arraignment of the pomp and worldliness of the clergy, and especially of any union between Church and State.

5. The Inquirer: being, An Examination of the Question lately agitated, respecting the legitimate Powers of Government; whether they extend to the Care of Religion, and warrant making and enforcing Laws for the Purpose of establishing . . the Christian Religion. In six numbers; with a supplement . . Boston, 1801. 12°, pp. 47. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. U. S.*

6. Recent Proofs of a Defection from the Christian Religion, exhibited in a brief review of the doctrine lately published in New-England, that "The Christian Religion is the Law of the Land;" and Remarks on several late popular publications. . . Portsmouth, 1802. 8°, pp. 36. [*B. Ath. Harv.*

Largely devoted to an arraignment of all alliances between Church and State.

7. A Letter to Mr. Elias Smith, Baptist Teacher, on his late Performance entitled "A Reply to this Congregational, Methodistical Question—"Why cannot you commune with us, seeing we are willing to commune with you?" Portsmouth, 1804. 12°, pp. 23. [*B. Publ. N. Y. H. S.*

While criticizing the minor point of Baptist exclusiveness, the author takes occasion more broadly to find fault with the whole plan of all the modern varieties of religion.

8. Impartial Review.—A General Brief View of the existing controversy between Unitarians and the Orthodox so called; as it appears in some late publications; more particularly in a Review

in "The Christian Disciple," of Professor Stuart's Letters, and in Dr. Wood's Letters to Unitarians. By a Laical Observer. Portsmouth, 1820. 8°, pp. 79. [*A. C. A. B. Publ.*

Anonymous. In support of the Orthodox belief.

In 1789 he was appointed, with the Hon. John Pickering, by the General Court of New Hampshire, to edit the following :—

The Perpetual Laws of the State of New-Hampshire. . Portsmouth, 1789. 8°, pp. 256.

Colonel John Hubbard, the father-in-law of President Stiles, in writing to him in 1769 of Mr. Humphreys's declaration of his belief in Sandemanianism, characterizes him as "a very ingenious Attorney, a Gentleman of fine Sense, of peculiar Modesty and sweetness of Temper."

AUTHORITIES.

Bell, Bench and Bar of N. Hampshire, 450. Conn. Colonial Records, xiii, 120. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 588–92. *Howard*, Cutts Genealogy, 36, 65. Humphreys Family, 130, 145–46. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Derby, 736. Wentworth Genealogy, i, 302.

Gurdon Huntington, fourth son and tenth child of the Hon. Hezekiah and Hannah (Frink) Huntington, and a brother of Hezekiah Huntington (Y. C. 1744), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on August 14, 1739.

He spent his life in his native town, where he married, on November 8, 1764, Lydia, youngest daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Lydia (Leffingwell) Lathrop. He died in Norwich on December 28, 1767, in his 29th year, leaving no issue.

His widow married, on January 11, 1775, Elisha Lathrop, Junior, of Norwich, who died in Demerara on September 23, 1790. She died in Norwich on January 7, 1816, at the age of 75.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington, Huntington Family Memoir, 101; Lathrop Family Memoir, 84, 106–07. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 156.

George Buttolph Hurlbut, eldest child of Titus and Lydia Hurlbut, and grandson of Stephen and Hannah (Douglas) Hurlburt, of New London, Connecticut, was born in that town on January 27, 1737–8. His father was a prominent citizen of New London, and for many years captain of the battery there; his mother was a daughter of George Buttolph, of New London, originally from Salem, Massachusetts.

He settled in New London, where he was engaged in business.

He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Bulkley (Y. C. 1726). They had no children.

He died in New London, in October, 1781, aged nearly 44. His estate was valued at only £79,—the largest item being "1 Negro Girl Cate, £30."

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of N. London, 358. Hurlbut Genealogy, 50, 95.
Chapman, Bulkeley Genealogy, 99, 108.

Isaac Jones, third son and sixth child of Timothy and Jane Jones, of New Haven, and grandson of Isaac and Deborah (Clark) Jones, was born here on December 21, 1738. His mother was the second daughter of John and Susanna (Collins) Harris of Middletown, and his next older brother was a classmate.

He settled in New Haven in partnership with his father as a merchant, and died here on May 18, 1812, in his 74th year. His estate was insolvent.

He first married, on June 5, 1768, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Woodward) Trowbridge, of New Haven, whose sister had already married his brother. She died on April 4, 1769, in her 19th year, leaving an infant child who soon followed her. He next married, on December 27, 1770, Lucy, only daughter of Charles and Lucy (Ward) Goodrich, of Pitts-

field, Massachusetts, who died on December 10, 1771, at the age of 22. He married thirdly, on January 23, 1774, Sybil, eldest daughter of Colonel John and Lucretia (Backus) Benjamin, of Stratford, Connecticut, who bore him ten children and died in Bridgeport on Sept. 19, 1814, aged 59 years; four of the sons were graduated at Yale,—in 1792, 1796, 1804, and 1807, respectively.

AUTHORITIES.

Case, Goodrich Family, 49. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 33, 56. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 545. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1146.

Timothy Jones, Junior, the next older brother of the last-named, was born in New Haven on October 1, 1737.

For two years after graduation he officiated as Rector of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School, and later followed a mercantile life here. He was also prominent in civil life, holding a commission as Justice of the Peace, and after the incorporation of the city being made one of the aldermen. He was a representative of the city in the legislature in the sessions of May and October, 1786.

He died suddenly, in New Haven, on May 11, 1800, in his 63d year.

He married on June 20, 1765, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Woodward) Trowbridge, of New Haven, who died on September 20, 1789, aged 45 years. He next married, on July 28 [or 29], 1790, Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, Connecticut, and widow of William Lynde (Y. C. 1760), of Saybrook. She died on September 26, 1819, in her 75th year.

By his first marriage he had two sons (one of whom died in infancy) and a daughter; by his second marriage, a large family, all of whom died young.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Genealogy, 377, 403. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 33, 52–53. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 546.

Ebenezer Kellogg, son of Daniel Kellogg, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel Kellogg, of the same town, was born there on April 5, 1737. His mother was Eunice Jarvis, from Huntington, Long Island.

He studied theology with the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown, Connecticut, and was licensed to preach on May 28, 1760, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. Of his preaching as a candidate we know only that in February, 1762, the Fairfield West Association advised the church in Ridgefield to apply to him. On March 29, 1762, he was called, and on November 24, 1762, he was ordained, pastor of the Congregational Church of thirty-five members, formed in the parish of North Bolton, since 1808 the town of Vernon, in Tolland County, Connecticut. His annual salary was £70, or in federal currency $233.33. After nearly fifty-five years of faithful service, he died in Vernon on September 3, 1817, in his 81st year. In his half-century sermon, preached in December, 1812, he was able to say that he had been detained from public worship by infirmity not more than twelve Sabbaths since his ordination. He was able to continue preaching regularly until early in the year 1817.

He married, on October 20, 1763, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Wright (Y. C. 1724), of Stamford, Connecticut, who died on June 7, 1807, aged 67 years. Their children were three sons and three daughters. Professor Ebenezer Kellogg (Y. C. 1810), of Williams College, was a grandson; and President Martin Kellogg (Y. C. 1850), of the University of California, is a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 558. *A. S. Kellogg*, Hist. Address on the Church in Vernon, 26–36. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xiv, 130–31.

Samuel Lynde, the only child of Willoughby Lynde (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born on October 14, 1736.

By the death of his father, a few months before he entered College, he became heir to a large estate; but as he adopted no profession, and acquired no good business habits, he soon exhausted his patrimony.

He married, on July 26, 1758, Phebe, eldest daughter of John Waterhouse, of Saybrook, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

After the Revolution he was obliged to give up the inherited family residence on Lynde Point in Saybrook, and remove to a small house in the northern portion of the town, in what is now the town of Chester, where he died on June 2, 1787, in his 51st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Salisbury, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 403–04.

Oliver Noble, second son and child of David Noble, of Gilead Parish in Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of James and Catherine (Higley) Noble, of Westfield, Massachusetts, was born in Hebron on March 3, 1733/34. His mother was Abigail, third daughter of Philip and Hannah Loomis, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on February 7, 1758; and on January 10, 1759, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Coventry, Connecticut. The pulpit had been vacant for over six years, and in the meantime divisions had arisen in the parish which continued after Mr. Noble's installation. He married, on May 15, 1760, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harvard 1723) and Mary (Fox) Weld, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and the same month com

plaints were brought before the Windham Association of Ministers by members of his society, charging him with falsehood. The Association investigated the case, and decided that the charges were the result of a misunderstanding; but dissensions continued, and after several councils had been held he was dismissed on June 10, 1761. The tradition is that the whole difficulty arose from his having given to different persons different reasons for wearing a blue cloak with a white cape, thus becoming chargeable with not being a man of truth.

His next settlement was in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was installed over a new Congregational church, the fifth in that town, on September 1, 1762. Through some dissatisfaction, after about eleven years, the society became much reduced in numbers, and although he retained office nominally until April, 1784, his active service seems to have terminated some years earlier. He served as Chaplain of Colonel Little's Massachusetts regiment at the siege of Boston in 1775, and is said to have accompanied his regiment to New York in the spring of 1776.

He was settled for the third time, on August 18, 1784, over the Congregational church in New Castle, New Hampshire, where he remained until his death. Here also he was beset with discouragements, the parish having been for six years without a pastor and the population having been greatly depleted by the Revolution. He died in New Castle, on December 15, 1792, in his 59th year. His wife died in Newbury, on May 28, 1781, in her 46th year. Their children were two sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived him and grew to maturity, except one son who died in infancy.

Tradition represents him as of fine, commanding person, tall and well proportioned, social in his habits, evangelical in sentiments, and possessed of more than ordinary gifts as a preacher. A miniature on ivory is in the possession of his descendants.

He published :—

1. Preaching Christ, the Office-Work of Ministers, and how they should perform it ;—shewn in a Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv. (error for vi) 4] preached at Arundel [Maine], at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Silas Moody . . ; January 9, 1771. Salem, 1771. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

2. Regular and Skilful Music in the Worship of God, Founded in the law of nature, and introduced into his Worship, by his own institution . . ; shown in a Sermon [from 1 Chron. xv. 22] preached at the North Meeting-House, Newbury-Port, . . February 8, 1774. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 46.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.* (*imperfect.*)

A spirited plea for better singing in public worship, and for regular instruction in music.

3. Some Strictures upon the Sacred Story recorded in the Book of Esther . . . ; in a Discourse [from Esther viii, 11], delivered at Newbury-Port, March 8th, 1775. In Commemoration of the Massacre at Boston, March the Fifth, 1770. . . Newbury-Port, 1775. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

A discourse of the most advanced patriotism.

4. The knowledge, or well grounded hope, that, we shall go to heaven when we die, is the best support in every calamity and trial of life, and our only comfort in that great and last article of dying —Shewn in Two Sermons [from 2 Cor. v, 1], preached in Newbury, June 3d, 1781. . . Occasioned by the death of his amiable consort, who departed this life May 28th, 1781. . Newbury-Port, 1781. 8°, pp. 40. [*A. C. A.*

AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 631, 640–43. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 211. Loomis Genealogy, Female Branches, i, 474–76. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 602–03.

Noah Parsons, son of Captain Simeon Parsons, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was baptized in Durham on February 19, 1737/8. His mother was Mehitabel, eldest child of Captain Preserved and Mehitabel (Warner) Clapp, of Northampton.

He entered on a tutorship in the College in October, 1761, but was obliged by the state of his health to withdraw from office a few weeks later, at the end of December. The brief story of his life is told in the inscription on a memorial stone which stands in the cemetery in Durham, as follows:—

In Memory of Noah Parsons, M.A., a Gentleman of sprightly genius improved by a liberal Education at Yale College, of which he was sometime a Tutor. The fair prospects of his Youth were soon clouded by disorders of body which continuing for several Years he took a Voyage to West India, for the recovery of his Health, and died in the Island of Hispaniola, May A.D. 1774, in the 37th year of his Age.

He was not married.

John Pell is believed to have been the son of John Pell, one of the early settlers of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who probably came thither from Westfield.

He was admitted to the bar of Berkshire County at the December term of 1761, and practiced in Sheffield for a few years. To judge from the number of suits which he brought, he must have had a flourishing business. At September term, 1762, he was brought before the Court of Sessions and confessed that he had traveled on the Lord's Day from Hampshire County through the towns of Sandisfield, New Marlborough and Tyringham to Sheffield, and he was thereupon fined ten shillings, to be equally distributed to said towns for their respective poor. His name disappears from the Court records in 1765, but his

residence seems to have continued in Sheffield, or in that part of the town which was incorporated as Great Barrington in 1761, for at least thirteen years longer.

One of this name was a physician in Great Barrington in 1776; and one of the same name, resident in Sheffield, was convicted in 1778 of having endeavored to persuade two Americans to enlist in the British army, and was sentenced therefor to two years' imprisonment in Northampton jail, but was released in November, 1779.

Our graduate was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1793.

It is not unlikely that the graduate was a brother of Dr. Sallu Pell, who was of Sheffield in 1765–70, and of Danbury, Connecticut, from 1772 until his death about 1808. He was a surgeon in the Revolution.

AUTHORITIES.

Acts and Resolves of Province of Mass. Bay, v, 988. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 112. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 157. *Henry W. Taft*, MS. Letter, Febr. 16, 1894.

SAMUEL [ANDREW]* PETERS was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on November 20, 1735, the fourth son of John and Mary (Marks) Peters, of Hebron, and grandson of William and Mary (Russell) Peters, of Andover, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch claimed descent from a brother of Hugh Peters, but wholly without reason.

He studied theology, and went to England in the latter part of the year 1758 to obtain Episcopal ordination. Soon after his arrival there he came down with the smallpox, and narrowly escaped with his life. He received orders in the summer of 1759, with a commission from the Bishop of London (Thomas Sherlock) on August 25,

* Andrew was a common name in this branch of the Peters family; and was assumed and discarded at will, as a middle name, by our graduate.

as missionary to Hebron and the vicinity, on a yearly salary of £20.

The quiet tenor of his life as a parish priest was interrupted by the approach of the American Revolution. In August, 1774, he was charged with sending false and malicious reports to England, and on the 15th he was forced by the "Sons of Liberty" assembling at his house to sign a promise not to do anything of the kind in the future. On Sunday, the 4th of September, when Eastern Connecticut was profoundly stirred by the news of British troops firing on Boston, he exhorted his flock not to take up arms in support of rebellion, and in consequence was visited two days later by another assemblage who treated him with indignity. His equivocations and generally unsatisfactory attitude led to the report that another visitation was impending, and a few days later, although Governor Trumbull has issued orders for his protection, he took refuge in Boston, whence he sailed for England on October 25. He petitioned for and received a small pension from the crown, in compensation for property which he professed to have lost in Connecticut, but did not exercise his ecclesiastical functions to any considerable extent while there. As a means of obtaining funds, and at the same time of avenging himself on his fellow-countrymen, he published in 1781 a History of Connecticut, which has long held a unique position because of its many and gross misstatements.

While living in London he became acquainted with Jonathan Carver, the American traveler, from whom he afterwards claimed to have received, in connection with Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, a grant of a tract of land, one hundred miles square, on the east side of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony.

In February, 1794, a partial representation of the Episcopalians of Vermont elected him Bishop of that State. He responded favorably to the invitation in July, but was unable to obtain consecration, either from the

English bishops or from those in America. Earlier, in 1781, he had been a candidate for the bishopric of Nova Scotia.

As the result of a quarrel with William Pitt, then Prime Minister, Dr. Peters's name was struck from the pension roll in 1804; and being thus left without means of support, he returned to his native land in 1805, his friend Lettsom furnishing the money for this purpose. He spent several years at Washington, in the endeavor to obtain a confirmation from Congress of his Western grant. Finally in 1817, in his 82d year, he set out to visit the land in which he was interested, and spent the winter at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. On his return without results, he settled in New York City, where he lived for the rest of his days, in poverty and obscurity, subsisting on charity, partly in the form of contributions from his friends in pretended payment for land-sales. He died after a short illness on April 19, 1826, in his 91st year.

He married, on February 13, 1760, Hannah, only child of Silas Owen, of Hebron, who died on October 25, 1765, leaving one daughter. He next married, on June 25, 1769, Abigail, daughter of Captain Samuel Gilbert, of Hebron, who died on the 14th of the following month, aged less than 17½ years. He next married, on April 20, 1773, Mary, only daughter of William and Eunice (Benjamin) Birdseye, of Stratford, Connecticut, who died on June 16, 1774, in her 24th year, leaving an infant son, who followed his father to England in 1784, and returned to America ten years later.

He assumed the title of LL.D., and claimed that it had been given him at Cortona in Italy; but the tale must be deemed apocryphal.

The testimony given by his nephew, Governor John S. Peters, in Sprague's Annals, ascribes his eccentricities mainly to ambition, and asserts that "in his domestic and private relations he was everything that could be desired."

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), who

was his fellow-townsman, and of almost exactly the same age, told Professor Kingsley "that of all men with whom he had ever been acquainted, Dr. Peters, he had thought, from his first knowledge of him, the least to be depended upon as to any matter of fact, especially in 'story-telling.'" Curwen, who heard him preach in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, London, calls him "an indifferent speaker and composer."

His publications were :—

1. A General History of Connecticut, from its First Settlement under George Fenwick, Esq., to the Latest Period of Amity with Great Britain ; including a Description of the Country, and many curious and interesting Anecdotes. . . By a Gentleman of the Province. London, 1781. 8°, pp. x, 436.

A part of the edition, described as a second edition, was reissued the following year, with date 1782.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Another edition appeared at New-Haven in 1829 (12°, pp. 405), with a Supplement, believed to have been edited by Sherman Croswell (Y. C. 1822); and still another was published at New York in 1877 (12°, pp. 285) by Samuel Jarvis McCormick, a descendant of the author.

The untruthfulness of this volume has been often exposed,—most trenchantly by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, in the Introduction to his True and False Blue Laws (1877), by Dr. William L. Kingsley, in the Methodist Quarterly Review for January, 1878, and by the Rev. Charles Hammond in the Connecticut Valley Historical Society's Papers (1881). It is believed that the author never acknowledged the work as his composition.

2. A Letter to the Rev. John Tyler, A. M., concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments, and the Improbability of Universal Salvation. London, 1785. 8°, pp. iii, 24. [*A. A. S. Y. C.*

A sane and sincere defence of the orthodox doctrine of eternal punishment.

3. A History of the Rev. Hugh Peters. . With an Appendix. N.-Y., 1807. 8°, pp. vi, 155 + pl.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. Lenox. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Untrustworthy.

A number of Dr. Peters's letters have been printed, of which the following may be mentioned:—

Extracts from letters written to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1761 and 1768, in vol. 2 of the Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut (1864);

An intercepted letter to his mother, dated September 28, 1774, in the American papers of the next month, and in Force's American Archives, 4th Series, vol. 1, pp. 715–16;

A similar letter to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, of New York, October 1, 1774, in the same volume of Force, p. 716;

Another letter to Dr. Auchmuty, February 25, 1775, in New Jersey Archives, vol. 10, pp. 616–19;

A letter to Thomas Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 7, 1776, and one of the next day to the Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, of Boston, in the American papers of November, 1776, copied by President Stiles in his Diary, February 14, 1777;

A portion of a letter to the Rev. Roger Viets (Y. C. 1758), 1787, in Russell's History of Christ Church, Hartford, pp. 519–21;

A letter to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), May 20, 1789, in the Historical Magazine, 2d Series, vol. 3, pp. 154–55;

Two letters of July 17, 1794, to the Churchmen of Vermont on receiving notice of his election as Bishop, in Sprague's Annals, vol. 5, pp. 196–99.

He contributed occasionally to British periodicals, especially to the Political Magazine (London), in which may be found, for instance, the following articles:—

Account of Major General Benedict Arnold, in vol. 1, pp. 690, 746–48 (Nov.–Dec., 1780);

History of Jonathan Trumbull, the present Rebel Governor of Connecticut, in vol. 2, pp. 6–10 (Jan., 1781);

Extracts from his History of Connecticut, with a sketch of the Newgate Prison at Simsbury, in vol. 3, pp. 591–97 (Oct., 1781);

Accounts of New London, Groton, and Norwich, in *do.*, p. 648 (Nov., 1781);

Description of Connecticut River: Wonderful Account of the Narrows, in *do.*, p. 656.

The account of Governor Trumbull is a particularly scandalous and abusive libel.

A letter from him, dated at London, April 18, 1803, was published in the New York papers of that year, giving advice to American farmers relative to the destruction of ticks on sheep.

AUTHORITIES.

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Medad Pomeroy, third son and child of Colonel Seth and Mary (Hunt) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and brother of the Rev. Seth (Y. C. 1753), was born there on November 12, 1736, and baptized two days later.

He studied medicine and settled in practice in Northfield, Massachusetts, where he married, on October 15, 1767, his first cousin, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Samuel and Anna (Ellsworth) Hunt. Two years later he removed to the adjoining town of Warwick, where he lived for half a century, greatly respected in his profession, and valued as a citizen and friend for his active sympathy and Christian influence, and where he died on October 30, 1819, at the age of 83. He retired from active practice in 1788. His widow died on October 30, 1832, in her 87th year. Their children were five sons and four daughters.

In May, 1787, he was captured by some of the insurgents engaged in Shays' Rebellion, and was held for some time as a hostage, under threat of death in case of the execution of certain of the rioters who were then in prison.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Warwick, 204–05. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 339. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 287. Hunt Family, 177–78. *Minot*, Hist. of Shays' Rebellion, 178. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 43. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 321, 472, 519.

Joseph Pynchon, third son of the Hon. Colonel William Pynchon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Colonel John and Margaret (Hubbard) Pynchon, was born on October 30, 1737. His mother was Catharine, eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. Coll. 1687) and Catharine (Chauncey) Brewer, of Springfield. His eldest brother had been graduated at Harvard in 1743, and the next son in the family died while a Junior at Yale in the spring of 1754. He lost both parents before he was ten years of age.

Soon after graduation he settled in Guilford, Connecticut, where he had married on July 12, 1759, Sarah, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Y. C. 1723). He followed no profession, but was a man of influence in the community, and a Deputy to the General Assembly in 1768 and 1769, besides filling other local offices. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1768 to 1771. At a later date he identified himself with the Sandemanians, and in consequence his attitude towards the Revolution led to suspicion and to virtual ostracism. He united with his classmate Humphreys and others of his fellow-religionists in their declaration of principles in 1777, by which time he had removed his residence to New Haven. Before April, 1780, he had left the State and had sought the protection of the British in New York, and at the date just given the Probate Court for the District of New Haven granted letters of administration on his estate,—the bonds of the administrators being fixed at £2000. The next year he and his family, consisting of seven persons, migrated to Shelburne in Nova Scotia, where he held a commission as a magistrate in 1784. By April of 1784, however, his wife had returned to Guilford, and within another year he joined her, and resided there until his death on November 23, 1794, at the age of 57. His wife survived until December 3, 1807, being then in her 73d year.

Their children were two sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter died young. The elder son became a physician in Guilford, and was the grandfather of the Rev. President Pynchon, of Trinity College.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, April 19, 1781. *B. W. Dwight*, Dwight Family, ii, 633; Strong Family, ii, 1282. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 197. *Green*, Hist. of Springfield, 279. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, 439. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 205.

Ezra Reeve, the eldest son of Abner Reeve (Y. C. 1731), was born on January 27, 1733–34, in Southold, Long Island, the native place of his father who was then studying for the ministry there. When he was eight years old his mother died, and a few years later his father's ministerial career was for a time interrupted by intemperate habits.

At the time of his graduation his father was settled over a Presbyterian church at Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven; and on October 10, 1759, the son was ordained and installed by the Suffolk Presbytery, at Old Man's Village, now known as Mount Sinai, in the same township, on the north side of the island; at the installation it was found that the church had not been duly organized, and after delays interposed by the mother church in Setauket, this was accomplished on September 3, 1760. Two years later he was censured by the Presbytery for having left his people without a regular dismission, which followed, however, on October 25, 1763; and in the following February he was invited to preach in South Brimfield, Massachusetts, which had recently been set off from Brimfield; perhaps the invitation was due to acquaintance in College with Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, of the class of 1756. After due probation he

received on May 2, 1765, a call to settle there on a yearly salary of £60. This call he accepted, and he was installed on September 13, 1765, a church being gathered the same day.

The parish was at first known as the East parish of South Brimfield (now Wales); but was incorporated as a separate district, called Holland, in 1783, and erected into a township by the same name in 1796.

After a service of fifty-three years, he died in office on April 28, 1818, in the 85th year of his age, having retained his mental powers surprisingly to the last.

He married, before leaving Long Island, Mary Landon, of Southold, probably daughter of Samuel Landon, and had two sons and one daughter.

After his decease his church spread upon their records an appreciative minute, commending him as a man of exemplary piety and orthodox in doctrine. A sentence or two from this tribute may be quoted :—

> Mr. Reeve, though a man of dignified character, was not raised above any one in his deportment, but was easy of access, free to communicate, of a very social disposition, sometimes facetious, yet never suffered himself to degrade his ministerial character or bring a stain on the Christian profession. He was a person very tender of the character of others, and very careful of making animadversions on persons or things.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. O. Bissell, MS. Letters, Jan. and Febr., 1896. *Morse*, Annals of the Church in Brimfield, 75–76. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 226–27.

JOHN RICHARDS, fourth child and only son of John and Anne Richards, of New London, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Love (Manwaring) Richards, of New London, was born in that town on July 7, 1736. His mother was a daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Latimer) Prentis, of New London.

He is said to have studied law after graduation, but does not seem to have practiced the profession. He settled in New London, inheriting a large estate from his father, who died in May, 1765; but a series of misfortunes reduced him to poverty.

He died in New London on July 1, 1792, at the age of 56, leaving no issue.

He married on July 7, 1765, Susanna, daughter of Ebenezer Gray, of Windham, Connecticut, who died on February 20, 1768.

He next married, on June 16, 1768, Catharine, second daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of New London. She was born on February 17, 1735–36, and died in the October following her marriage, in her 33d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 925. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 318. *Morse*, Richards Genealogy, 94. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341.

Andrew Rowland, only son of Samuel and Abigail (Squire) Rowland, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Samuel and Esther Rowland, of that town, was born there in the early part of the year 1737 (January 17, or May 22?).

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association of Ministers on October 31, 1759. Subsequently, however, he adopted the profession of the law, and in May, 1776, received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He served the town for many years as Town Clerk, and also as Representative in the General Assembly at fifteen sessions between 1785 and 1796. From 1791 to 1801 he was State's Attorney for Fairfield County, and from 1793 to his death Judge of the Fairfield Probate District. During the Revolution he was active in support of the American cause, and in consequence

suffered by the invasion of the British in Fairfield in 1779. On that occasion his wife remained courageously in her house when the enemy approached to set fire to it, and by a statement of past favors done to Britons secured an exemption for her dwelling.

He died in Fairfield on July 26, 1802, in his 66th year.

His wife was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch (Y. C. 1721), of Norwalk; she died in Fairfield on March 29, 1825, in her 87th year.

One of their sons received an honorary Master's degree at Yale in 1809.

AUTHORITIES.

Fairfield Centennial Commemoration (1879), 25, 98. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 617. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield Co., 290–91. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xvi, 43. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 113, 164. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 404.

James Scovil, the second child and eldest son of Lieutenant William and Hannah Scovil, and grandson of John and Hannah (Richards) Scovil, of Waterbury, was born in that town on January 27, 1732–33. Soon after his birth his father, by an exchange of farms, removed from the central village of Waterbury to the part known as Westbury, now Watertown. There his wife, who was a daughter of John Richards, of Waterbury, and his own cousin, died, and he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of James Brown, an Episcopalian, of the family of the Rev. Daniel Browne (Y. C. 1714). Through this connection William Scovil became the earliest Episcopalian resident in Waterbury. He was a farmer, and his son lived with him, but is also said to have learned a weaver's trade. Owing to an injury to his leg, he was obliged to give up active occupation for some months, and during this time (while under the medical care of Dr. Daniel Porter, Jr., of Waterbury) he was brought under the special notice

and instruction of the Rev. John Southmayd (Harvard 1697), the retired minister of the town, who recommended that he be given a liberal education. Before his graduation his father died, leaving him by will £200 to complete his education.

In July, 1758, the Episcopalians of Waterbury, who had previously been under the charge of the Rev. Richard Mansfield (Y. C. 1741), of Derby, agreed to give Mr. Scovil "£22.10 sterling, to carry him home," that is, to England, for ordination, and when ordained to provide him a salary. Accordingly he went to England, and received priest's orders from Bishop Pearce, of Rochester, on April 1, 1759, in Westminster Abbey, his commission to Waterbury, on an annual stipend of £30, being dated on April 4. His field of labor included Westbury, where a separate parish was organized in 1765, Northbury (now Plymouth), and New Cambridge (now Bristol)—for which last two places an additional missionary was appointed in 1774.

During the Revolution, though his sympathies were on the British side, he behaved with such prudence and moderation that he escaped anything like personal indignity. After the close of the war, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ceased its allowance, but offered him, if he would remove to the British Provinces, a liberal increase of salary, with a land grant. He hesitated long as to his duty; but felt that he could not support his family upon the amount which his parish had been accustomed to contribute. He offered to remain if they would raise an amount equal to his former income; but the parish had been weakened by the war, and could do little, Finally, in 1785, leaving his family behind, he removed to New Brunswick, where he became missionary at Kingston, about fifteen miles north of St. John. For the three following winters, however, he revisited Waterbury, and thus retained until the spring of 1788 his old charge. He then took his family to Kingston, where the rest of his

life was spent, and where he died, after a long and painful illness, on December 19, 1808, aged nearly 76 years.

He married, on November 7, 1762, Amy, daughter of Captain George Nichols, of Waterbury, who died in June, 1835, at the age of 93. Their children were six sons and three daughters, all of whom survived their father. The eldest son remained in Waterbury, while one of the younger sons succeeded his father as rector of Trinity Church, Kingston, and was in turn succeeded by his son, who died in office so lately as 1876.

Dr. Bronson, writing in 1857, summarized what he could learn of Mr. Scovil thus :—

> Mr. Scovil was known for punctuality and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. "He taught his people from house to house ; comforted the aged, instructed the young, and made himself agreeable to children—no despicable qualification in a clergyman." "He had a grave and becoming deportment, and was sound in doctrine." He is believed to have been a good man, devoted to his work and anxious to do it well. One of his manuscript sermons is before me. It is written in a simple and devotional strain, and in that spirit of kindness and benevolence which so much adorns a minister of the Gospel of peace.

An extract from one of Mr. Scovil's letters to the Propagation Society, in 1767, is printed in Hawkins's Missions of the Church of England, pp. 398–99.

A sermon preached in his memory at Kingston, in July, 1809, by his intimate friend, the Rev. Samuel Andrews (Y, C. 1759), was published. Tablets have been erected in his honor in the two churches in which he ministered, in Waterbury and Kingston.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 197, 237, 354-55. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 299–303, 532–33. *Eaton*, Church of Nova Scotia, 152–53, 180–81. *F. J. Kingsbury*, MS. Letters, April and May, 1894. *Lee*, Church of England in New Brunswick, 87–92. *Sabine*, American Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 269. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 350.

CHARLES JEFFRY SMITH was born at St. George's Manor, near the village of Setauket, in the township of Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1740, being a son of Henry Smith (who died in 1747), and grandson of the Hon. Colonel Henry and Anna (Shepard) Smith. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Jonathan Smith. He was named for a brother of his father, and he in turn for a brother of his father.

He remained in New Haven for awhile after graduation, probably studying divinity, and was admitted to the College church on April 30, 1758. He had inherited a large estate, and declined an offer of a tutorship in College in the fall of 1762, in order to fit himself for service as a missionary among the Indians.

He served without pay during the ensuing winter for about three months as a teacher in the Indian Charity School which the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733) had recently established in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut; and having arranged to set out thence on a mission to some of the Six Nations in the Province of New York, he was ordained at Lebanon on June 30, the sermons in connection with that occasion by Wheelock and Whitaker being published in London four years later. He started on his mission the following week, but Pontiac's war thwarted his plans and he returned shortly.

His residence was thenceforth on his paternal estate in Brookhaven, but he spent much of his time, so far as infirm health allowed, in itinerant preaching.

In May, 1765, he was solicited by Dr. Wheelock to go to Great Britain as an agent in behalf of the Indian School, but declined.

Subsequently he preached extensively in Virginia and elsewhere in the South, and advocated a transfer of Wheelock's enterprise to that latitude. He exerted himself to provide ministers for that region, and himself purchased an estate in one of the Eastern counties of

Virginia and proposed to settle there, mainly with the intention of laboring among the slaves.

In the summer of 1770 he returned to Long Island with the purpose of settling his affairs there so as to effect his permanent removal to Virginia. On the 10th of August he went out with gun in hand for a stroll over his estate, and was found dead later in the day with his gun so placed as to suggest the idea of suicide. He was subject to fits of despondency, and also to severe paroxysms of pain in the head; and the conclusion was justifiable that he had either taken his own life while not responsible for his actions, or that his death had occurred accidentally.

A sermon occasioned by the event, preached by the Rev. Samuel Buell (Y. C. 1741), of East Hampton, Long Island, was published. Mr. Buell speaks in glowing terms of his friend's "unblemished character, universal benevolence, and generous donations to promote the interest of Christ's kingdom in the world." "He appeared very eminently possest of gifts and graces—his ministerial labours were indefatigable, and the Lord gave them his signal blessing."

He married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Platt and Mary (Woolsey) Smith, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, on August 31, 1816, at the age of 79.

Their only child was graduated at Yale in 1785.

He published the following:—

The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration. A Discourse at Williamsburg, Va. Woodbridge, N. J., 1765. 8°.

Another edition is said to have been published at New York in 1766.

A letter of his to Sir William Johnson, dated January 18, 1763, is printed in the Documentary History of New York; and extracts from two later letters, in the Preface to Dr. Buell's Sermon.

His will bequeathed his landed estate in Virginia to the College of New Jersey, in trust, with very elaborate and interesting provisions for the disposal of the income. "Six Spanish milled dollars" were, in the first place, to be paid annually to each of the three Colleges—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—"to support three annual Lectures to be preached by some able pious Minister before the students on the following subjects, The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, The Nature and Necessity of Justification by Faith alone, The Dignity, Utility, Greatness and Importance of the Gospel Ministry." After this, as soon as the income was sufficient, they were to appoint "an able Orthodox and Godly Minister to itinerate three years in preaching the Gospel to those White People and Negroes in the Southern Colonies that most need it." Subsequently the income was to be spent mainly in promoting "Christian Knowledge among the poor Heathen the Aboriginal Natives of America," and whenever "an Indian War or any other impediments shall obstruct and stop attempts to Gospelize the Indians," then the Income may be spent in "supporting Itinerant Preachers among those White People & Negroes in those Colonies that most need it on account of their Poverty, Ignorance and Immorality, & I hope," he says, "those precious Immortals the poor Negroes will always have their full Proportion of this Charity."

Mr. Smith's estate appears not to have realized a sufficient amount to allow of this bequest's taking effect.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 21–24, 30–31, 47–48, 56, 71, 91–92. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 322–26, 367. Dwight Family, ii, 1103. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, v, 23–24; xiv, 140. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 402. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 446. *Wheelock*, Continuation of Narrative (1765), 4.

Reuben Smith, fifth child and second son of Deacon James Smith, of the parish (now town) of Southington, in Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Porter) Smith, of Farmington, was born on July 12, 1737. His mother was Ruth, youngest daughter of Captain and Deacon Thomas and Sarah (Freeman) Judd, of Waterbury.

He settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, about 1759, as a druggist and physician, and there continued until his death, on August 25, 1804, in his 68th year. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1772, and in 1776 held a temporary appointment as Judge of Probate, during the absence of Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747) at the Continental Congress. He was also County Treasurer for twenty-two years (1779–1801).

He married, on October 23, 1770, Abigail, second daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sill) Hubbard, of Middlefield, in Middletown, Connecticut, who survived him with three daughters. Their eldest child, Elihu Hubbard Smith (Y. C. 1786) died before his father.

Dr. Smith was an earnest patriot during the Revolution, and two of his familiar letters to Oliver Wolcott in 1777 are printed (in whole or in part) in Kilbourne's History of Litchfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Atkins, Hist. of Middlefield, 142. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 107–11, 209, 215, 247. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, ccxxxiv.

Samuel Talcott, Junior, the eldest of eight children of Colonel Samuel Talcott (Y. C. 1733), who married Mabel Wyllys on May 3, 1739, was baptized in Hartford, on March 2, 1739–40, by his uncle, the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth.

He spent his life in Hartford and the adjoining town of Wethersfield, and was little employed in public affairs. Towards the end of his life he was insane, and is thus spoken of in his father's will, in February, 1797.

He married on December 24, 1767, Abigail, eldest daughter of John Ledyard, of Bristol, England, and Hartford, by his second wife, Mary (Austin) Ellery.

Mr. Talcott died in Philadelphia, while on a visit there, on May 27, 1798, in his 59th year. His wife survived him, with three of their five daughters and their three sons. The youngest son was graduated at Williams College in 1809, and his son at Yale in 1838.

AUTHORITIES.

Magazine of Amer. Hist., vii, 192. N.-E. Hist, and Geneal. Register, xxxvii, 35. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, vii, 12. Talcott Pedigree, 85, 89–90. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary, 47.

NATHANIEL WEBB, the youngest of nine children of Nathaniel Webb, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Adams) Webb, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and Windham, was born on August 5, 1737, and was baptized two days later by the Rev. Thomas Clap, afterwards Rector. He lost his father when 13 years of age. His mother was Elizabeth, eldest child of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waterman) Fitch, of Windham, and he was thus a first cousin of John Fitch (Yale 1753).

He settled in his native town and there married on May 15, 1767, Zerviah, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ripley) Abbe, of the same place.

In October, 1765, he received from the General Assembly the appointment of County Surveyor, and in other ways he became prominent in the affairs of the town and neighborhood. He was also engaged in business as a merchant in partnership with Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758).

He joined the army of the Revolution in 1776, and as

adjutant and lieutenant was present with Colonel John Durkee's Fourth Connecticut Regiment at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned as Captain in the same Regiment, and with it passed through the battle of Germantown in the fall, wintered at Valley Forge, and was closely engaged in June, 1778, at Monmouth. In the summer of 1779 he was assigned to Wayne's Light Infantry Corps, and was stationed in the Highlands of New York for most of the time until January 1, 1781, when upon the consolidation of regiments he retired from the army. In October, 1782, he wrote to Governor Trumbull, offering his services as Captain of a company to be stationed at New London, but nothing came of this.

He died in Windham on January 25, 1814, in his 77th year. His wife died on May 17, 1825, aged 82.

Their children were three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew up and married. The youngest daughter married the Hon. Zephaniah Swift (Y. C. 1778).

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 211. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 38, 160, 189. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 510, 517–18. *Weaver*, Hist. of Ancient Windham, 20.

Noah Wetmore, third son and fourth child of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, of the parish (now town) of Middlefield, in Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Bacon) Whitmore, of Middlefield, was born there on April 16, 1730.

He studied theology and was licensed by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1759. At the end of March, 1760, he was by recommendation of the Litchfield Association invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in the new township of Norfolk, Connecticut; and his services were so satisfactory that the advice of

neighboring ministers was asked about calling him, but for some unknown reason, probably connected with his theological views, an unfavorable judgment was expressed, and the matter dropped.

On August 20 of the same year he was called to the parish (now the town) of Bethel, then part of Danbury, Connecticut. He accepted the call on October 15, and was ordained by the Fairfield East Consociation on November 25, a church of seventy-one members being gathered at the same date, by dismission from the First Church in Danbury. He soon after fell under suspicion of Sandemanianism, and was arraigned in consequence before the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, in company with two of his nearest ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733) and the Rev. James Taylor (Y. C. 1754); Mr. Wetmore was cleared from all suspicion, while the others were held for trial and were eventually silenced. The pastorate thus disturbed in its early years showed traces for some time of similar agitation, until in January, 1784, he requested a dismission. The church had been reduced by that date to a membership of thirty-six, through secessions to a Sandemanian society, as the result of the use of the half-way covenant; but the pastor's final decision to withdraw was due to offense being taken by some leading parishioners at his rigidity in enforcing rules of order in the church. After two refusals of his request it was referred at length to the Consociation, which granted his dismission on November 2, 1784.

On April 13, 1786, he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the village of Setauket, township of Brookhaven, Long Island, in succession to the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Y. C. 1747), who had been dismissed from that church in June of the previous year. He labored in this office until his death there on March 9, 1796, at the age of 66.

He married on July 9, 1761, Submit, daughter of Ithiel

and Eunice (Harrison) Russell, of Branford, Connecticut, who died on August 17, 1798, in her 64th year. Their children were three daughters and three sons.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. William Schenck (Coll. of N. J. 1767), of Huntington, Long Island, is said to have been published, but I have never seen a copy.

Thompson, in his History of Long Island, testifies of him :—

> He was a gentleman of respectable talents, and exercised a powerful influence among his clerical brethren. His social disposition made his company the delight of every circle, and it may be safely said, that few clergymen were ever more beloved.

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Boyd, Annals of Winchester, 66.
Hickok, Century Sermon at Bethel, 4–9.
New Haven Gazette, May 11, 1786, 102.
Roys, Brief Hist. of Norfolk, 8.
Thompson, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 425.
Wetmore Family, 53–54, 58–63.

Noah Williston, second son and child of Joseph Williston, of Springfield, Massachusetts (who died in 1747), and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Parsons) Williston, of Springfield, was born there on July 3, 1734. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Strong) Stebbins, of Northampton, Massachusetts; after the death of Thomas Stebbins, in 1712, his widow married Joseph Williston, Senior, as his second wife, so that Noah Williston's father and mother were brought up in one household.

He enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships after graduation, and was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven for the year 1759–60. Meantime he had studied theology, and had been licensed to preach, on September 25, 1759, by the New Haven Association of Ministers.

On June 11, 1760, he was ordained by the Consociated

Pastors of New Haven County over the Congregational Church and Society in the parish of West Haven, then included in the town of New Haven. He continued in this office for over fifty-one years, until his death, on November 10, 1811, in his 78th year. His slender estate, including a library of less than fifty volumes, was appraised at $1133.

He married, first, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Joshua Payson, of Pomfret, Connecticut, who died at the age of 27 on January 22, 1771. A second wife, also named Hannah, died on November 4, 1778, in her 35th year. He married thirdly on November 25, 1779, widow Eunice Hall, second daughter of John and Hope (Hawley) Lyman, of Middletown, Connecticut; she was a sister of the mother of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and died on April 4, 1807, at the age of 64.

His children, by the first marriage, were two sons (Y. C. 1783 and 1787), who both became clergymen; and two daughters, who married clergymen—Richard Salter Storrs and Ebenezer Kingsbury, classmates of their elder brother.

The sermon delivered at his interment by his intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), of North Haven, was published. It emphasizes "his peculiarly amiable and exemplary conduct"; and instances certain particulars in his character :—

"He was modest and diffident to a degree which were sometimes a disadvantage to him. He had a pecullar attachment to his relatives and friends; to the liberties of his country; and especially to the rights of the churches. . . As a minister, he was Calvinistic in doctrine. . . Though it be true, that he had not the most happy manner of speaking, yet his zeal and the fervency of his devotion, procured him respect and attention."

His grandson, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree, Massachusetts, writes of him :

"His conversation in the domestic circle was well nigh exclusively directed to the improvement of the family in religious knowledge. . . And yet, it is a singular fact, that no man could

draw from his lips a direct expression of his own hope in God; of himself he would never speak as a Christian. . He seemed intent on the salvation of every other human being, and willing that God should dispose of *him*, as He saw fit. . In pastoral visitation he was abundant, devoting the first four week days hardly less faithfully to this department of duty, than the two remaining days to his preparation for the pulpit. The ministry was his whole business. . . . On the back of his horse, he made two missionary tours into Vermont, of three months each, at a time when no other person could be found to venture on so novel and untried an experiment. . . The first motion towards the formation of the Connecticut Missionary Society was made by him, in the New Haven Association of Ministers. . His love and zeal for missions knew no bounds."

When the British invaded New Haven, in July, 1779, Mr. Williston while making his escape from his house fell and broke one of his legs. He was at first threatened with being killed, at the instigation of the Tories of the village, who were incensed with him for the ardor he had shown in rousing patriotic feeling; but a more merciful spirit prevailed.

He published:—

A Sermon [from Acts xx, 17–35] preached at the Ordination of the Reverend David Howe Williston, A.M. . . in Tunbridge, June 26th, 1793. Hanover, 1794. 8°, pp. 37. [*B. Ath. U. T. S.*

The subject is Paul's character as a minister.

AUTHORITIES.

L. Beecher, Autobiography, i, 21, 36–37. *Coleman*, Lyman Family, 204. *Colton*, Discourse, Historical, of West Haven, 11–13, 24–29, 52–53. Conn. Journal, Nov. 11, 1778. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1150–53. Hawley Record, 505. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 36–37. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict. of N. E., iv, 578. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 586. Tuttle Family, 237.

Job Wright, son of Deacon Stephen and Esther (Cook) Wright, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Lyman) Wright, of Northampton, was baptized there on October 16, 1737. About 1744 his

father moved to a part of the town which is included in what is now Easthampton.

He studied theology and in July, 1761, was ordained pastor of the church in that part of the district known as Falltown, Massachusetts, which was incorporated eight months later by the name of Bernardston. The only preceding pastor of this church had been the Rev. John Norton (Y. C. 1737), who had been dismissed in 1745, when the French and Indian war had broken up his parish. After this long interval, the return of more peaceful times encouraged the people to call a new minister. Mr. Wright remained in office until March 13, 1782, when he sought and obtained dismissal, ostensibly on account of the difficulty which his people experienced in raising money to pay his salary,—specie being very scarce, and paper money at a great discount. In recognition of his services the town voted him freedom from taxation for a period of five years. Another pastor was settled over the church in November, 1783.

Mr. Wright continued to live in Bernardston, and filled repeatedly important civil offices. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1789 to 1797, and was several times a candidate for the State Senate. He died in Bernardston, after a long and distressing illness, on January 24, 1823, aged 85 years.

An obituary notice published in the Franklin Herald (at Greenfield), of February 4, describes him as "a man of quick apprehension and strong powers of mind." The Hon. Samuel C. Allen (born in Bernardston in 1772) said of him in 1833, "I loved Mr. Wright for the simplicity of his manners, and his high intellectual attainments, combined in so great a degree with the Christian character and conduct. . . His talents and usefulness were much underrated by his contemporaries, the inhabitants of Bernardston."

Of the same date is the following tribute from the Hon. Henry W. Cushman :—

Mr. Wright was a gentleman of an ingenious, sound, and discriminating mind, enriched by habits of studious research. His piety was exemplary and ardent, and his qualities in the circle of domestic and social life endearing. His mind was quick, and his judgment rapid, in the attainment of its object. In his politics, and he devoted considerable attention to the subject, Mr. Wright was ever a firm friend of liberty and equal rights. During the revolutionary war, he was a whig in heart and in deed. * * * * * Mr. Wright never engaged in controversies upon theological subjects, believing, as many others do, that but little good results from it, and that we ought to devote our whole attention to the practice of the religion we profess. As a preacher of the gospel, his sermons were chaste and instructive; as a man, he was kind and affectionate; and as a christian, he exemplified the doctrines of the Bible in a high degree of perfection.

He married, on October 6, 1762, Miriam, youngest daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Sheldon) Wright, of Northfield, Massachusetts, who was born on September 10, 1739.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 260, 266. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 267. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 321. *Lyman*, Hist. of Easthampton, 169. *Packard.* Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 33–35. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 571.

Annals, 1757–58

The College year was, so far as the extant records show, an unusually eventless one. On the 2d of November Tutor Pomeroy resigned, and his successor, Nehemiah Strong (Y. C. 1755), was inducted into office two days later. The house for Professor Daggett was in progress of building through the year, and was probably ready for occupation at Commencement, 1758. The total cost was £285 sterling, of which £231 (or four-fifths) had been given for the purpose.

On May 8, 1758, Jared Eliot and Thomas Ruggles, the two Fellows of the Corporation who had been most active in opposition to Clap's recent measures, drew up for presentation to the Governor and the General Assembly, which was to meet at Hartford three days later, a Memorial representing the action of the Corporation in setting up a College Church as "a direct violation of the Trust reposed in the President and Fellows, an infringement on the order & rights of the regular Churches in this Colony, & a daring Affront to the Legislative power of this Colony, & such a glaring Evidence of an undue aim at exorbitant power, as loudly calls for the timely check of the Legislature," and requesting the Assembly to inspect and consider the orders and resolves of the Corporation and the other rules and laws of the College, and repeal such as are "not within the province of said Corporation to make," or are "inconvenient & unwholesome," or otherwise interpose as may be thought fit. The Memorial was laid over by the Assembly for consideration at their next session, but was not again taken up.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on July 19th, 1758, the following action was taken :

Whereas the present calamitous and distressing War loudly calls us to Repentance and Reformation, and to the practice of Industry and Frugality—and all kinds of Luxury, extravagancy & Disorder are in a particular manner wrong and unseasonable at this Time, It is therefore ordered that the next Commencement shall be private. . .

And whereas the Candidates for the first Degree have heretofore obliged every one in the Class to pay their proportionable Part of the Charge of purchasing a Pipe of Wine at the Commencement, this Board do now prohibit that Practice: but allow the President and Tutors or either of them to give Liberty to particular Persons to get such Quantities of Wine as they in their Discretion shall think proper.

A private Commencement was accordingly held, on September 6; at which time the Rev. Moses Dickinson (Y. C. 1717), of Norwalk, was chosen a Fellow, in the place of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, who had died a month before.

Sketches, Class of 1758

*Israel Stoddard	*1782
*Samuel Wyllys, A.M. 1762, Reip. Conn. Secr.	*1823
*Ambrosius Collins, A.M.	
*Ephraimus Lewis, A.M.	*1810
*Daniel Brewer Breck, A.M.	*1799
*Jonathan Ashley, A.M.	*1787
*Jabez Huntington, A.M.	*1782
*Johannes Ellery, A.M. 1763	*1764
*Zephanias Leonard, A.M. et Harv. 1763 et Brun. 1793	*1814
*Nathaniel Ruggles, A.M.	*1793
*Johannes Ashley, A.M.	*1799
*Samuel Cooke, A.M.	*1783
**Daniel Hopkins*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1809	*1814
*Marcus Hopkins, A.M. 1765	*1776
*Shem Burbank, A.M. 1762	*1800
**Rogerus Viets*	*1811
*Bildad Phelps, A.M.	*1814
*Philippus Burr Bradley, A.M.	*1821
*Sethus Warner	*1769
**Rogerus Newton*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1805	*1816
*Johannes Dibble, A.M.	*1815
**Jonathan Leavitt*, A.M.	*1802
*Aaron Phelps, A.M.	
**Bela Hubbard*, A.M. et Columb. 1762, S.T.D. 1804	*1812
*Israel Dickinson, et Neo-Caes. 1759, A.M.	*1777
*Eliphalet Banks, A.M.	*1785
*Jonathan Lyman, A.M., Tutor	*1766
*Silas Deane, A.M. 1763, e Congr., apud Aul. Gall. Legatus	*1789

**Jesse Ives*, A.M.	*1805
*Ebenezer Parmele, A.M. et Columb. 1762	*1802
*Thomas Burgis, A.M.	*1799
**Bulkleius Olcott*, A.M. 1765 et Dartm. 1786	*1793
**Clemens Sumner*, A.M. 1763	*1795
*Johannes Gillet, A.M.	
*Josias Case, A.M.	
**Benjamin Boardman*, A.M., Tutor	*1802
*Eliphalet Hull, A.M.	*1799
**Thomas Niles*, A.M. 1762	*1782
**Caleb Turner*, A.M.	*1803
*Caleb Fuller, A.M. 1762	*1815
**Benjamin Wildman*, A.M.	*1812
**Thomas Davies*, A.M. 1763	*1766
*Johannes Felch	*1821

John Ashley, Junior, the only son of Judge John Ashley (Y. C. 1730), was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on September 26, 1736.

He read law but did not practice the profession, settling in his native town as a merchant. He was in the possession of ample means from his father, who outlived him.

He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace in June, 1771. In April, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Berkshire Militia (in succession to his classmate Hopkins), and he participated with his regiment in the battle of Bennington and the Burgoyne campaign.

Ten years later he distinguished himself by his part in the suppression of Shays' rebellion,—having the good fortune to command in the severest engagement (on February 27, 1787) which occurred in connection with that uprising. In 1788 he was made Brigadier-General of the militia, and in 1789 Major-General of the 9th Division.

At various times he represented Sheffield in the General Court.

He died suddenly at his home in Sheffield on November 5, 1799, in his 64th year.

He married on May 20, 1762, Louisa, youngest daughter of Jabez and Phebe (Eager) Ward, of New Marlborough, Massachusetts, who died on April 2, 1769, in her 30th year; their children were a daughter and a son. He next married, on October 17, 1769, Mary, elder daughter of the Rev. John Ballantine (Harvard 1735) and Mary (Gay) Ballantine, of Westfield, who died on March 8, 1827, aged 83 years. By this marriage he had four sons and four daughters; the second son was graduated at Harvard in 1793.

The sermon preached at General Ashley's funeral by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Y. C. 1763), of Sheffield, was printed at Stockbridge in 1800 (32 pp., 16°).

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 94. Dwight Family, ii, 823. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of the County of Berkshire, 137–38, 213. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 67–68, 119. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass.. i, 279–80. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 212. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, vi, 371. Ward Family, 38, 70–71.

Jonathan Ashley, eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Y. C. 1730), of Deerfield, Massachusetts, was born in that town on January 6, 1738–9.

He studied law, and practised his profession in Deerfield. In May, 1770, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace.

In the Revolution he was like his father a Tory, and is said to have suffered, to his great chagrin, the indignity of imprisonment. In 1786 he sold his estate in Deerfield, and removed to the neighboring town of Shelburne.

He married Tirzah, daughter of Colonel David and Thankful (Taylor) Field, of Deerfield, by whom he had four daughters who lived to maturity, besides a son and a daughter who died in infancy.

He died in Shelburne on May 30, 1787, in his 49th year.

His widow soon married his classmate Leavitt, and died on November 22, 1797.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 64. 1896. Williams Family, 197.
F. B. Trowbridge, MS. Letter, April 11,

ELIPHALET BANKS, son of Benjamin and Sarah Banks, of Greenfield parish, in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lyon) Banks, was born there on July 25, 1740; his mother was a widow Hull before her marriage to Mr. Banks.

He died in Greenfield on February 18, 1785, in his 45th year. He was probably unmarried. The inventory of his estate amounted to £564.

AUTHORITIES.

Schenck, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 351.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN, elder son of Edward and Dorothy Boardman, of Glastonbury, and grandson of Isaac and Rebecca (Benton) Boardman, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born in Glastonbury on August 3, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Smith, of Glastonbury, and granddaughter of Richard Smith, of the same town. The family removed about 1740 to Westfield Society, in the northwestern part of Middletown, Connecticut.

He secured a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, and after studying theology was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of ministers, on February 5, 1760, being then of Middletown. The following week he

entered on a tutorship in the College. ' His term of office was a period of much disorder, and he had the misfortune to be the object of special abuse. In April, 1761, he was assaulted and severely beaten by a party of students, and reports derogatory to his character were spread abroad; so that the Corporation in July thought it wise for his vindication to make an inquiry into his conduct, which resulted in their complete approval. Already, in May, the Rev. Benjamin Bowers (Harvard 1733), pastor of the Congregational Church in the parish of Middle Haddam, in what is now Chatham, less than ten miles east of Westfield, had died, and Mr. Boardman was soon after invited to be his successor. He resigned his tutorship, and on October 6, the Hartford South Association approved of his candidacy there, and he was ordained and installed on January 5, 1762. On the 11th of the next month he married the widow of his predecessor, Ann Johnson, who had first been married to Stephen Hosmer (Y. C. 1732), of East Haddam; she was Mr. Boardman's senior by about fifteen years.

The course of his pastorate was interrupted by the demands of his country for his services. He was appointed chaplain of the 2d Regiment (Colonel Spencer's) by the General Assembly in April, 1775, and his Diary in Camp at Roxbury, Massachusetts, from July to November, has been printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (2d Series, vol. 7, pp. 400–13). In the next year he was Chaplain of Colonel Durkee's Regiment, and was with it in September at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, when New York was taken by the British. A diary kept by him for part of this time is printed in Force's Archives (5th Series, vol. 2, pp. 460–62).

Meantime he was showing his patriotism in another way by accepting merely nominal payment of his salary from his parish; and his sacrifices in this regard for the entire period of the war were almost incredible. Accord-

ing to memoranda which he left, he received for the six years from 1777 to 1782, inclusive, what amounted to only £36. 18s., lawful money,—though his stipulated salary was £95 *per annum.* After such an experience we are prepared for the statements that "much difficulty arose between him and his people," and that he was accordingly "dismissed on a question of expediency" on September 12, 1783. Further comments from the same pen are that "he had more talents than prudence," and was "rash and violent in his temper." The author of these criticisms was the Rev. Dr. David Dudley Field (Y. C. 1802), who was settled over the mother church in Haddam in 1804, and who doubtless derived his impressions from the older ministers of the vicinity who were more nearly contemporaries of Mr. Boardman.

For only a few months was he unemployed, since on January 7, 1784, the Second or South Church in Hartford —some twenty miles from Middle Haddam—invited him to become their pastor with a salary of £120. He was installed over that church on May 5, and the sermon on the occasion, by the Rev. Elizur Goodrich (Y. C. 1752), was printed. There is perhaps a reflection on Mr. Boardman's trials in Middle Haddam in a passage towards the close, in the course of which apt use is made of the quotation, "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye to another."

The society over which he was now settled, in his 53d year, had been without a pastor for nearly seven years, and in common with all the churches had suffered in financial strength from the effects of the Revolution. After the experience of a year or two it became evident that the society could not pay the salary stipulated, and also that there was more or less dissatisfaction with the pastor's services. In 1789 matters came to such a pass that Mr. Boardman was constrained to withdraw from the pastorate, on the ground of such a diminution of his salary as was inconsistent with his just claims. No formal dismission

took place, but a letter written by him on October 29, 1789, is on file, which seems to mark the termination of his services. He remained in fellowship with the church until his death, in Hartford, from a complication of diseases, on February 12, 1802, in his 71st year. His widow died there on December 9, 1809, at the age of 92. They had no children, but adopted a son of his brother. Mr. Boardman's property was valued after his death at $8130.

His extant manuscript sermons and other papers of his composition show an excellent spirit and sound judgment and understanding. He continued to preach in neighboring destitute churches until near the close of life. His portrait is preserved in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford, and is reproduced in the Rev. Dr. Parker's History of the Second Church.

AUTHORITIES.

Boardman Genealogy, 250, 305–07. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam and E.-Haddam, 32; Centennial Address at Middletown 269–70. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 213, 349. *Parker*, Hist. of Second Church in Hartford, 153–60, 163, 385. *Parsons*, Sermon at the Funeral of the Rev. D. Selden, 19.

Philip Burr Bradley, fourth son of Captain Daniel Bradley, Junior, of Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Abigail (Jackson) Bradley, was born on March 26, 1738, and was baptized on April 9, by the name of Philip, simply. His mother was Esther, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Burr, of Greenfield Hill, who died in his infancy.

His father removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1759, where this son also settled as a merchant, and represented that town in the General Assembly at thirty-eight sessions between 1769 and 1791. In May, 1769, he received for the first time a commission as Justice of the Peace. In October, 1771, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Militia.

In June, 1776, he was commissioned as Colonel of one of the Connecticut Regiments comprised in General Wadsworth's brigade in Washington's army at New York, and served in that vicinity to the close of the year. On January 1, 1777, he was made Colonel of the Fifth Connecticut, and served with it in the field for four years. When the British returned through Ridgefield from the raid on Danbury, in April, 1777, they ransacked Colonel Bradley's house, destroying furniture and valuables.

In 1788 he was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In September, 1789, he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut, and continued in office until 1802. He was also Judge of the Fairfield County Court, from the Revolution until 1806.

He died in Ridgefield, on January 4, 1821, in his 83d year.

He married, on April 22, 1762, Mary Bostwick, of Greenfield Hill, by whom he had one son and one daughter.

A second wife, Ruth, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Ridgefield, survived him, as did also three sons and four daughters; the children by the second marriage were two sons and four daughters. The youngest son was graduated at Yale in 1800.

Two letters of his, written in July, 1776—one to Governor Trumbull, and one to General Washington—are printed in Force's American Archives, Fifth Series, vol. i, pp. 328–29, 470.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in the Revolution, 102, 207, 216, 626. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 213–14. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 357, 361. *Teller*, Hist. of Ridgefield, 49–50. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 130.

DANIEL BREWER BRECK, second son of the Rev. Robert Breck, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and brother of Robert (Y. C. 1756), was born in Springfield on December 16, 1740. He was named for his maternal grandfather.

No details of his life are known; but as his name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1799, it has been assumed that he lived until that year. It is believed, however, that he did not remain in Springfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20.

SHEM BURBANK, fourth child and elder son of Captain Abraham Burbank, a wealthy resident of Suffield, then in Massachusetts, and grandson of John and Mary (Granger) Burbank, was born on May 21, 1736. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Partridge) Dwight, of Northampton, Massachusetts; and he was thus a first cousin of Major Timothy Dwight (Y. C. 1744). A brother was graduated here in 1759.

He became a merchant, like his father, in his native town, which had been transferred to Connecticut in 1749; and was also locally distinguished for the pains he took in cultivating fine varieties of fruits. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Militia in May, 1771, and Captain in October, 1774, but does not appear to have served in the Revolutionary struggle.

He removed at a later date to Granville, in Massachusetts, a little distance northwest from Suffield, where he died, suddenly, during the night of January 31, 1800, in his 64th year. The notice of his death in the papers of the day has appended the significant couplet,

> Go, stranger, and in distant climates tell,
> The noble mind, the friend of man, has fell.

He married, on December 29, 1761, Anna, daughter of Joseph Fitch, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who survived him. Their children were six sons and three daughters. His estate was inventoried at $2000, but proved to be insolvent.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Febr. 13, 1800. *man*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 407. Dwight Family, i, 429, 434–35. *Hin-*

Thomas Burgis, Junior, the eldest child and only surviving son of Thomas Burgis, of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Mercy (Wright) Burgis, was born in Guilford on February 24, 1738. His mother was Hannah, elder daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Savage) Dod, of Guilford.

He settled on a farm in Guilford, but did not follow a profession. For a number of years he taught the town grammar-school. In May, 1770, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He served as town-clerk from 1776 until his death. He was a deacon in the Congregational church in Guilford from November, 1794.

He died in Guilford on June 14, 1799, in the 62d year of his age. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1390.

He married on August 9, 1769, Olive, youngest child of Oliver and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Dudley, of (North) Guilford, who died on August 18, 1813, in her 65th year.

One daughter died in infancy, and three sons and three daughters survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Dodd, Family Record of D. Dod, 23. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, 412.

Josiah Case is not identified. He took his second degree in 1761, and is first marked as dead in the Triennial Catalogue of 1820.

Josiah Case, 2d, was appointed Captain of the militia in Simsbury in May, 1765; and the same person was one of a committee named by the General Assembly in May, 1770, to see to the building of a new bridge in Simsbury.

In November, 1775, the Rev. Roger Viets (Y. C. 1759) baptized a son of Josiah Case, in that part of Simsbury which is now Bloomfield.

Ambrose Collins, the fifth son and seventh child of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Y. C. 1718), of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in Litchfield on March 30, 1737.

He studied theology, and in 1764 served as chaplain to the Connecticut forces in an expedition sent against the Indians in the Middle Colonies and as far as Detroit.

He returned from this expedition, and appears subsequently to have been preaching within the limits of the County of New London, as the records of the Litchfield Association of Ministers, by which he had probably been licensed to preach, speak in February, 1766, of the receipt of a letter from the Western Association of New London County, which describes his confession of certain misdemeanors while chaplain.

This is the latest direct report of him. Hinman, in 1852, says that he went among the Indians as a missionary, and was probably murdered by them, as he was never heard from afterwards by his friends.

His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1775.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xii, 236. Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 665.

SAMUEL COOKE, Junior, the eldest son of Samuel Cooke (Y. C. 1730), of New Haven, was baptized on December 31, 1738.

He spent his life quietly in New Haven, where he died in May, 1783, in his 45th year. He was probably never married.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 40.

THOMAS DAVIES, the second son of John Davies, Junior, and Elizabeth (Brown) Davies, and grandson of John and Catharine (Spencer) Davies, was born in the town of Kington, in Herefordshire, England, near the Welsh border, on December 21, 1736. His father and grandfather had both previously visited this country, and removed hither permanently in 1745. They settled within the limits of Litchfield, Connecticut, in what is now the town of Washington, and were mainly instrumental in organizing the first Episcopal church in that vicinity.

In April, 1761, he went to England for orders, and was admitted to the diaconate by Archbishop Secker, at Lambeth, on August 23, and to the priesthood by the same prelate on the next day. He returned to Connecticut in March, 1762, with a commission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to New Milford, Roxbury, Sharon, New Preston, and New Fairfield,—to which Litchfield was soon after added. He fixed his residence at New Milford, and was abundant in labors over the wide field of Litchfield County and in neighboring portions of Massachusetts, especially at Great Barrington. According to universal testimony he was peculiarly acceptable in his services, having a prepossessing appearance, forcible delivery, and superior style of composition. The duties proved too severe for his constitution, and after continued ill-health he was seized in February, 1766, with

a fever which settled on his lungs. Quick consumption followed, and he died at his residence in New Milford on May 12, in his 30th year.

He married on April 1, 1762, Mary, daughter of Joel Harvey, a well-to-do farmer of Sharon, who survived him with their children, a son and a daughter (who married Jonathan Burrall, Y. C. 1781). She married in 1781 the Hon. Lot Norton, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and died on March 13, 1783, in her 45th year.

After his early death his name was perpetuated by a half-brother, the youngest child in his father's large family (born May, 1766), who was the father of the Rev. Thomas F. Davies (Y. C. 1813) and the grandfather of the present Bishop of Michigan (Y. C. 1853).

A Biographical Sketch of Mr. Davies, by the Rev. Solomon G. Hitchcock (Trinity Coll. 1834), was printed in 1843; it contains some extracts from his letters to the Venerable Society, and the record of his parochial acts, also an engraving from a likeness taken in England.

He published in 1765, at Providence, a Sermon preached on Christmas Day, 1764, from Matthew xxi, 13.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 141, 204–06, 237. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 190–91. Churchman's Magazine, i, 350 (Nov., 1821). *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 292–95, 433. Documentary Hist. of the Church in Conn., ii, 16, 19. [*Hitchcock*,] Biographical Sketch of T. Davies. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 178–80. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 166–67, 590–94, 690, 850. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 205–07. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 197–200.

Silas Deane, son of Silas Dean, a blacksmith, of that part of Groton, Connecticut, which is now the town of Ledyard, and grandson of John and Lydia (Thacher) Dean, was born on December 24, 1737. His mother was Sarah, daughter of John Barker, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and half-sister of Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742).

He was appointed at graduation to a Berkeley Scholar-

ship, and after a short experience in teaching school, studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1761. In 1762 he settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where on October 8, 1763, he married Mehetabel Webb, the well-to-do widow of Joseph Webb, a country merchant. She was a daughter of Gershom and Sarah (Waterhouse) Nott, of Wethersfield, upwards of five years the senior of her new husband, and the mother of six young children,—one of whom became known later as General Samuel B. Webb, the father of General J. Watson Webb. By this marriage Deane became the manager of a large mercantile business, which caused the abandonment of his profession. His wife, however, soon died, on October 13, 1767, in her 36th year. He entered public life in the fall of 1768, as a deputy to the General Assembly, which office he filled at eight other sessions between that date and 1775. In May, 1773, he was chosen one of a standing Committee of Correspondence for Connecticut, and so efficient and zealous did he prove in that relation that when the same Committee was empowered in 1774 by the House of Deputies to appoint delegates to a Congress of the Colonies, he was one of those named (on July 13), and distinguished himself in that body by the boldness and firmness of his policy. Returning home he was the leading spirit in the first offensive movement by the Americans, consequent on the battle of Lexington,—the expedition against Ticonderoga, which was planned in Hartford.

The General Assembly sent him again in May, 1775, to the Continental Congress, where he was busily employed on several important committees. He was especially prominent in the measures taken in the fall of that year to organize and equip an army and a navy. In the meantime, as his correspondence shows, he took no pains to keep on good terms with his colleagues from Connecticut, and lost to some degree the confidence of the General Assembly, so that in October he was not re-elected. The Committee of Congress for Secret Correspondence, how-

ever, proposed him before the close of the year to go on a mission to France; and he accepted the offer as a practical vindication of his conduct as a delegate from Connecticut.

His formal commission, as a Commercial and Political Agent, was dated on March 2, 1776, and he sailed for France in April, with the hope of securing a speedy recognition of the sovereignty of the Colonies. On his arrival in Paris, he found that all he could accomplish was to purchase needed supplies on credit from agents recommended by the French government, and in this course he continued. Early in December Franklin joined him, with a commission naming himself, Deane, and Arthur Lee, as negotiators of a treaty of commerce and friendship, which was finally signed on February 6, 1778. Meantime Deane had continued his former contracts, and had engaged the services of many foreign officers, including Lafayette and DeKalb. His colleague, Arthur Lee, whose testimony is now discredited, transmitted to the United States a running fire of charges of extravagance and corruption, which led finally to a vote, on November 21, 1777, directing Deane to embrace the first opportunity of returning to America to inform Congress more fully of the state of affairs in Europe. Conscious of injustice, he at first determined not to return until he had received specifications of the charges against him; but following Franklin's advice he sailed on April 10, in company with the Minister accredited by France to the United States. Franklin sent at the same time a letter to the President of Congress, in which he testified as follows:—

> I have no doubt that he will be able clearly to justify himself, but having lived intimately with him now fifteen months, the greatest part of the time in the same house, and being a constant witness of his public conduct, I cannot omit giving this testimony, though unasked, in his behalf, that I esteem him a faithful, active, and able Minister, who, to my knowledge, has done, in various ways, great and important services to his country, whose interests I wish may always be, by everyone in her employ, as much and as effectually promoted.

It is very likely that Deane had been inexact in his methods of keeping accounts, and had exceeded the expectations of Congress in what he had done; but his errors were at most errors of judgment, and he had at all events succeeded admirably in his main object—that of procuring necessary supplies for carrying on the war.

Arriving in Philadelphia on July 11, he found it impossible to obtain speedy satisfaction from Congress. It is interesting to notice that one of the first letters which he wrote after his return was addressed to President Stiles (on July 29), to propose the establishment of a chair of French in this College, for which he would collect an endowment from friends abroad; the offer was not thought a promising one. It is also of interest to see that in the ensuing fall he was proposed in his native State as one of the nominees for membership in the Upper House of the General Assembly.

Irritated by the long and fruitless delay to which he was subjected, he was driven in self-defence to publish in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of December 5, 1778, an address "To the Free and Virtuous Citizens of America," in defence of his reputation, which was resented by Congress, and seriously hurt his own cause. As one result, however, Congress took up his case anew, and an autograph copy of the Memorial which he presented on December 21 is owned by the University Library; it was printed in 1855 by the Seventy-Six Society of Philadelphia. Other results which followed his appeal to the popular ear were wordy controversies in the newspapers, initiated by Thomas Paine (as a friend of Arthur Lee), who in answering Deane outdid him in imprudence; and the resignation of Henry Laurens as President of Congress, as a protest against what he thought a lack of dignity in that body.

Action by Congress was still delayed, and when Deane was finally discharged from further attendance, on August 6, 1779, the only relief offered was an entirely inadequate allowance for his expenses, which he spurned, and an

assurance that his accounts would be audited when ready for presentation. He then proposed to return in the fall to France, to make up his accounts, but private business and an unusually severe winter delayed him, and he finally sailed from York, Virginia, in June, 1780.

He arrived in France in the latter part of July, but on the completion of his statement of accounts found no one empowered to settle them, nor was he ever able to secure this simple act of justice. After waiting in Paris for over a year he retired to Ghent as a cheaper place of residence, —his private fortune being exhausted,—and thence went to London in March, 1783. Meantime he had incurred a new accusation, that of having become an enemy of his country and a partisan of England, on the strength of Letters of his, dated in May and June, 1781, which were intercepted (apparently with his connivance) and published by the Tories in New York. After the peace, however, he had faith in the future of America, and was desirous to return here and undertake some schemes for the development of the resources of the country. His relatives dissuaded him from the attempt, in the fear that he would be met with abuse and contumely, and he lingered in England, in abject poverty, until a partial failure of health made him eager to accomplish the voyage, On the 23d of September, 1789, he died very suddenly on board a packet just sailing from Gravesend for Boston, in his 52d year; his body was taken on shore at Deal, on the Kentish coast, and was there buried.

Unhappy to the last, his reputation has suffered from other assaults since his death. He appears in his later years to have renounced the orthodox beliefs of his youth; and his atheistic opinions were imputed, in a pamphlet published in 1790, to the influence of Dr. Joseph Priestley, who indignantly refuted the charge. Again, the Correspondence of George III and Lord North, published in 1867, has been held to prove that in March, 1781, he was in the pay of the English ministry; but all that is

really stated is that the King approved a proposition to bribe him; there is no evidence that he was actually bribed, and the whole impression of his correspondence, as now chronologically published, is against such a theory.

Furthermore, John Quincy Adams's Diary for March, 1795 (vol. 1, pp. 104–08), published in 1874, advocates the theory—unsupported by sufficient evidence—that his death was by suicide.

Soon after his first wife's death he had married Elizabeth, daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of New London, Connecticut, and widow of John Ebbetts (or Evarts ?).

She died in Wethersfield after a long illness, on June 9, 1777, in her 35th year.

His only child was a son by his first marriage, who settled in Hartford and left descendants.

A miniature painted in France is reproduced in the first volume of the Deane Papers published by the New York Historical Society. Another miniature in the de Simitière collection has often been reproduced, most successfully in vol. 1 of the Webb correspondence.

His only authorized publication in book-form was:—

An Address to the Free and Independant [*sic*] Citizens of the United States of North-America, Hartford, 1784. sm. 8°, pp. 30.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

Another American edition was issued at New London, late in 1784. sm. 4°, pp. 38. [*B. Publ. Brit. Museum. C. H. S.*

The same. London, 1784. 8°, pp. 95.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv.*

This pamphlet gives in an apparently candid and straightforward manner the author's narrative of the injustice he has met with. The style and substance carry conviction.

He appended to the London edition A Letter to the Hon. Robert Morris, which had been included in the collection of his intercepted letters which is noticed below.

In March, 1782, the following was published, without (so far as appears) his connivance:—

Paris Papers; or Mr. Silas Deane's late intercepted Letters, to His Brothers, and other intimate Friends, in America. . . N.-Y. 16°, pp. 141, xxxii. [*B. Ath. U. S. Y. C.*

In judging of the argument in these letters, their date should be remembered, as they were written when the prospects of the Americans were at their worst.

In 1855 the Seventy-Six Society of Philadelphia published a volume of Papers in relation to the Case of Silas Deane; it includes his Narrative and Memorial of 1779 (pp. 17–81), Proceedings in Congress (pp. 82–99), and supplementary documents (pp. 101–201).

In 1870 the Connecticut Historical Society included in its second volume of Collections Deane's Correspondence from 1774 to 1776 (pp. 127–368).

In 1892 the New York Historical Society began the publication of The Deane Papers, edited by Mr. Charles Isham,—a collection which is intended to comprise all the accessible correspondence illustrative of Deane's life. As yet only four volumes have appeared, extending to December, 1781; and one or two more will be needed to complete the work. It is understood that Mr. Isham is also preparing a memoir of Deane's Life and Times.

In 1893 two volumes were printed of the Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley Webb, Deane's step-son, edited by W. C. Ford; in which several letters of Deane's are included, not elsewhere given. Additional letters are contained in Dr. Francis Wharton's edition of the Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States (Washington, 1889); Dr. Wharton's summary of Deane's public life and character is the most satisfactory which has been made.

AUTHORITIES.

J. Adams, Life and Works, i, 247–50, 279–83; ii, 341; iii, 3–4, 138–43, 187–91. Amer. Hist. Association, Papers, iii, 40–47. *Bolles*, Financial Hist. of U. S. 1774–89, 223–33. *Bond*, Hist. of Watertown, 927. *Durand*, Documents on the Amer. Revolution, *passim*. *Franklin*, Works, ed. Sparks, ix, 176–77. Gentleman's Magazine, lx, i, 383–86, 518–20. *George III*, Correspondence with Lord North, ii, 363–64, 380–81. *Gordon*, Hist. of the Amer. Revolution, 1st ed., i, 369; iii, 38–40, 216–20. *Hale*, Franklin in France, i, *passim*. *Hurd*, Hist. of N. London Co., 530, 767–68. *Jefferson*, Works, ii, 454–55. Magazine of Amer. Hist., iii, 631–35; xii, 17–18. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 381–82; xvii, 261; xx, 13, 320. N. Amer. Review, xxxiii, 464–73. *T. Paine*, Writings, ed. Conway, i, 395–445. Penns. Magazine of Hist., i, 96–100; xviii, 273–92. *Peters*, History of Hugh Peters, 142–44. *Priestley*, Works, xix, 290–300, 531. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 361–62. *E. Watson*, Men and Times of the Revolution, 130–32. *Wells*, Life of S. Adams, iii, 59–63. *Wharton*, Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of U. S., *passim*. *Winsor*, Narrative and Crit. Hist. of America, vii, 26–35. *Woolsey*, Hist. Discourse at Y. C., 120.

JOHN DIBBLE was born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1735. His father died early, and his mother, Elizabeth (who was a widow Wheeler at the time of her Dibble marriage), married for a third husband Captain Ebenezer Beecher and settled in that part of Milford, Connecticut, which is now Woodbridge, about 1742.

About the time of his graduation John Dibble married Mary, daughter of Deacon Job Terrill, of Woodbridge parish, and settled upon a farm which belonged to her. Their children were three sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to maturity; the eldest child was graduated at Yale in 1778.

In the war of the Revolution John Dibble was an ardent patriot, and served in the field (for instance at Burgoyne's surrender) with (it is said) the rank of Captain. He was also locally prominent, and held a commission as Justice of the Peace for some years from 1777. He served as a member of the General Assembly of the State during eleven sessions—from Milford in 1780, and from Woodbridge (incorporated in 1784) between 1785 and 1808.

His wife died shortly before March 16, 1789, when her will was proved; and he married (within two years) Hannah Smith, widow of his step-brother, Caleb Beecher, Esq., of Woodbridge. She died soon, and he then went back to the Terrill farm and spent his last years with his youngest son. He died there on April 14, 1815, at the age of 80. His estate was inventoried at about $7870.

AUTHORITIES.

Ezra B. Dibble, MS. letter, Apr. 18, 1895.

ISRAEL DICKINSON, son of Obadiah, and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (White) Dickinson, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, was born in that town in 1735.

His mother was Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Belding, of Hatfield.

At the time of his graduation the settlement which was incorporated in 1761 by the name of Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, was just starting into new life, after the effects of the French and Indian War, and among those attracted to the locality was young Dickinson.

He soon proved one of the important men of the place, and took a leading part in all local affairs. As early as February, 1766, he was appointed by the Legislature the Collector of Excise on spirituous liquors for Berkshire County. In 1774, when party lines began to be drawn more strictly with reference to loyalty to Great Britain, he was one of the selectmen, town-clerk, and a captain in the militia; and although his social connections were especially with families which took the other side, he was prompt and outspoken in support of the American cause. In May, 1775, he joined the volunteers from Connecticut, on their way through Pittsfield, and distinguished himself by brilliant service at the capture of Ticonderoga. Later in the year he was one of the Representatives from Pittsfield in the General Court, and received the appointment of high sheriff of the county.

On August 16, 1777, he accompanied a squad of Pittsfield men to Bennington, and is said to have contracted on the battle field that day the disease (a bilious fever) which caused his death at his home, on the 18th of the following November, at the age of 42.

He married, on November 20, 1764, Mercy, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Partridge (Y. C. 1730), of Hatfield, who was seven years his junior and long survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 108–09. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 28, 214–15. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 482, 551. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, *passim*.

JOHN ELLERY was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 17, 1738, being the eldest child of John Ellery, of Boston and Hartford, and grandson of Captain John and Jane (Bonner) Ellery, of Boston. His mother was Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Stanley) Austin, of Hartford. His father, a man of large wealth, died in November, 1746, and left £100 to Yale College, "to be used towards maintaining needy students designed for the ministry."

He settled in Hartford, and there married, on November 27, 1760, his cousin Eunice, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hooker (Y. C. 1729), who was an older half-brother of Mrs. Mary (Austin) Ellery.

He died in Hartford on April 14, 1764, at the age of 26, and his widow died there on July 8, 1800, aged 60. Their only child, a daughter, married a son of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732).

His estate was inventoried at about £1620.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxiii, 44; xliii, 314. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 292–93.

JOHN FELCH, son of John and Sarah (Green) Felch, of Canterbury, Connecticut, was baptized on December 9, 1739. His father died about the time he entered College.

He passed his life in his native town, where for many years he was looked up to as a leading citizen. Besides filling most usefully various local offices, he served as Representative in the General Assembly at seven sessions between 1769 and 1783. At the first of these sessions he was appointed surveyor of lands for Windham County. He was a staunch patriot in the Revolutionary struggle, and held the appointment of Commissary of Supplies and Refreshments to the State troops in the Continental

service for part of the year 1777. He received a commission as Justice of the Peace in 1779.

He died in 1821, at the age of 82.

He married in Canterbury, on November 5, 1761, Sarah Adams.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, i, 544; ii, 44, 46, 180, 305, 312, 314, 427.

CALEB FULLER was baptized in Colchester, Connecticut, on August 17, 1735, the son of Young and Jerusha (Beebe) Fuller, and grandson of Matthew Fuller.

After graduation he appears to have settled in East Windsor, Connecticut. He was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association, on February 5, 1760, when he is described as "of Windsor, now residing at Andover," —a parish lying partly in Hebron and partly in Coventry.

On October 28, 1762, he married Hannah, the seventh daughter in a family of fifteen children of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harv. 1723) and Mary (Fox) Weld, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and sister of the wife of the Rev. Oliver Noble (Y. C. 1757), who was a native of Hebron, and pastor of the church in Coventry.

They resided in East Windsor for some years, but no traces remain of Mr. Fuller's employment in the ministry, except his manuscript sermons in the possession of his descendants. He was admitted to membership in the Congregational Church in East Windsor on May 16, 1770, and took a letter of dismission to the church in Middletown, Connecticut, on May 12, 1777.

He appears to have lived in Middletown from 1770 until about 1790–91, when he made another removal, to Hanover, New Hampshire, perhaps because he preferred Dartmouth College as a place of education for his son. In Hanover he occupied a prominent position, and in November, 1796, he was chosen one of the deacons in the College Church, then a Presbyterian organization. Sub-

sequently, in 1805, a new Congregational Church was organized in the College, of which he was one of the original members.

His wife died in Hanover, on January 13, 1805, in her 64th year, and his death followed on August 20, 1815, at the age of 80. He was commonly known in Hanover as "Deacon Fuller," but his gravestone gives him the title of "Reverend." Tradition reports him to have been a man of earnest piety, zealous in good works, of great benevolence and kindness of heart, affable, quiet, and unostentatious of manner.

His children were three sons and five daughters. One daughter married the Rev. Benjamin Chapman (Dartmouth 1784). The youngest son was a classmate (Dartmouth 1801) and intimate friend of Daniel Webster; a grandson of his is now Chief Justice of the United States.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 113. *F. Chase*, MS. letter, Nov. 2, 1889. *Hon. Benj. A. G. Fuller*, MS. letter, May 19, 1883. *Prof. H. G. Jesup*, MS. letter, June 20, 1883. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, vii, 309–10. *North*, Hist. of Augusta, Me., 871–72. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 275.

John Gillet, Junior, son of John Gillet, was a native of Hebron, Connecticut, where he was born on January 6, 1737–38.

He settled in Hebron, and there married, on April 19, 1759, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy (Y. C. 1733), the minister of the village. They had one child,—a daughter, born in 1763, who married Dr. Dan Arnold, of Hebron.

His life was a failure and his wife was obliged to separate from him. He is believed to have died in Hebron about 1808, in which year he is marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xii, 166.

Daniel Hopkins, the third son and seventh child of Captain Timothy and Mary (Judd) Hopkins, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on October 16, 1734. In his 15th year his father died, and his preparation for College devolved on his eldest brother, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), who was then settled in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The brother between these in age died in College in his Freshman year (class of 1757), and a younger brother was a classmate of Daniel.

After graduation he pursued theological studies under his brother Samuel's direction, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 30, 1760. The six years which followed were broken up by ill health, so that he was able to exercise his vocation only at intervals. We hear of him at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was invited to preach as a candidate in the latter part of 1762; and President Clap is said to have recommended him about this time to a church in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he gave good satisfaction, but was prevented by his health from settling. He also received a call in 1764 from the church at Newark Mountains, now the 1st Presbyterian Church in Orange, New Jersey.

After the death of the Rev. John Huntington (Coll. N. J. 1759), on May 30, 1766, he was invited on his brother's introduction to supply the Third (now the Tabernacle) church in Salem, Massachusetts. In point of doctrine and in pungency his preaching made him bitter enemies, as well as warm friends, and the result was that he was not called to the pastorate. He remained, however, in the town, and taught a private school, for which he built a schoolhouse in 1769. He preached extensively in neighboring towns, and received at least one call to settle,—over the Third Church in Ipswich, now the Congregational Church in Hamilton.

In 1769 the Salem Church which he had formerly sup-

plied settled the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Whitaker as their pastor, who changed the organization into a Presbyterian one, which led to the dismission of a minority of the church (about 40 or 50 families) in 1774, who formed a new Third Church (now called the South Church) in February, 1775. To this organization Mr. Hopkins preached statedly when in town, until November 18, 1778, when he was ordained pastor. The formal call to the pastorate was unanimously voted him on March 15, 1776; but ordination was delayed by the circumstance that for the two years, 1776–78, he was a member of the Governor's Council, being a zealous patriot and having previously been sent as a delegate to the Third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts (May-July, 1775), and to the General Court which succeeded it. The records of these bodies show how active and valuable he was in these capacities.

His useful ministry with this people continued without break until the summer of 1804, when on account of his growing infirmities a colleague was called, who was regularly installed the following April. Dr. Hopkins continued to preach occasionally until October, 1814, when a painful illness confined him to his house; his death followed on December 14, 1814, in his 81st year.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1809.

He married, on March 7, 1771, one of his pupils, Susannah, daughter of John Saunders, a merchant of Salem, and Susannah (Barrett) Saunders. She died on March 16, 1838, in her 84th year. Their children were four sons and two daughters; two of the sons died in infancy and the other children survived their parents. One of the daughters married her father's colleague and successor.

He published :—

1. A Charge delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. John Cleaveland, Junior, 1785; appended (pp. 28–31) to the Sermon preached by the Rev. John Cleaveland (Y. C. 1745) on that occasion. [*A. A. S. A. C. A.*

2. A Sermon [from 2 Sam. iii, 38], preached December 29, 1799, in the South Meeting House, Salem, the Lord's Day after the melancholy tidings were received of the Death of General George Washington. . Salem. 8°, pp. 28.

[*B. Ath. M. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The author writes discriminatingly, from personal knowledge, and with deep veneration for Washington's character. As a whole, the sermon is remarkable for eloquence and fervor.

3. A Sermon [from Ezra vi, 16], preached at the Dedication of the New South Meeting House, in Salem, January 1, 1805. Salem, 1805. 8°, pp. 24. [*Y. C.*

His colleague and son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Emerson, wrote of him in 1855: "Perhaps no pastor ever possessed the affections of his people in a higher degree." The same authority, writing in 1851, says at length:—

Dr. Hopkins was highly respected as a gentleman of superior native talents, polished manners, and a kind and amiable disposition. He was eminent for self-government, humility, forgiveness of injuries, patience under trials, and a quiet, peaceable, affectionate spirit. He was deeply interested in the benevolent enterprises which were springing up in the latter part of his ministry. In the cause of Home Missions he was a pioneer; he took an active part in forming the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and with Dr. Spring and others, had a principal agency in editing the Massachusetts Missionary Magazine. He was an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of that Society from its foundation to his death; and, during the last two years of his life, though at so advanced an age, he filled the office of President in a highly dignified and satisfactory manner.

As a Theologian, he adopted substantially the views of his brother, Dr. Samuel Hopkins—indeed his brother acknowledged himself indebted to him for some of the most discriminating views and closest reasoning in his "System of Divinity." The doctrines contained in that System he explained and defended in the pulpit, not as metaphysical abstractions, but in their practical bearings, and with great plainness, earnestness, and affection.

AUTHORITIES.

Acts and Resolves of the Province of Mass. Bay, ed. Goodell, v, *passim*. Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 254, 260. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 408–10, 502. *Emerson*, Pastor's Jubilee, 15–17, 45, 57, 84–90. Essex Institute Hist. Collections, xix, 116; xxi, 221; xxiii, 93; xxiv, 276–77. *Felt*, Annals of Salem, ii, 520, 564–65, 602–03, 614, 622, 627. *Hoyt*, "The Mountain Society," Orange, 112–13. *Park*, Memoir of Rev. S. Hopkins, 56. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 163. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 581–84.

MARK HOPKINS, the youngest child of Captain Timothy Hopkins, was born in Waterbury, on September 18, 1739, and like his brother in this class was cared for after his father's death by the oldest brother in Great Barrington.

He studied law, and when Berkshire had been made into a separate county, he was the first person to be admitted to the bar of the county court, in September, 1761. He remained in practice in Great Barrington, being appointed the first Register of Deeds for the county (which office he held until his decease), as well as the first County Treasurer, and the first Town Clerk,—Great Barrington having been incorporated in June, 1761. His commission as a Justice of the Peace dated from June, 1766. His reputation as a lawyer is shown by the fact that he began very early to receive students in his office, —among them Theodore Sedgwick, who had left the class of 1765 at Yale without graduating.

He was also King's Attorney for the County, and a representative in the General Court in 1773–74. He was appointed in September, 1775, Judge of Probate, but did not serve.

He early espoused the cause of the colonies against Great Britain, and was a deputy to the County Convention of July 6, 1774, and one of the committee which prepared the patriotic resolves adopted by that body. In April, 1775, he was a member of the County Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Provincial Congress, and in this relation was able to be of much service, watching the disaffected element and furthering the supply of troops. On January 30, 1776, the Congress elected him Colonel of the 1st Berkshire Militia Regiment, and in the following summer he accompanied General John Fellows's brigade to New York, and was appointed by Washington, on August 7, Brigade Major, and as such served through the campaign. When the brigade marched to White

Plains, in October, he was still with it, but the fatigue and excitement of recent events threw him into a fever, and some exposure incurred by his removal to a place of presumed safety from the impending engagement, caused his death, on October 26,—two days before the battle of White Plains,—at the age of 37.

He married, on January 31, 1765, Electa, only daughter of the Rev. John Sergeant (Y. C. 1729), of Stockbridge, and stepdaughter of General Joseph Dwight, of Great Barrington. She died in Stockbridge on July 11, 1798, at the age of 58. They had six children, the eldest of whom was the father of President Mark Hopkins of Williams College.

Two of Colonel Hopkins's letters, written in March and May, 1776, respectively, are printed in Force's American Archives (vol. 4, pp. 551–52, and vol. 6, pp. 582–83, 4th Series).

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Amer. Ancestry, iv, 227–28. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 110–11 *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 410–11 503. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 132. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 215–16. *Park*, Memoir of Rev. Dr. S. Hopkins, 57. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 210, 233, 247, 289, 294–96.

Bela Hubbard, the third son and fourth child of Lieutenant Daniel Hubbard, of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cruttenden) Hubbard, of that town, was born there on August 27, 1739. His mother was Diana, youngest child of Captain Andrew and Deborah (Joy) Ward, of Guilford, and sister of the Rev. Edmund Ward (Y. C. 1727). His father died when he was twelve years old, and his mother married, in 1755, Captain Nathaniel Johnson, of Guilford, a younger brother of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714).

After graduation he studied theology under the direction of Dr. Johnson (who was then President of King's

College), and spent one year with him in New York. He then returned home, and served the forty or fifty Episcopal families in Guilford as reader of the church services for two years, and after he had reached the canonical age for orders, he sailed (in November, 1763) for England. He was ordained deacon in London, on February 5, 1764, by Bishop Keppel, of Exeter, and priest by Bishop Lyttelton, of Carlisle, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on February 19. On his return to Connecticut, in June of the same year, he settled in Guilford, as had been arranged, and for three years officiated there and in the adjoining town of Killingworth, having some income of his own, besides a yearly contribution of £30 sterling from his parishioners. To their great distress he accepted in the summer of 1767 an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to Trinity Church, New Haven, and West Haven, on an annual salary of £60, and at New Haven he remained until his death. As long as he continued a missionary of the Venerable Society,—that is until the Revolution,—he divided his labors between his two parishes; subsequently, though his support was assumed by the New Haven parish, its weak financial condition led for some twenty years to an arrangement by which West Haven also contributed in return for a partial supply.

On the approach of the Revolution he remained loyal to the King, but conducted himself with so much discretion that he was not subjected to any serious embarrassment. In 1804 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale College.

In 1808 an assistant minister was engaged for the first time, though it was not until June, 1811, that the position was permanently filled. After a long period of infirmity and suffering, Dr. Hubbard died in New Haven on December 6, 1812, in his 74th year. The sermon preached by his colleague, the Rev. Henry Whitlock, on occasion of the funeral was published.

He married, in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 15, 1768, Grace Dunbar Hill, a native of Antigua, West Indies, daughter of Thaddeus and Elizabeth (Isaacs) Hill, and niece of Andrew Hill (Y. C. 1759); she died in Farmington, on April 27, 1820, at the age of 72. Four sons survived their father, of whom two were graduated at Yale College,—in 1792 and 1799, respectively,—also one daughter, the wife of the Hon. Timothy Pitkin (Y. C. 1785), of Farmington; besides these, three children had died in infancy, and a daughter at the age of 25.

The stone over his grave commemorates what by all testimony were his special characteristics; "Amiable in all the relations of life, he was an able, tender, and diligent pastor, the friend of the poor, and the comforter of the afflicted. Eminent for his charity, he was greatly beloved:" and the funeral sermon by his colleague enlarges on the same general theme. A letter in Dr. Sprague's Annals, from the Hon. John Woodworth (Y. C. 1788), written in 1855, says of him: "The expression of his countenance was more intensely benevolent than that of almost any person whom I ever met."

He was regarded as a dull preacher, and none of his sermons were ever printed.

A portrait in India-ink is reproduced in the Hubbard History and Genealogy and in Andrews's History of Christ Church, Guilford.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iv, 172–76. *Andrews*, Hist. of Christ Episcopal Church, Guilford, 43–52. *Atwater*, Hist. of the City of New Haven, 132–36. *Beardsley*, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 210, 269, 275, 292; ii, 9, 84–86, 99; Life of S. Johnson, 296. Churchman's Magazine (1813), i, 35–49, 79–80. Documentary Hist. of Church in Conn., ii, 54. Hubbard History and Genealogy, 328, 351, 392. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d Series, ii, 7. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 58–73; ii, 75, 300; iv, 537–38. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 550–51. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 234–37.

ELIPHALET HULL, son of Cornelius Hull, and grandson of Cornelius Hull, Jr., and Sarah (Sandford) Hull, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born there on April 18, 1738. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Robert Rumsey, of the same town. The family seem to have lived in the Greenfield Hill neighborhood.

He passed his life quietly as a physician in his native town, and died on November 18, 1799, in his 62d year. He is buried in the graveyard at Greenfield Hill.

His wife Charity died on September 16, 1795, in her 51st year. Five daughters and one son survived him and shared his estate, which was valued at £886; the detailed inventory shows but four books,—a Bible, a hymn-book, a geography, and a copy of Josephus.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 150. *Todd*, Hist. of Redding, 203.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, the elder and only surviving son of Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Christopher and Sarah (Adgate) Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Windham on April 15, 1738, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards Rector) the next day. His mother, the second wife of Colonel Huntington, was Widow Sarah Wetmore. When he was in his 15th year, his father died.

He spent his life in his native town, and filled with credit many local positions of trust and responsibility. In May, 1760, he received the commission of Lieutenant in the militia, and four years later he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He served as deputy in the General Assembly at eleven sessions between 1770 and 1778. His patriotic devotion to the American cause was recognized by his appointment to the office of High Sheriff of Wind-

ham County (a place formerly held by his father) in December, 1776, in succession to Colonel Eleazar Fitch (Y. C. 1743), who was superseded on account of toryism. CaptainHuntington served as sheriff until his death, in Windham, on November 24, 1782, in his 45th year. He had been engaged extensively in business in partnership with Nathaniel Webb (Y, C. 1757), but owing to the confusion of the times his estate proved to be insolvent.

He married, on August 6, 1760, Judith, daughter of Colonel Jedidiah and Anne (Wood) Elderkin, of Windham, and sister of Vine and Bela Elderkin (Y. C. 1763 and 1765). She died on September 24, 1786, at the age of 43. Their children were four daughters and six sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, i, 153. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54. Huntington Family Memoir, 80, 98, 148. *Larned*, Hist of Windham County, ii, 150, 173, 210.

Jesse Ives, the seventh son of John Ives, of that part of Wallingford, Connecticut, which is now Meriden, and grandson of John and Mary (Gillet) Ives, was born there on April 2, 1738. His mother was Hannah, elder daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Benedict) Royce, of Meriden. His father died in 1745, leaving a considerable estate; and his training thus fell into the hands of an over-indulgent mother.

He studied theology with the Rev. John Trumbull, of Westbury, now Watertown, Connecticut, and was licensed by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 27, 1760. He began at once to preach in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and on September 24 he was called to the pastorate. Two occasions were successively fixed for his ordination, but objections were raised against his character (chiefly, it appears, charges of equivocation and a want of seriousness and prudence; the records of the

County Association of Ministers say that he is reported as "a man of vain conversation"), and accordingly the project was abandoned.

He is next heard of as preaching in Torringford parish, in the eastern part of the town of Torrington, in the same county; and in September, 1762, he was a candidate for settlement in Mount Carmel parish, in the northern part of New Haven, now in Hamden. The Association which had licensed him being applied to for counsel, advised the parish not to proceed until the rumors originating in Litchfield County should be cleared up. Complaints and charges of falsehood and deceit were brought before the Association on May 31, 1763, and it was voted to summon him, for an investigation and to suspend meantime his license. He accordingly ceased supplying the Mount Carmel pulpit in June, and retired to Meriden. On August 22, 1763, he married Sarah, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Bellamy, of Hamden. Her elder sister was already the wife of Stephen Hawley (Y. C. 1759).

On May 29, 1764, the Association voted to prohibit him from preaching, but on September 24, 1765, his license was temporarily restored, and fully so on May 27, 1766.

In 1766 he was called to a parish in the northeastern part of Norwich, Connecticut, now contained principally in the town of Sprague, but then known as the Pautipaug or Norwich Eighth Society. Here he was ordained pastor with an annual salary of £95, but his career was brief, as in 1770 the society (which was composed of incongruous elements, partly Separatist and partly Old-Light) voted to withhold his salary, and in 1772 he went to the Presbyterian Church in Southold, Long Island, which he supplied for about a year. He was next installed over the Congregational Church in Monson, Massachusetts, on June 23, 1773, with an annual salary of £65, and remained in office there until his death on December 31, 1805, in his 68th year.

His first wife was living as late as 1778; a second wife, named Mercy, survived him, with two sons and six daughters—the youngest daughter being a minor.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 263, 275. *Barber*, Hist. Collections of Mass. 284–85. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 237, 652, 825. New Haven East Association, MS. Records. *Roys*, Hist. of Norfolk, 8–9. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Hamden, 9. *Woodward*, Hist. of Franklin, 90.

Jonathan Leavitt, son of Lieutenant Joshua Leavitt, was born in Suffield (then in Massachusetts, but transferred in 1749 to Connecticut) on January 11, 1730–31. His mother was Mary, daughter of Captain Joseph Winchell, of Suffield.

He studied theology, and was ordained on May 27, 1761, as pastor of the Congregational church organized the same day at Walpole, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River. The sermon preached on the occasion by his half-brother, the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Y. C. 1745), was printed. After a pastorate of three years he was dismissed on June 19, 1764.

At this time he had the plan of entering the Presbyterian Church; and in May, 1765, he attended the annual meeting of the Synod at Philadelphia and was received as a member of that body.

His next settlement, however, was in Charlemont, in what is now Franklin County, Massachusetts, where he was installed at the gathering of the Congregational church in October, 1767. After about ten years difficulties arose between him and his people, partly because of his alleged Arminian doctrines, and partly because of his suspected lukewarmness towards the Revolution. Finally they ceased to pay him his salary, and in August, 1781, the town voted that they considered him dismissed,—though no council had been held for terminating the pastoral relation. Being refused the use of the meeting-house, he

gave notice that he should hold meetings at his own house, and thus he continued until April 15, 1785, when a regular dismission was secured. Subsequently he sued the town for his salary, and recovered before the Supreme Court £500 for preaching after the meeting-house was closed to him, and £200 for loss suffered by the depreciation of the currency.

In February, 1785, the part of Charlemont in which he lived was set off as a separate town, by the name of Heath; and here his residence continued until his death. For the first few years after the organization of the town, he assisted in maintaining preaching until a pastor was settled.

He married on December 10, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Roger Hooker, of Farmington, Connecticut (a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington), who bore him one daughter and eleven sons, all of whom grew to maturity. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1785. Rev. Joshua Leavitt (Y. C. 1814) was a grandson. Mrs. Leavitt died suddenly on October 11, 1791, in her 49th year, from the effects of a wrong medicine given her by her daughter. The sermon preached at her funeral by the Rev. John Emerson, of Conway, was published.

He next married, on August 27, 1792, Tirzah, widow of his classmate, Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield. She died on November 22, 1797, in her 49th year.

He married, thirdly, on May 20, 1798, Mary, widow of Obed Foote, of Gill, Massachusetts, and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Todd (Y. C. 1734).

His third son, Joshua, left home secretly, at the age of 24, in 1791, and his family learned nothing of him, until July, 1802, when it was reported to his father that traces of him had been found in New York City. He immediately started in search of his son, and on his return, exhausted by anxiety, excitement, and the long horseback ride, he succumbed to illness, and died of dysentery on September 9, in his 72d year.

His widow died at the house of a daughter, in Bernardston, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1816, at the age of 73.

The accounts of his character describe him as a gentleman in his manners, dignified and hospitable, cheerful and patient under suffering. His sermons are represented as didactic, very monotonous in delivery, and very long; his prayers, both in public and family devotions, are said to have been incredibly long.

He published:

A Concise View of the New Covenant; the Church's Duty; and of Divine Appointment, or Decrees. Northampton, 1801. 16°, pp. 254. [*Harv. U. T. S.*

This volume includes five sermons, and two addresses delivered to the Church in Heath. At the end is a valuable list of subscribers' names, covering eight pages.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 614. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 192–93. *Hodge*, Hist. of Presb. Church in U. S., ii, 428. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 333-34, 381–82. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse at Plymouth, 34. *Miller*, Hist. Discourse at Heath, 13. *Packard*. Churches and Ministers of Franklin County, 65–68. Records of the Presb. Church, 1706–88, 347, 350. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 7–8. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 395.

Zephaniah Leonard, second son and seventh child of the Hon. Major Zephaniah Leonard, of Raynham, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and nephew of the Rev. Silas Leonard (Y. C. 1736), was born in Raynham, on January 18, 1736–37. His mother was Hannah, daughter of John and Alice (Deane) King, of Taunton (from which Raynham was set off in 1731). Two of his brothers were graduated here, in 1765 and 1773 respectively, and a sister was married to the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He settled in his native town and became one of its leading citizens. His profession was that of the law, and he represented the town in the Legislature in 1768, 1769, 1771, 1777, and 1778. His first commission as a Justice

of the Peace was given in February, 1768. He was ardent in the support of the Revolution, and received the appointment of High Sheriff of the County in the winter of 1776–77. This office he held until one of his sons succeeded to his place in 1808. He was also, like others of his family, interested in the local iron-works. He held the rank of Colonel in the militia.

He married, on October 30, 1765, Abigail, younger daughter of David and Judah (Padelford) Alden, of Middleborough, Massachusetts. She died on January 25, 1845, in her 101st year.

He died in Raynham on April 11, 1814, in his 78th year.

They had several sons (of whom one was graduated at Brown University in 1793) and at least one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden Memorial, 17, 31–32. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, iii, 174–75. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 414–414[1]; vii, 71–74; xiv, 84.

Ephraim Lewis, the eldest child of the Rev. Judah Lewis (Y. C. 1726), was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on October 4, 1735. His father died in April, 1739, and his mother married in January, 1747, David Bigelow, of Marlborough Parish, in Colchester.

He became a teacher, and subsequently a trader in his native town. He married on August 14, 1765, Lois Ransome, of Colchester, who bore him one son and two daughters, and died on January 25, 1774.

In the last years of his life he removed to the house of his son, in Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, where he died in 1810, at the age of 75.

AUTHORITIES.

Lewis Letter, ii, 24; iv, 75. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 69–70. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 100.

JONATHAN LYMAN, Junior, the eldest in a family of eleven children of Jonathan and Bethiah (Clark) Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant Jonathan and Lydia (Loomis) Lyman, of Lebanon, was born there on the 8th of May, 1737. Two brothers were graduated here, in 1767 and 1776, respectively.

He returned to Yale as Tutor in August, 1760, and continued in office for five years with eminent success. Meantime he also studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the New-Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1764.

On leaving the tutorship he accepted a position in the school in Hatfield, Massachusetts, with the design, if a sufficient maintenance could be provided, of settling there permanently, being fond of an academic life. While on his way home for a visit he was taken ill with a bilious attack upon the road, just after entering the limits of the town of Springfield, and died there, four days later, on May 4, 1766, at the age of 29. He was buried in Springfield, where a funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Breck, the father of his classmate. On the 18th of the following month a Funeral Oration was pronounced in Hatfield by Mr. Ebenezer Baldwin (Y. C. 1763), one of his former pupils, and a successor of his in the tutorship, which was printed. The testimony of his friends is that he was a person of remarkable endowments and rare attainments, and beloved as a friend, a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. He was unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 121. *Coleman*, Lyman Family, 166–67. Conn. Gazette, May 10, 1766. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 77. *Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 192–93.

Roger Newton, the youngest of five sons of Abner and Mary Newton, of Durham, Connecticut, and a grandson of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Welch) Newton, of Milford, Connecticut, was born in Durham on May 12, 1737, and was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Y. C. 1702) on the following Sunday, May 15. His theological studies were pursued under Mr. Chauncey's successor, the Rev. Elizur Goodrich (Y. C. 1752), and he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 30, 1760.

In August, 1761, the town of Greenfield, Massachusetts, voted unanimously to give him a call to settle there in the ministry on a salary of £80, with sixty cords of wood a year. He accepted the call, and was ordained on November 18, the sermon being preached by his Durham pastor. He continued in the same relation until his death, which occurred in Greenfield, from old age, on December 10, 1816, in his 80th year. A colleague pastor had been settled about three years previously.

He married on August 27, 1762, Abigail, elder daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Starr) Hall, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died on October 21, 1805, in her 67th year. Their children were five sons and three daughters; the youngest son and two of the daughters survived their father. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1785, and died while a Tutor in College; three other children died in infancy, and the remaining son the year before his father. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Nathaniel Lambert (Brown Univ. 1787).

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1805.

He is represented by his contemporaries, says Dr. Sprague, as possessing good natural talents, as being a sensible and edifying preacher, and as distinguished for his benevolence, candor, and wisdom. The notice of his death in the *Panoplist* (probably written by his friend, the

Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield, who also preached his funeral sermon) states that few ministers have lived in more intimate friendship and harmony with their people. An evidence of this is seen in the fact that until his death the entire town remained united in a single parish. His sermons were chiefly practical, and so avoided stirring up doctrinal differences. In the Revolutionary period he was charged with being disaffected to the popular side.

His only publication was a Sermon (from Ps. lxxxix, 11) entitled, A View of God, as Creator and Governor of the World, in a volume of "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire" (Northampton, 1799, pp. 73–86).

Some curious extracts from his Diary are printed in Willard's History of Greenfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 189. *Curwen*, Journal and Letters, 585. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 112–13, 273; Dedication Sermon at Durham, 49. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 176–80. Panoplist, xiii, 189–90. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 513. *Willard*, Hist. of Greenfield, 60, 73–74, 108–13, 121-30.

Thomas Niles was born in Colchester, Connecticut, probably in Westchester Parish, on September 28, 1728. He was the youngest son of John Niles; a sister was the great-grandmother of the Rev. Doctor Increase Niles Tarbox (Y. C. 1839).

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on August 20, 1761.

The town of Rumney, in Grafton County, New Hampshire, began to be settled in October, 1765, and was incorporated in March, 1767. The early proprietors were in part from Colchester and other towns in Connecticut, and

on October 21, 1767, Mr. Niles was ordained as the minister of the proprietors, though no church was gathered. He met with great difficulties in collecting his salary, and was obliged to begin a suit for its recovery. On this account he sought a dismission, which was granted him on August 20, 1771. He is believed, however, to have continued to reside there, and probably died there in May, 1782, in his 54th year. The inventory of his estate, which amounted to £870, was returned to the probate office on January 22, 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Hazen, Ministry and Churches of N. Hampshire, 27, 52. N. H. Town Papers, ix, 730–33. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 98. *I. N. Tarbox*, MS. Letter, Febr. 12, 1887.

Bulkley Olcott, the eldest child of Timothy and Eunice Olcott, of Bolton, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Timothy Olcott, of Bolton, was born in that town on October 28, 1733, and was baptized by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas White (Y. C. 1720), on the same day. His mother was the youngest child of Deacon John and Hannah (Wells) White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. A brother was graduated here in 1761. Their father died in 1746, and their mother married Daniel Morgan, of Colchester, in 1748, and died in 1757.

He studied theology, and in December, 1760, was called to settle in Greenfield, Massachusetts, but declined the call, having already, on November 14, received an invitation to settle in Charlestown, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut, where he had begun to preach as early as July, and where he was ordained on May 28, 1761. He continued to preach to this people with acceptance for thirty-two years, or until his death in Charlestown on June 26, 1793, in his 60th year. He is represented as respectable in talents, accepta-

ble as a preacher, and peculiarly affable and useful in his visits from house to house. He was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1786, and was a member of the board of trustees of that institution from 1788 until his death.

He married Martha Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, born August 12, 1740, the eldest sister of Dr. Medad Pomeroy (Y. C. 1757), by whom he had three daughters and one son (Dartmouth Coll. 1800). The eldest daughter married the Hon. Lewis R. Morris, a Member of Congress from Vermont, the second married Jacob Smith (Dartmouth 1790), and the third married a clergyman of Vermont.

He published :—

1. Brotherly-Love and Friendship, explained and recommended, in a Sermon [from Prov. xvii, 17], preached before a Society of the Most Antient and Honorable Free and Accepted Masons, in Charlestown, on Thursday, 27th of December, 1781. Westminster, 1781. 4°, pp. 15. [*A. A. S. M. H. S.*

2. Righteousness and Peace, the Way to be acceptable to God, and approved of Men : a Sermon [from Rom. xiv, 16–18], preached before a Society of the Most Antient and Honorable Free and Accepted Masons, in Charlestown, on Friday, December 27, 1782. Windsor, 1783. 4°, pp. 16. [*C. H. S.*

An exhortation to the practice of Christianity, very devout and winning. The writer was not himself a Mason.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth Coll., i, 594, 598. *Goodwin*, Descendants of Thomas Olcott, 2d ed., 38, 67. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 41. N. H. Hist. Soc., Collections, iv, 124–25. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 43. *Saunderson*, Hist. of Charlestown, 218–25. *Willard*, Hist. of Greenfield, 108.

Ebenezer Parmele, the seventh child and fifth son of Ebenezer Parmele, a clockmaker of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hiland) Parmele, of Guilford, was born in that town on July 11, 1738. His mother was Anna, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Kirby) Cruttenden, of Guilford.

He settled in his native town, but followed no profession. He inherited his father's mechanical tastes, and like him was very skilful in the manufacture of brass steeple clocks. He is also said to have invented some improved method of bending and fixing card-teeth.

From 1771 to 1776 he was Town Clerk of Guilford, and from 1771 to 1780 clerk of the Guilford Probate District. About 1780 he removed to New Haven, where he is said to have kept a school. His residence in his later years was on the Glebe land, south of the Green.

He died in New Haven on February 3, 1802, in his 64th year. He married in 1764 Rebecca, daughter of Elias Shipman, of Killingworth and New Haven, who died in New Haven, after a lingering illness, on September 14, 1809, at the age of 64. Four daughters survived him, who all married in New Haven. Judge A. Heaton Robertson (Y. C. 1872) is a great-grandson.

Aaron Phelps took his second degree in 1761, and no other fact is known concerning him. His name was first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates issued in 1805.

It is quite probable that he belonged to the families of this name resident in Hebron, Connecticut, where an Aaron, son of John Phelps, was born on October 14, 1733. The same or another Aaron Phelps married in Hebron on April 8, 1767, Abigail Barber, who died on June 19, 1791, in her 42d year.

Bildad Phelps, third and youngest son of Captain Josiah Phelps, of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Josias and Sarah (Winchell) Phelps, of Windsor, was born in that town on August 22, 1739. His mother was Hannah Saxton, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1760; and on January 4 (or 5), 1763, he married his second cousin, Eunice, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Daniel and Mindwell (Buckland) Phelps, of Windsor.

He lived upon a farm in the neighborhood known as Poquonnock, in the western part of Windsor, near Simsbury, and there died on March 12, 1814, in his 75th year. His wife died on November 6, 1817, aged 75 years. Their children were five daughters and two sons.

He held the rank of Captain. His slender estate was inventoried at about $1400.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 462. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 451; ii, 569, 573.

Nathaniel Ruggles, Junior, the eldest child of Dr. Nathaniel (Y. C. 1732) and Anna (Bartlett) Ruggles, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, on October 7, 1737.

He studied medicine with his father, and spent his life in his native town, though not attaining to as much celebrity in his profession as did his father. He enjoyed a considerable estate in Guilford, and died there on October 16, 1793 (a year before his father), aged 56 years.

He married, on March 14, 1765, Elizabeth, second daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Dudley, of Guilford, who survived him, dying on November 10, 1819, in her 78th year. Their children were three daughters and two sons—the younger of whom was graduated here in 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 107.

ISRAEL STODDARD, the youngest son of Colonel John and Prudence (Chester) Stoddard, and a brother of Solomon Stoddard (Y. C. 1756), was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1741.

He inherited from his father (who died in 1748) a large landed property in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and settled there soon after he had attained his majority. He took at once a prominent position, and in September, 1765, received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also held the rank of Major in the Berkshire regiment of militia, and in February, 1774, was commissioned as High Sheriff of the County. Soon after this he became conspicuous for his opposition to the popular cause, and in January, 1775, in consequence of measures taken against him in town-meeting, he fled to New York City. He returned to Pittsfield in the following spring, rather than endure further exile and risk the confiscation of his estate; and confessed before a committee of his fellow-townsmen his errors, and promised reformation. A doubtful compliance with this promise led to his re-arrest in 1777, when under more urgent pressure he joined with other loyalists in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, to which he was thenceforth faithful. He died in Pittsfield on June 27, 1782, at the early age of 41.

Major Stoddard married his first cousin, Eunice, daughter of Colonel Israel and Sarah (Chester) Williams, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; Col. Williams was one of the early proprietors of Pittsfield, and the most prominent loyalist in Western Massachusetts. She survived her husband. Of their three children, one daughter married Ashbel Strong (Y. C. 1776).

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Genealogies and Hist. of Watertown, 738. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 348. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 16, 18. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 603. *Sabine*, American Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 336. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 124, 139, 172, 196–98, 207–08, 246, 250–51, 295, 436, 504. Williams Fam., 198.

CLEMENT SUMNER was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on July 15, 1731, the son of Dr. William Sumner, and grandson of Clement and Margaret (Harris) Sumner, of Boston, Massachusetts. His mother was Hannah, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunt, of Lebanon, Connecticut, An elder brother died while a member of College in October, 1748.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers in the summer of 1759. In the latter part of the winter of 1760–61 he was called by vote of the town of Keene, New Hampshire, to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, then consisting of fourteen male members, over which he was accordingly ordained on the 11th of June following. Under his ministry the halfway covenant was introduced, and during the nearly eleven years of his pastorate seventy-three members were added to the church. In consequence of difficulties having arisen, he was dismissed, by vote of the town and with his own consent, on April 30, 1772. It has been commonly asserted that the cause of his dismission was some misconduct of his children, but this seems impossible, as he was not married until 1759.

In the spring of 1773 a committee of the town of Thetford, Orange County, Vermont, engaged him to preach for them as a candidate. During the following summer a Congregational church was organized there, on the halfway covenant plan, and he was installed pastor on a salary (for the present) of £42½. He remained in Thetford for a little over two years, by which time he had become very unpopular because of his Tory proclivities. He left the town hurriedly, without waiting for a formal dismission, and returned to New Hampshire, where he settled on a farm in Swanzey, the adjoining township to Keene.

In June, 1777, his name appears in a list of persons

who were fined by a special court, held in Keene, for obnoxious manifestations of loyalty to Great Britain.

Subsequently he supplied a Universalist Church in Swanzey, and died there or in Keene, on March 22, 1795, in his 64th year.

He married on April 15, 1759, Elizabeth Gilbert, of Hebron, who died in West Swanzey about 1820.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Med. Soc. Proceedings, 1871, 439–40. *Hale*, Annals of Keene, 35, 37. *Hemenway*, Vt. Historical Gazetteer, ii, 1093–94, 1096, 1098–99. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 158. *Lawrence*, N. Hampshire Churches, 277–78. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, viii, 128*h*. N. Hampshire Town Papers, xii, 314. *Powers*, Hist. Sketches of the Coos Country, 145–46.

Caleb Turner, a son of Philip Turner, of Mansfield, Connecticut, by his third wife, Widow Mary Jackson, and grandson of Isaac and Rebecca (Crafts) Turner, of Medfield, Massachusetts, was born on May 9, 1733.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers on May 21, 1760. On the 11th of the following December he was called to settle over the Second Congregational Church in Middleboro', now the Church in Lakeville, Massachusetts, on a salary of £66; and he was there ordained on June 25, 1761, succeeding in office (after an interval of seven years and more) the Rev. Benjamin Ruggles (Yale 1721). He continued in this pastorate for more than forty-two years, or until his death, on September 11, 1803, in his 71st year. A colleague pastor had been settled in November, 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 146, 154. Old Colony Historical Society's Collections, no. 5, 66–67.

Roger Viets, the second of ten children of Captain John Viets, was born in that part of Simsbury, Connecticut, which is now East Granby, then known as Turkey Hills, on March 9, 1737–8. His grandfather, John Viets, a Dutch physician from New York, had purchased some of the territory in Simsbury on which copper mines were located, as a speculation, and removed thither. His mother was Lois, youngest child of Samuel and Rachel (Owen) Phelps, of Hartland, a neighboring town. One of his sisters was the mother of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese.

Roger Viets was sent to College with the design of being educated for the Congregational ministry; but while in College or soon after he was led to conform to Episcopacy,—a change in which eventually his entire family followed him.

As the winner of one of the Berkeley Scholarships he remained in New Haven for the year after graduation, and in June, 1759, was employed by the churchmen in his native town as a lay reader, and after nearly two years' service in that capacity the parish proposed to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel his appointment to the mission among them.

He visited Newport, Rhode Island, in June or July, 1761, just after having been inoculated for the small-pox in New York City, and in November took charge of the parish school connected with Trinity Church. Soon, however, he was back in Simsbury, whence he went to England for orders in January, 1763, though not the unanimous choice of the parish. He was ordained in March, and returned in June with a commission for his native town. That parish was already burdened with another, mentally broken-down minister, the Rev. William Gibbs, whose life continued until March, 1777; and partly for this reason Mr. Viets was so insufficiently paid * that

* He received £40 a year from England.

he was obliged to work as a farmer in the summer and as a teacher in the winter. His library is said to have been larger than that of any other Episcopal clergyman in the Colony. He was the only missionary in what is now Hartford County, and labored with such zeal that in 1774 the Episcopalians in Simsbury were more numerous than in any other towns in Connecticut, except Newtown and New Haven. His residence, as well as the church in which he ministered, was within the limits of the present town of Bloomfield.

In the period of the Revolution he was understood to sympathize with England, and as a punishment for assisting two British officers to escape from prison, and for traitorous correspondence with the enemy, he was fined by the Superior Court of the County in January, 1777, £20, and condemned to be imprisoned in the Hartford jail for one year. On his petition to the General Assembly in May he was set at liberty, but confined to the limits of Simsbury for the balance of the year and put under heavy bonds to avoid further charges.

Like many of his brethren, he found himself at the close of the war unable to secure an adequate support from his dwindled and impoverished flock; so that he was at length induced to accept the offer of a parish in Nova Scotia, with a continuance of aid from the Propagation Society. Accordingly, in May, 1786, he went to Digby, on the eastern bank of the Bay of Fundy, where he was inducted into the rectorship on August 28, the Rev. James Scovil (Y. C. 1757) assisting at the ceremony. No church was yet erected, and in October he returned to his old home and spent the winter there with his family. He left Connecticut again early in June, 1787, and arrived in Digby with his family on the 20th of the same month. He visited the States a second time in 1789, and it was not until January, 1791, that a church (of wood) was finally opened in Digby. His life there was interrupted by one more visit to his former flock, in June and July,

1800, and he died in office in Digby, on August 11 or 15, 1811, in his 74th year.

He married first Hester Botsford, who died on April 25, 1800, in her 47th year, and next at Kingston, New Brunswick, July 18, 1802, Mercy Isaacs. One of his two sons succeeded him in his rectorship; he had also six daughters.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from Isaiah lxiii, 1–6], preached in St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, in New-England, On April 9th, 1784. Being the Anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ, commonly called Good-Friday. Hartford, 1787. 16°, pp. 15.
[*B. Publ. C. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

2. A Serious Address and Farewell Charge to the Members of the Church of England in Simsbury and the adjacent parts. Hartford, 1787. 8°, pp. 12. [*B. Publ.*

3. A Sermon [from Hebr. x, 25], on the Duty of attending the Public Worship of God. Preached at Digby, Apr. 19, 1789. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 18.

With the above, paged continuously, are the following :—

A Sermon [from Ex. xx, 16], on Censoriousness and Evil Speaking. Preached at Digby, Oct. 26, 1788. pp. 19–33.

A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xii, 22–23], Preached at the Funeral of Mr. William Huggeford, . . at Digby, Jan. 7, A.D. 1789. pp. 35–43. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 8–9] preached to the Ancient and Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons, at their Anniversary Festival of the Blessed Evangelist St. John, 1792, in Trinity Church, Digby.—By the Reverend Brother Viets, Rector and Missionary. Halifax, 1793. 8°, pp. 14. [*B. Ath.*

5. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 3–4], preached in St. Peter's Church, in Granby, . . on the 29th Day of June, 1800. Hartford, 1800. 8°, pp. 15. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

A valedictory to his former flock.

6. A Sermon [from Acts xxiv, 5–6], preached before the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Granby in Connecticut, called St. Mark's Lodge. On the 9th July 1800. By the Reverend Brother Viets. Hartford, 1800. 8°, pp. 12. [*C. H. S.*

An answer to calumnies against the Masons.

One of his letters to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1768, is printed in part in Connecticut Church Documents, ii, 124–25.

In 1893 the Records of his ministerial acts in Connecticut, so far as extant, were printed at Hartford (8°, pp. 84), under the editorship of Mr. Albert C. Bates.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 208, 277–78, 316, 353–54. The Churchman, March 13, 1886. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 32, 124–25. Conn. Journal, Jan. 30, 1777. Conn. State Records, i, 310. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 181–82. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 283. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 122. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Church in Mass., 489, 496; Hist. Amer. Episc. Church, ii, 173–74. *N. A. Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, 74. *R. H. Phelps*, Hist. of Newgate, 47. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 388–89. Semi-Centennial of Christ Church, Hartford, 52–53. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 415–16. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 566. *Stone*, Memoir of Bp. Griswold, 21–24, 48–52. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 402, 414. Viets Family, 9–11.

Seth Warner, son of Samuel and Dorothy (Williams) Warner, of Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Seth and Mary (Ward) Warner, was born in Middletown on January 19, 1733–34.

He adopted medicine as a profession, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he married on December 13, 1764, Sarah Wakeman, widow of Ebenezer Wakeman, who died in 1762, by birth a Hanford.

His career, however, was a brief one, as he died in Fairfield, on April 14, 1769, in the 36th year of his age; and his widow followed him to the grave on the 27th of November, being then in her 41st year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £273, and included a library of thirty volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Perry, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 100, 132.

Benjamin Wildman, son of Jonathan Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut, was born in that town in 1737.

In later years, in a spirit of playful punning upon his name, he is said to have often confessed to having been a "wild man" when he was in College; but the records of the Faculty of that period in reference to the discipline of the students are preserved, and his name is found only once, when in February of his Freshman year he is reported with more than twenty others and censured for breaking glass in the First Church while playing ball on the Town Green.

He studied theology after graduation, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield Eastern Association of Ministers, on October 28, 1761.

On July 1, 1765, he was invited to settle as pastor of the Congregational Church in Southbury, then a parish in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The invitation was renewed on August 18, 1766, and was then accepted; and his ordination by the Litchfield Consociation took place on the 22d of October. The first pastor of the church, the Rev. John Graham, was still living, and Mr. Wildman acted as his colleague for eight years. After Mr. Graham's death, in December, 1774, in his 81st year, Mr. Wildman continued as sole pastor until his own death on August 2, 1812, in the 76th year of his age, and the 46th of his ministry.

During his pastorate, in 1787, Southbury was incorporated as a town, and annexed to New Haven County.

He is said to have served as a chaplain for some brief period in the Revolution.

He is described as a man of noble bearing, instructive in conversation, and overflowing with wit and humor; an active and faithful pastor; as a preacher, orthodox, animated, and popular.

His wife, Mrs. Lois Wildman, died on March 23, 1816,

at the age of 76. She was a great sufferer during the later portion of her life from a painful lameness.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Anniversary of Litchfield County Consociations, 76–77. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 199, 227–30; iii, 513.

Samuel Wyllys, the eldest child of Colonel George Wyllys (Y. C. 1729) and Mary (Woodbridge) Wyllys, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born there on January 4, 1738–39, and was baptized by the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth on January 7. A younger brother was graduated in 1765.

On October 20, 1764, he sailed from New London for England, and remained abroad for about six years. In October, 1771, he headed the petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut for the organization of the First or Hartford Company of the Governor's Foot Guards; he was made the first Captain, and retained the office until 1777. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of Colony Militia in 1774, and on May 1, 1775, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second or General Spencer's regiment and as such took part in the siege of Boston. While in camp there he was promoted, on July 1, to be Colonel, and this rank he held until his retirement from the service on January 1, 1781. He was actively engaged with his command in the battle of Long Island, and in the following years was pretty continuously on duty in the Highlands and along the Connecticut border.

After the war he lived in Hartford as a practicing attorney, and in May, 1796, he succeeded his father as Secretary of State and retained that office until disabled by a paralytic shock in the fall of 1809; thus for a continuous period of upwards of ninety-seven years (1712–1809), the same office was held by father, son, and grandson. He was also largely employed in local offices, as

town-clerk (1796–1805), alderman, justice of the peace, and representative (1786, 1794, 1796). From 1793 to 1796 he was a Major General of the State Militia.

His later years were passed in retirement in Hartford, where he died on June 9, 1823, in his 85th year.

He married, on February 3, 1777, his first cousin, Ruth, younger daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wyllys) Belden, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and widow of Captain John Stoughton (Y. C. 1755).

She died on September 11, 1807, at the age of 60.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xii, 300. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 217–18. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 48. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxvii, 35. Relig. Intelligencer, viii, 63. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 272, 366. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary, 34.

Annals, 1758–59

The most exciting local event of the current year was the ordination of the Rev. James Dana (Harvard 1753) in October over the Congregational Church in Wallingford. Mr. Dana was unsatisfactory in his theology to the "New-light" ministers, who were now in the majority in the Colony, and especially in this vicinity; and the result was an unprecedented agitation in ecclesiastical circles and a succession of virulent pamphlets.

On the broader arena of the continent, the year was made memorable by the success of the English arms at Fort Niagara and the operations at Quebec, so soon to be crowned with victory.

In the College history little of interest occurred until March, 1759, when an annoying pamphlet of 24 pages was published at New Haven, with the following title :—

A Letter to a Member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut: shewing, that the Taxes of Yale-College, are stated higher than necessary to defray the annual Expences of that School; by which a very considerable Addition is made to the College Treasury annually. With some general Observations on the Laws and Government of that Society.—By a Lover of Truth and his Country.

Though anonymous, the style and matter betrayed at once the hand of that veteran controversialist, Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, a graduate of 1733. The tone of the pamphlet was sarcastic and bitter in the extreme, and the whole argument led up to a proposal for the visitation of the College by the General Assembly. Other telling points were a denunciation of the system of fines, and an exposure of some of President Clap's arbitrary methods.

Such an attack, from a graduate of the standing of Dr. Gale, who had had a long and influential career as a member of the General Assembly, and was moreover the son-in-law of the senior trustee of the College, Jared Eliot, must be answered; and the President entrusted this delicate duty to a not very competent protégé of his, the Rev. John Graham, of Southbury, a Scotchman, who had received an honorary M. A. from Yale in 1737. His reply of 18 pages, also anonymous, was entitled, "A Letter to a Member of the House of Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut, in Vindication of Yale-College. . . By a Witness to Truth, and lover of Religion and Learning."

Mr. Graham had little difficulty in showing that Dr. Gale's apprehensions of excessive gains from high tuition were unfounded; but the tone of the reply in general was pugnacious and raised more questions than it settled. The Corporation, however, at their meeting at Commencement were led by the President to order that £10 be paid to Timothy Green of New London for printing the "Answer to a Defamatory Pamphlet against this College."

Meantime, Dr. Gale had endeavored (unsuccessfully), at the session of the General Assembly in May, to have a formal investigation undertaken into the management of the College; and soon after he published "A Calm and full Vindication" of his former Letter, in 32 pages, with his name attached. Later in the year Mr. Graham in turn appeared with another "Answer" (28 pages), over his own name; but the essence of the dispute made little progress.

Early in 1759 Mr. Henry Collins, a wealthy Baptist merchant of Newport, a bachelor, and then about 60 years of age, offered to present certain books to the Yale Library, on condition that the students should be permitted to read them freely. The offer covered six volumes of the writings of the late Rev. Dr. James Foster, an English divine of questionable orthodoxy; and for this

reason Clap refused the gift, and the volumes had to be returned to the offended donor. The endeavor was made to keep the incident a secret, but it became more or less generally known, and so good a friend of the College and of the President as the Rev. Ezra Stiles, then settled in Newport, expressed himself plainly to the effect that this refusal justified the imputations of bigotry to which the President had been subject.

Another instance of the rigidity with which the orthodoxy of the College was guarded appears in a case brought before the Corporation by the President at this Commencement, in which his previous decision was upheld: the Rev. Mr. Punderson, the Church of England missionary in New Haven, had desired the assistance of John Beardsley, a Freshman, as lay reader, and as Beardsley was avowedly looking forward to the Episcopal ministry, the request might have been treated as an exceptional one; but the President's will prevailed, and it was refused.

Beardsley left Yale the next year, but received a degree at Columbia in 1761.

The class which was graduated this year was the largest under President Clap's tenure of office (49), and was not exceeded by any subsequent class until 1777.

Sketches, Class of 1759

Simon Backus, A.M. *1823
Albericus Hall, A.M. *1820
*Edmundus Grindall Rawson, A.M. *1823
*Ebenezer Devotion, A.M. *1829
*Dyar Throop, A.M. *1789
*Jesse Leavenworth, A.M. *1826
*Nathanael Hubbard, A.M. *1762
*Bethuel Treat, A.M. *1819
*David Gardiner, et Neo.-Caes. 1759, A.M. *1774
*Andreas Hill, A.M. *1769
*Jonathan Sturges, A.M. 1769, LL.D. 1806, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. *1819
*Gideon Wakeman *1797
Enochus Huntington, A.M., Socius, Secr. *1809
*Samuel Gilbert, A.M. 1769 *1818
*Sethus Lee, A.M., Tutor *1803
Eliphalet Huntington, A.M. 1763 *1777
*Lemuel White, A.M. *1780
*Ebenezer Crafts, A.M. et Harv. 1784 *1810
Matthaeus Merriam, A.M. et Harv. 1765 *1797
*Samuel Sharp Beadle *1762
*Abner Johnson, A.M. *1817
*Abrahamus Burbank *1808
*Johannes Greenough, A.M. et Harv. 1763 *1781
*David Manwaring, A.M. *1804
*Johannes Phelps, A.M. 1763 *1802
*Johannes Peters *1788
*Lemuel Barnard, A.M. *1817
*Asa Beebe
Simon Waterman, A.M. *1813

**Jacobus Treadway*, A.M.	
*Johannes Chandler, A.M. et Dartm. 1779, Tutor	*1795
**Josua Payne*, A.M. et Dartm. 1792	*1799
**Abisaeus Sabin*, A.M.	*1782
**Ebenezer Grosvenor*, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1788
**Josephus Sumner*, A.M. et Dartm. 1792, S.T.D. Harv. 1814 et Carol. Austr. 1814	*1824
**Ephraimus Hyde*, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1783
**Ezra Weld*, A.M.	*1816
**Benjamin Trumbull*, A.M., S.T.D. 1796	*1820
*Asahel Hathaway, A.M.	*1828
*Alexander King	*1802
**Samuel Andrews*, A.M. Columb.	*1818
*Experience Storrs, A.M.	*1801
**Noadias Warner*, A.M.	*1801
**Stephanus Hawley*, A.M.	*1804
**Benjamin Dunning*, A.M. 1763	*1785
*Knight Sexton, A.M.	*1792
*Josephus Isham, A.M.	*1810
*Fisher Gay, A.M.	*1776
**Jahacobus Sherwin*, A.M.	*1803

Samuel Andrews, the youngest of eight sons of Samuel Andrews, of that part of Wallingford which is now Meriden, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah [or Anna] (Hall) Andrews, was born on April 27, 1737. His mother was Abigail, second daughter of John and Abigail (Hall) Tyler, of Wallingford.

After having served the Church-of-England parish in his native town as lay-reader, he sailed in April, 1761, for the mother country, and was there ordained Deacon on August 23, and Priest on August 24. He was licensed on October 26 as a missionary for New England by the Bishop of London, Dr. Hayter, and arrived home in March, 1762, with a commission to take charge of the Episcopal churches in Wallingford, Cheshire, and North

Haven. He incurred the displeasure of his classmates at the ensuing Commencement by declining to take his second degree, which he received instead from Columbia.

His ministry was strong and useful, until the approach of the Revolution, when he offended public sentiment by his declared sympathy with the mother country. A public controversy regarding his loyalty was started by the reports of a sermon which he had preached on a fast-day in July, 1775, and which was afterwards published. At a later period he was placed under heavy bonds for good behavior and practically confined to his own house.

As the result of the loss of his stipend of £30 from the Propagation Society by the separation from England, he finally, in May, 1786, removed to St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, just over the United States border, of which parish he was the first minister. He suffered from a paralytic stroke about a year after his arrival there, but retained his rectorship until his death, at St. Andrews, on September 26, 1818, in his 82d year.

He maintained throughout life an enviable character for piety and benevolence. A portrait is preserved in England.

He married on September 13, 1764, Hannah, eldest child of James and Anna (Wheeler) Shelton, of that part of Stratford, Connecticut, which was later set off as the township of Huntington. She died in St. Andrews on January 1, 1816, at the age of 75.

Of their children one son received a degree at Yale, in 1785.

He published :—

1. A Discourse upon the Subject of our Blessed Lord's Nativity. Delivered in Wallingford on the 28th of Dec. 1768. New Haven, 1769.

2. A Sermon Preached at Litchfield in Connecticut, before a Voluntary Convention of the Clergy of the Church of England, of Several Provinces in America, June 13, 1770. By ————— ————, a Native of the Province. . . Published with Notes. . . 4°, pp. 15. [*N. Y. State Libr.*

3. The Character and Reward of the perfect Man.—A Discourse [from Psalms xxxvii, 37], Delivered at the Funeral of Capt. Titus Brockett, on the 30th Day of July, 1773. . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 14. [*C. H. S.*

4. A Discourse, shewing the Necessity of joining Internal Repentance, with the External Profession of it. N. H., 1775.

5. A Discourse delivered upon the late solemn, Continental Fast, from Amos v, 21. N. H., 1775.

6. A Discourse on St. Mark, xvi, 15, 16. . New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A farewell discourse to his church in Wallingford.

7. The True Means to avert National Judgments.—A Sermon [from Eccl. vii, 14] upon the Solemn Fast ordered through the States of America, May 9th, 1798. Delivered at the House of John Brewer, Esq., in Robins-Town, upon the River Schodick, at his, and the Desire of others of its Inhabitants, Citizens of the United States: and published at their request. Boston, 1798. 8°, pp. 22. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

There being no clergyman of the States within reach, Mr. Andrews officiated, but throughout he speaks as an outsider.

8. The Necessity, the Certainty, and the Sufficiency of Revealed Religion, proved in Two Sermons [from Habakkuk ii, 14, and Acts xviii, 28], delivered by the Author to his Congregation at Saint Andrews, June 7th, 1801. St. John, 1801. 8°, pp. 15+17. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

9. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 13], preached in Trinity Church, Kingston, July 16th, 1809. St. John, 1809. 8°, pp. 16.

In memory of the Rev. James Scovil (Y. C. 1757).

An extract from one of his letters (in 1773) to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is printed in the second volume of Connecticut Church Documents.

Some of his manuscript sermons are preserved in the Library of Trinity College at Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Church in Conn., i, 204, 206, 236–37, 271–72, 317, 354–55. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 17, 191–92. Conn. Journal, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 6 and 20, 1775; June 5, 1793. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 248–51, 619. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 152, 158. [*Hitchcook*,] Biogr. Sketch of Rev. T. Davies, 53. *Lee*, Church of England in N. Brunswick, 82–85. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1279. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 165. *Thorpe*, North Haven Annals, 139–42. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 345–46. *Trumbull*, Century Sermon, 24.

Simon Backus, elder son and fourth child of the Rev. Simon Backus (Y. C. 1724), was born in Newington parish, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on February 13, 1737–38. His mother was a sister of Jonathan Edwards. She was left in deep poverty at her husband's death, in 1746.

He studied divinity, and in October, 1761, the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the church in Middlefield to apply to him as a candidate.

On October 28, 1762, he was ordained as the first pastor of a Congregational Church just gathered in the southern part of Hadley, Massachusetts, in what is now the West parish in the town of Granby, which was incorporated in 1768. The church was a secession (the result of a dispute concerning the location of a new meeting-house) from that over which the Rev. John Woodbridge (Y. C. 1726) was settled.

He was dismissed from this charge on March 3, 1784, and soon after removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, and filled vacant pulpits in that vicinity, as in Cornish, to the south, and in Fairlee, Vermont, to the north.

Before long he returned to Connecticut, and on October 13, 1790, he was installed over the Congregational church in the parish of North Bristol (in Guilford), which is now known as North Madison. After some ten years' service he became involved in serious difficulties with his people, and was dismissed on April 14, 1801. He continued his residence there for about fifteen years longer, sinking gradually into more needy circumstances, and in constant difficulties with his neighbors. At length he was taken to the house of his oldest son, a lawyer in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and he spent his last years in extreme poverty in that vicinity. The diary of the Rev. Thomas Robbins, of East Windsor, shows that contributions were frequently made for Mr. Backus's benefit during these years, when his fellow-ministers assembled at the College

commencements or the meetings of the General Association. Towards the close of his life he was also afflicted with blindness.

He died in Stratford on August 7, 1823, aged 85½ years, and is buried in Bridgeport.

He married on February 7, 1763, Rachel, fifth daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Lyman) Moseley, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who died in Stratford on July 28, 1825, aged nearly 80 years. Their children were seven sons and five daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Oct. 20, 1790. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 56, 304. *Holland*, Western Mass., ii, 207–08. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 407–08. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 756, 786, 836. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 509.

Lemuel Barnard, son of Ebenezer and Anna (Foster) Barnard, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, on October 26, 1735.

He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Williams (honorary M.A. Yale 1741), of Deerfield, and on February 16, 1764, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his preceptor.

He settled as a physician in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and was respected in his profession and also prominent in public affairs. In July, 1774, he took a leading part in a Convention of Delegates to a County Congress at Stockbridge, which favored decisively the American side in the dispute with Great Britain.

After the Revolution he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity exercised a very considerable jurisdiction. He was also Town Clerk for many years. In 1804 he removed to Sunderland,—just across the Connecticut River from Deerfield,—where his only son established himself at that date as a lawyer. Mrs. Barnard died there on November 25, 1804, in her 64th year, and was buried in Deerfield.

Dr. Barnard held the commission of Justice of the

Peace until 1810 or 1811, when he removed with his son to Orange, and finally to Warwick, in the same county.

He died in Warwick, on September 18, 1817, at the age of 82, and is buried in Deerfield. His only son and only daughter survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 118–19. *Field*, Hist. of the County of Berkshire, 114, 116, 211. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 206–07. *H. W. Taft*, MS. letter, July 26, 1894. *Williams*, Hist. of the Williams Family, 257, 263.

Samuel Sharp Beadle is supposed to have been the son (or possibly grandson) of Nathaniel Beadle, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and earlier of Queen's County, Long Island.

He died in Wallingford on the 5th of January, 1762.

In the inventory of his estate (which proved to be insolvent) he is styled Lieutenant. From the character of the articles enumerated in the inventory it may be inferred that he was a merchant. His name appears (with others of the vicinity) in the list of grantees of the township of Guildhall, Vermont, in October, 1761.

His wife Lois survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 651. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 997.

Asa Beebe was a son of William Beebe, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and a grandson of Jonathan Beebe, of New London and East Haddam.

He studied theology and also medicine, and settled in his native township as a physician. He was also employed from 1766 to 1774 as lay reader to the Episcopal families in the village of Millington, in the same town, and to those of Middle Haddam, in a neighboring town.

At the approach of the Revolution he was outspoken in support of the mother country, and as a consequence was tarred and feathered by the Sons of Liberty in his vicinity in the early part of September, 1774.

He is not heard of again, and probably went to the British Provinces.

His name was not starred (as being deceased) in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates until 1826.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Church Documents, ii, 106. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam and E. Haddam, 47. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 716, 787. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 180, 478.

Abraham Burbank, younger son of Captain Abraham and Mehitabel (Dwight) Burbank, of Suffield, was born in that town on February 24, 1738–39. He was a brother of Shem Burbank, of the preceding class.

He spent his life in West Springfield, Massachusetts.

He received a commission as Justice of the Peace in June, 1772.

He died in West Springfield on the 8th of August, 1808, in his 70th year, leaving an estate valued at $16,275.

He married, in 1764, Bethiah, third daughter of the Hon. John and Mary (Cotton) Cushing, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who died on December 24, 1768, in her 29th year.

He next married, on December 26, 1770, Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel Seth and Mary (Hunt) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in December, 1808, in her 65th year.

Two sons and two daughters survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Deane, History of Scituate, 256. Dwight Genealogy, i, 429. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 407. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xix, 40; xliii, 43.

JOHN CHANDLER, the eldest child of Joseph Chandler, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Perrin) Chandler, of Pomfret, was born in that town on January 4, 1736. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ann (Tucker) Sumner, of Pomfret.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on April 16, 1761. In the following September he was elected to a Tutorship, and he fulfilled the duties of that office for the following year.

Meantime he had also studied medicine, and when on October 20, 1763, he married his second cousin, Mary, sister of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler (Y. C. 1745), he settled in Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, as a physician and occasional preacher. He appears, however, to have been soon drawn into public life, which put an end to his professional labors. Before the Revolution broke out he had become known as a firm patriot, and had served in the legislature for four sessions (1771–73). In October, 1770, he had received the appointment of County Surveyor, a year later that of Major in the militia, and in May, 1772, had reached the dignity of Justice of the Peace. His house in Newtown was a public tavern.

In March, 1776, he was appointed Major of the Connecticut Regiment organized under Colonel Silliman for the fortification of New York; and when a new regiment was raised, in the following June, under the same commander, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and served through the ensuing campaign around New York. On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned as Colonel of the new Eighth Connecticut regiment, and fought at Germantown and was in camp at Valley Forge. He resigned, however, in March, 1778, on account of injury to his health from exposure during the war; he is said to have contracted a severe chronic rheumatism in the retreat from

Long Island at the end of August, 1776. In 1780 the State Council of Safety put him in charge of the business of securing re-enlistments and new recruits.

He was a member of the State Convention in 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States. From 1790 until 1795 he was a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature. He was also for the same period a Judge of the Fairfield County Court, and a Brigadier General of Militia from an earlier date until 1793.

In February, 1795, he removed to Peacham, in north-eastern Vermont, but died there within a month after his arrival, on March 15, in his 60th year.

His children were three daughters and three sons; one daughter and two sons died in infancy. The eldest daughter married the Hon. William Edmond (Y. C. 1777).

Mrs. Chandler resided in her later years with her youngest daughter, in the Province of Quebec, and died at Stanbridge, just north of the Vermont border, on February 3, 1816, at the age of 78.

AUTHORITIES.

Chandler Family, 2d ed., 128, 138, 286–88. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 363–64. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 531. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 218–19. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 343.

Ebenezer Crafts, the twelfth child and seventh son of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Warner) Craft, of Abington Parish in Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel Craft, Junior, and Elizabeth (Sharp) Craft, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Pomfret, was born in Pomfret, on September 22, 1740.

After graduation he returned to his native town, and for upwards of eight years was engaged there in business as a merchant. Meantime he married, on December 9, 1762, Mehetable, youngest daughter of Captain William Chandler, of the adjoining town of Woodstock and sister of the

Rev. Thomas B. Chandler (Y. C. 1745), and of the wife of John Chandler (Y. C. 1759). In the spring of 1768 he removed to Woodstock, and thence in the fall of 1770 to a farm in the center of the town of Sturbridge, just across the State line in Massachusetts. He continued there his career as store-keeper and innholder, and by assiduity and good judgment acquired a large estate.

He was an active supporter of the Revolution, and is said to have joined the American forces at Cambridge in 1775 at the head of a company of cavalry which he had raised and organized. On July 1, 1775, he was appointed by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Deputy Commissary in "the Massachusetts army," and seems to have retained the office through the year. He also seems to have been subsequently colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and perhaps is the Colonel Crafts who was in service in Rhode Island in the summer of 1778.

One essential service which he rendered to his neighborhood was in connection with the founding of the Academy in Leicester in 1783,—the conception of which, as well as the first steps towards accomplishing it, was due to him. He was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts at Harvard College in 1784. In 1785–6 he was a member of the State Legislature.

When Shays' Rebellion broke out, he took an active part (in the winter of 1786–87) in its suppression, as Colonel of a newly organized County regiment of horse.

As a result of the general financial depression shortly after these events, Colonel Crafts became embarrassed and finally sold his estate in Sturbridge and removed in January, 1791, to a new township in northern Vermont, in which he had purchased a share a few years previously. Out of respect to him the town had already taken the name of Craftsbury, and for nearly twenty years his influence was the guiding principle in its development. In 1792 and 1793 he represented the town in the State Legislature.

Decision and energy were his peculiar characteristics; and the impress of his example and opinions was felt in the town which he founded for many years after his death. In political belief he was a strong Federalist. His sympathy with the needy and his liberality to every good cause were specially notable.

He died in Craftsbury on May 24, 1810, aged nearly 70 years. His wife died on September 27, 1812, in her 72d year. Their children were four daughters and one son. The two elder daughters died in infancy. The son was graduated at Harvard (1790), and became Governor of Vermont and Senator of the United States.

A portrait of Colonel Crafts is preserved in Leicester Academy, and is reproduced in "The Crafts Family."

He left legacies to Craftsbury, to provide a site for a Congregational Church and furniture for the communion service, and a bell for the town.

AUTHORITIES.

Ammidown, Hist. Collections, ii, 70–71. Chandler Family, 2d ed., 128, 275–77. Crafts Family, 80, 132–34. *Davis*, Hist. Sketch of Sturbridge and Southbridge, 95–98. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, iii, 165, 170–72. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 219. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xiii, 251. *Washburn*, Hist. of Leicester Academy, 75–79. Worcester Soc. of Antiquity, Collections, v, pt. 3, 78–79.

Ebenezer Devotion, the second child and only son of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Y. C. 1732), of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on August 10, 1740, and baptized on August 17.

He settled in his native parish as a farmer and as a storekeeper on an extensive scale, and married on June 7, 1764, Eunice, only surviving daughter of Judge Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rockwell) Huntington, of the same town.

As early as May, 1774, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served as a Representative in the General Assembly in four sessions in the year 1775, and

again in 1789, 1791, 1794, and 1801. He was prominent in the support of the Revolution. An extract from one of his private letters, printed by Miss Larned in her History of the County, shows his patriotic spirit. Subsequently he occupied for about twenty years before 1811 a place on the bench as Judge of the County Court.

He died in Scotland Parish, on July 21, 1829, at the age of 89, being the last survivor of his class.

Of his seven children (four sons and three daughters) one son was graduated at Yale in 1785, but died before his father.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 124. 47, 56, 186, 230, 234–35.
Larned, Hist. of Windham County, ii,

Benjamin Dunning, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Burritt) Dunning, of Newtown, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dunning, of Newtown, was born there on June 30, 1740.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 28, 1760. In October, 1761, the Hartford South Association voted to advise the vacant church in Marlborough Parish (then part of the townships of Hebron and Colchester), Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate. As the result of this advice he was ordained over that church in September of the following year, and he continued as their pastor until his dismission, at his own request, on May 25, 1773.

In 1774 he began to supply the Second Congregational Church in Saybrook, otherwise known as the Pautapaug Society, now the Centerbrook church, in the township of Essex; and on March 20, 1775, this society called him to the vacant pastorate. His installation followed, on May 24, and he remained in office until his death, after a lingering illness of three months, on May 12, 1785, aged nearly 45 years.

The Rev. Dr. Field, writing of him in 1819, describes him as "a pious and worthy man." The sermon at his funeral was preached by the Rev. Stephen Johnson (Y. C. 1743), of Lyme.

His widow, Anna, died on August 21, 1792, at the age of 50, and is buried beside her husband, in the River-view cemetery in Essex. Near them are also buried a son who died in 1789, at the age of 25, and an infant daughter, who died in 1778.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 23, 1785. *Field*, 97, 138. *Rev. L. S. Griggs*, MS. letter, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, Aug. 6, 1894.

DAVID GARDINER, the eldest son of John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), who was the fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, a part of the town of East Hampton, Long Island, was born on Gardiner's Island on October 8, 1738.

In May, 1764, before he had completed his 26th year, he became the head of the family by his father's death; and his father's will imposed on him the care and maintenance of five minor children.

On December 15, 1766, he married Jerusha Buell, then eighteen years of age, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buell (Y. C. 1741), of East Hampton.

He died at his estate in East Hampton, suddenly, from consumption, on September 8, 1774, aged nearly 36 years, leaving two young sons, both of whom were graduated at Princeton in 1789.

His widow married, on December 4, 1778, Isaac Conkling, of East Hampton, and died in child-bed, on February 24, 1782, in her 33d year. Her father published a Sermon on the occasion of her death.

AUTHORITIES.

C. C. Gardiner, Lion Gardiner and Descendants, 116–17, 128–29. *D. Gardiner*, Chronicles of Easthampton, 55–56. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 380–81.

Fisher Gay, third son and seventh child of John and Lydia (Culver) Gay, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Fisher) Gay, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was born in Litchfield on the 9th of October, 1733. His parents removed to Sharon, Connecticut, in 1743.

On graduation he settled in Farmington, Connecticut, as a school-teacher, but after two or three years of this occupation he started a small store there, and by his energy and skill soon built up a profitable business.

He was also employed largely in public affairs, serving as one of the deputies in the General Assembly in fourteen sessions between October, 1769, and his death in 1776. From May, 1770, he held a commission as Justice of the Peace; and in October, 1775, he was placed in nomination for the Upper House.

He held the rank of Captain in the militia from October, 1771; and when the question of separation from Great Britain came to the front, he was firm and outspoken on the popular side. He took an active part in organizing the opposition in his town to the Boston Port Bill in 1774; and upon the news of the conflict at Lexington he closed his store and marched to Boston at the head of about a hundred volunteers. His commission as Lieutenant Colonel of militia dated from March, 1775.

In January, 1776, a regiment was raised in Connecticut for General Washington's assistance, of which Gay was made Lieutenant Colonel. A brief Journal which he kept, covering the period from his departure from home to the evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, has been printed in the Magazine of American History (vol. 8, pp. 127–29). A few days of the earlier portion of this period were employed, at General Washington's special request, in collecting ammunition in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

After the departure of the British he returned home

with his regiment; but on June 20 he was commissioned as Colonel of one of the new State regiments raised for service in New York. He was then ill in Farmington, but hastened to the field. He died, however, of dysentery, in camp near Brooklyn, on August 22, 1776 (five days before the battle of Long Island), in his 43d year. His sword, which is still preserved, bears the legend, "Freedom or Death."

He married, on October 29, 1761, Phebe, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Strong) Lewis, of Farmington, who died on October 17, 1772, in her 37th year, leaving two daughters and a son,—an elder son having died in infancy.

He next married, on September 1, 1773, Ruth Skinner, widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Hooker (Y. C. 1755), of West Hartford, Connecticut. She next married Thomas Goodman, of West Hartford, where she died, a widow, on September 21, 1820, at the age of 82.

Julius Gay (Y. C. 1856) is a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Camp, Hist. of New Britain, 321–22, 419–20. *E. Cowles*, Sketches of the Early Settlements of the Plymouth Colony, 24–27. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 34–35, 219–20. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 193. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxiii, 47. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 81–82. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 175, 177, 180–82. Tuttle Family, 96.

Samuel Gilbert, the eldest child of Colonel Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert, of Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Gilbert, was born in Gilead Parish in Hebron on June 3, 1734. His father was an intimate friend of President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, and late in life (in 1773) removed to Lyme, New Hampshire. His mother, a daughter of Samuel Curtis, of Hebron, died early, and a half-brother (the Hon. Sylvester Gilbert) was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1775 and was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree at Yale in 1788.

He was prepared for College by his pastor, the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He settled in his native town, then included in Hartford County, and became one of its most respected and trusted citizens. In October, 1770, he received an appointment as County Surveyor, and in May, 1772, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He held the rank of Lieutenant in the Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, but does not appear to have served in the war. He was, however, as early as October, 1775, a Representative in the General Assembly, and served in that capacity in nine later sessions,—the last in May, 1801.

When Tolland County was incorporated, in 1786, he was appointed a Judge of the County Court, and for twenty-one years he presided over that Court with dignity and credit.

He died in Hebron on the 21st of April, 1818, aged nearly 84 years.

He married on May 29, 1760, Lydia, daughter of Gideon Post; and after her death, on February 7, 1775 (at the age of 41), was again married, on September 30, 1775, to Deborah, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry and Deborah (Brainard) Champion, of Westchester Society, in Colchester, some ten miles south of his residence. She bore him five sons and four daughters, and survived until November 20, 1845, when she passed away at the age of 92½ years. Of her children, all but two grew to maturity. The youngest son was graduated at Yale in 1817, and the youngest daughter married the Hon. Samuel Jones (Y. C. 1800). The Rev. Edwin R. Gilbert (Y. C. 1829) was a grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Trowbridge, Champion Genealogy, 280, 283–84.

JOHN GREENOUGH was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 4, 1742, the fifth child and third son of Thomas and Martha Greenough, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Grosse) Greenough, of Boston. His father was a well-known merchant, living at the North End of Boston, and a deacon in the Second Church; his mother was a daughter of the Hon. William Clark, of Boston, a very wealthy merchant and member of the Governor's Council. A half-brother was graduated here in 1774.

William Greenough, an older brother of Deacon Thomas, had settled in New Haven about 1730 (and lived until 1791); this probably accounts for John Greenough's being sent here to College. He was admitted to the Master's degree, *ad eundem*, at Harvard College in 1763.

On October 16, 1766, he married Mehitable Dillingham, of Harwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and about that date settled in Wellfleet, also on Cape Cod. In 1768 he was engaged to teach a grammar school (for instruction in Greek and Latin) in Wellfleet, and he was thus employed until 1774. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in July, 1771. In 1774 he fell under censure for buying and selling tea, which was then an article tabooed by all sound patriots; and it was only after a public confession and apology that he was reinstated in the good graces of his fellow-townsmen. He was able, however, to regain fully their confidence, and for two years (1777–78) he represented them in the General Court, and there took a prominent part in the important measures of that period. He was the chairman of the delegation from Wellfleet to the County Convention in Barnstable in 1779. During the remainder of his life he seems to have resided in Boston.

His death occurred in Boston on July 19, 1781, in his 40th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1467. His widow died in Boston on August 25, 1798,

in her 51st year. Their children were five daughters and three sons. The elder of the two sons who grew to manhood became a well-known publisher in Boston, and the younger was the father of Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor.

AUTHORITIES.

Freeman, Hist. of Cape Cod, ii, 662–75, 685. N.-E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, xvii, 167–68. *Pratt*, Hist. of Eastham, Wellfleet, and Orleans, 125–31. Treat Family Genealogy, 331.

Ebenezer Grosvenor, the eldest child of Ebenezer Grosvenor, Junior, the keeper of a well-known tavern in Pomfret, Connecticut, and Lucy Cheney his wife, was born in Pomfret on March 6, 1738–9. A brother was graduated here in 1769.

After graduation he pursued the study of theology, probably in New Haven, and had the unusual honor of being elected Tutor, when only twelve months out of College.

For the year 1760–61 he was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and meantime he was licensed to preach, on May 26, 1761, by the New Haven Association of Ministers. Just about this date the pastor of the Congregational Church in Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, died; and Mr. Grosvenor (whose father's house was less than twenty miles distant) preached there soon after as a candidate. He received a call to settle, which he declined for reasons not now known.

Near the close of the year 1762 he began to preach in the First, North, or Lower Society in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where he accepted an invitation to the pastorate. He was ordained there on April 20, 1763, against the remonstrances, however, of a party in the church who believed him to be too lax in doctrine.

In 1764 he married Elizabeth, tenth child and second surviving daughter of the Rev. Peter Clark (Harvard College, 1712), the eminent and orthodox minister of Dan-

vers, Massachusetts, and Deborah (Hobart) Clark. She was a lady of notable beauty and dignity, and it is said that it was her influence with her husband which led him, after long and vexatious opposition from the more rigid Calvinists in his flock (who accused him, probably unjustly, of Arminianism), to seek a dismission in April, 1780. In the seventeen years of his pastorate eighty-five persons had been added to the church. After the opening of the Revolution his sufferings from poverty and the accompanying hardships were extreme. The historian of Scituate, writing fifty years after Mr. Grosvenor's resignation, says that he was then still remembered with great affection and very tender regret. Unfortunately, however, he was "too mild and catholic in his faith and practice, to give universal satisfaction at that time."

On June 19, 1782, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in the town of Harvard, in Worcester County, some thirty miles northeast of Boston. Here he continued, useful and beloved, for nearly six years. In the spring of 1788 his elder son, a youth of uncommon promise, bearing his father's name, being then in his Senior year in Harvard College, contracted a virulent fever and was taken home and died. (A memorial sermon, preached at Cambridge on May 5, by the Rev. Isaac Smith, was published.) His father was prostrated by the same disease, and died at his home on May 28, in his 50th year; and a daughter died from the same cause some four months later.

His widow died in Salem, Massachusetts, on November 23, 1804, in her 68th year. Their children were seven daughters (of whom two died in infancy) and two sons. The Rev. David A. Grosvenor (Y. C. 1826) and the Rev. Mason Grosvenor (Y. C. 1827) were his nephews.

He published :—

A Sermon [from Gen. xlv, 24] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Grosvenor, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Grafton, October 19, 1774. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

According to the historian of Scituate, "His person is described as rather remarkable for beauty, of middling stature but of noble and commanding presence, and of singular benignity of countenance. As a preacher, he is not said to have risen above mediocrity in power and eloquence, but as a man and a Christian to have excelled in the finest and gentlest traits."

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 148, 158; x, 49, 53. *Ammidown*, Hist. Collections, i, 193–94. *Clark*, Descendants of Hugh Clark, 28, 39–40. *Deane*, Hist. of Scituate, 187–88. Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 2d Series, iv, 233–34. *Whitney*, Hist. of County of Worcester, 162, 330.

AVERY HALL, second and eldest surviving son of the Rev. Theophilus Hall (Y. C. 1727) and Hannah (Avery) Hall, of that part of Wallingford, Connecticut, which is now Meriden, was born in that parish on December 2, 1737.

He studied theology in New Haven, and during a brief part of the time (in 1761) was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School. He was duly licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762.

In the latter part of the year 1765 he began to preach in the Congregational Church in Rochester, a town on the eastern border of New Hampshire, within twenty miles of Portsmouth, and on November 6 that church invited him to be their pastor. The town did not concur in the call until the 13th of January following; and disagreements about the salary delayed his acceptance until July, when £80 per year was offered. His ordination followed, on October 15, when the sermon and charge were given by his father.

The pastorate thus begun proved an unhappy one, almost from the outset. A party in the church which controlled a bare majority of votes objected to Mr.

Hall's doctrine, because of his unwillingness to tolerate the "half-way covenant," and the controversy was embittered by the rigidity with which he enforced his rights to his salary. The long struggle was terminated, on April 10, 1775, by his asking a dismission, a year after a council called by the church had recommended this step. No charges were brought against his moral character, and he has left in Rochester the reputation of good sense and judgment, of exemplary habits, of a remarkably even temper, and of wit as a conversationalist. He was, however, a dull preacher.

A few years after his dismission he removed some twenty miles further to the northwest, to the newly-chartered town of Wakefield, where he spent the rest of his life. For some years he continued to preach,—as at Effingham, the next town to the northward, in 1786. From about the date just named, however, he devoted himself to his large farm and to the service of the community in civil life.

He filled many important offices in the new town, and for some thirty years from 1786 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also held the office of Deacon in the Congregational Church which was organized in the town in 1785.

He died in Wakefield on the 5th of August, 1820, in his 83d year,—his faculties having entirely given way some time before.

His first wife, Mary, daughter of James and Mehitable (Waldron) Chesley, of Dover, New Hampshire, bore him two daughters whose baptisms are recorded in 1767 and 1769. He next married, on May 17, 1772, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. James Pike (Harv. Coll. 1725), and Sarah (Gilman) Pike, of Somersworth, formerly a part of Dover, and sister of Nicolas Pike, author of a well-known arithmetic. She died on July 22, 1819, in her 80th year. A daughter by this marriage was baptized on the day of her father's dismission from the Rochester church.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 758, 770. *D. B. Hall*, Hall Family Records, 98. *Hazen*, Ministry and Churches of N. Hampshire, 26, 45. *Lawrence*, New Hampshire Churches, 341, 583. *McDuffee*, Hist. of Rochester, i, 61, 89–98; ii, 596–97. Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 3d Series, ii, 313. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 455. Wentworth Genealogy, i, 238, 402–03; ii, 83.

ASAHEL HATHAWAY, son of Samuel Hathaway, of Suffield, Massachusetts, was born in that town on December 9, 1739. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Peter Rowe, of Suffield. In 1749 the town was transferred to Connecticut.

He studied theology, and preached for a while in Northbury Society (in Waterbury), now Plymouth, Connecticut, after the dismission of the Rev. Samuel Todd (Y. C. 1734) in, June, 1764. On December 17, 1764, he was invited to become their pastor, but declined, and soon left the ministry.

He settled in his native town as a farmer and country merchant, and there filled a station of great usefulness. He became a Deacon of the Church, and also a Justice of the Peace, being commonly known as "Squire Hathaway." He was also nicknamed "Bishop Hathaway," probably from his dignified bearing. He is said to have been "a man of strong good-sense, united with an occasional flash of homely but pungent wit." In politics he was a strong Federalist.

He died in Suffield on the 21st of December, 1828, at the age of 89, leaving a large estate.

He married, on June 3, 1778, Anna, fifth daughter of Colonel Simeon and Sibyl (Dwight) Dwight, of Western, now Warren, Massachusetts, who bore him four daughters and two sons, and died on March 17, 1807, in her 54th year. The elder son was graduated at Yale in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 268. Dwight Family, ii, 915, 924. Proceedings, at Suffield, on 150th Anniversary of decease of Rev. B. Ruggles, 92.

Stephen Hawley, the youngest child of Stephen and Mary Hawley, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Patience Hawley, of Stratford, was born in New Milford in 1738. His mother was a daughter of David and Martha (Blagge) DeForest, of Stratford.

He remained at the College after graduation, studying theology, and serving for three years (until August, 1762) as College Butler. On May 26, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. In the following February he was invited to become the pastor of the Church about to be organized in Mount Carmel Parish, in New Haven (now the town of Hamden), on £70 salary; but he declined the offer. In that parish he found his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Bellamy, whom he married on November 3, 1762. She was born on June 1, 1744.

About the same date another new parish was set off in the northwestern part of New Haven, by the name of Bethany; and when their committee applied to the New Haven Association, on May 31, 1763, for the suggestion of a suitable candidate for settlement, Mr. Hawley's name was given them.

His preaching in Bethany gave satisfaction, and a call was voted him in August, with a salary of £70. He accepted the invitation on September 12, and the ordination followed (in the open air, no house of worship worthy of the name being erected until 1769) on October 12. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), a kinsman of Mrs. Hawley; Mr. Hawley's theological views were in sympathy with those of the preacher.

The long pastorate thus inaugurated proved in every respect happy and fruitful. After upwards of thirty-five years of service Mr. Hawley's infirmities interfered with his ability to officiate regularly, especially during the win-

ter season; and finally a colleague, the Rev. Isaac Jones (Y. C. 1792), was settled in June, 1804. Mr. Hawley died on the 17th of the following month, in his 66th year, in the town of Woodbridge, of which Bethany Parish was a part from 1784 to 1832, when it was made a distinct town. His estate was inventoried at $2132.

In person he was very tall and very spare. He published two sermons, notable for vividness of style and imaginative power. Their titles are:—

1. A New-Year's Sermon [from James iv, 13–15], Delivered January 1st. 1769. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 31. [*Y. C.*

2. A Discourse [from Ps. cxlvii, 16–18], Delivered at Bethany, in New-Haven, January 6th, 1771,—Now published with considerable Enlargement. New-Haven, 1771. 8°, pp. 53. [*Y. C.*

This latter sermon is especially interesting for its descriptions and explanations of natural phenomena.

The notice of his death, in the Connecticut Journal, enumerates as his distinguishing qualities in his intercourse with his people, gravity, prudence, modesty, humility, candor, wisdom, and benevolence.

A monument was erected over his grave by his people in 1863.

The wife of his youth died between 1778 and 1792, after bearing him two sons and one daughter; and he married next, on September 25, 1793, Mehitabel, youngest daughter of Deacon Joel Hotchkiss, a leading man in the parish of Bethany. She bore him three sons and one daughter, of whom all but one son survived him, together with the sons by his first marriage. In 1806 she removed to New Haven, and died here on November 21, 1827, at the age of 64. Her youngest child was graduated M.D. at Yale in 1829.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, July 26, 1804; Nov. 5, 1863. Hawley Record, 256–57, 262–63. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, 8–9. Tuttle Family, 654.

Andrew Hill, the youngest child of Captain Thomas Hill, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Wakeman) Hill, of the same town, was born there on October 22, 1739; his mother was Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Burr, of Fairfield.

He married, on December 1, 1763, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Lewis, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and died on October 25, 1769, at the age of 30 years. His wife survived him, with one son.

He was first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1775, but in the catalogue of 1805 (by accident) the star is wanting. In 1820 (probably also by accident) the name is italicised, which would imply ordination to the ministry.

Nathaniel Hubbard, sixth and youngest son of the Hon. John Hubbard (*hon.* M.A. Yale 1730) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, was born here on November 1, 1738. Three of his brothers were graduated here,—two in 1744 and one in 1748.

He studied medicine, probably with his brother Leverett (Y.C. 1744).

In March, 1762, at a special session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, two regiments were raised for service in the pending campaign, under Colonel Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738), and Dr. Nathaniel Hubbard was appointed one of the Surgeon's Mates of the First Regiment. The chaplain of this Regiment was the Rev. John Graham (Y. C. 1740), whose MS. Diary at the siege of Havana, Cuba, describes the death of Dr. Hubbard, in camp, on Thursday, September 30, 1762, at about 10 P.M., when he was in his 24th year.

A poetical tribute to his memory is printed in the Connecticut Gazette for December 11. In the published notice of his death he is described as "chief Physician to

the Connecticut Regiment that assisted at the Reduction of the Havannah."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xi, 621. 1762. *H. P. Johnston*, MS. Letter, Febr. Conn. Gazette, Nov. 27, and Dec. 11, 15, 1886. *Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 69.

ELIPHALET HUNTINGTON, the fourth son and seventh child of Deacon Samuel and Hannah (Metcalf) Huntington, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 14, 1737. His eldest brother was graduated in 1743.

He studied theology, probably with the Rev. Ephraim Little, of Colchester, the adjoining town to Lebanon, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of ministers on August 20, 1761. That Association advised the people of Middlefield in the following October to apply to him as a candidate for their vacant pulpit.

In April, 1763, the Rev. Jared Eliot (Y. C. 1706), pastor of the church in Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, was removed by death, and one month later Mr. Huntington began to preach in his place. In December he was invited to settle as Mr. Eliot's successor, with a salary of £50, and was duly ordained and installed on January 11, 1764.

He married on April 24, 1766, being then 29 years old, Sarah, granddaughter of his predecessor, and only daughter of the late Joseph Eliot (Y. C. 1742), who was in her fifteenth year.

He died of small-pox, in Killingworth, on February 8, 1777, in his 40th year. The inventory of his estate was about £1300. His children, two daughters and one son, all lived to advanced age. His widow next married, on March 10, 1779, his successor in office, the Rev. Achilles Mansfield (Y. C. 1770), and died on December 27, 1817, in her 67th year. David H. Bolles (Y. C. 1850) is a great-grandson of Mr. Huntington.

The Rev. Dr. Field, who was settled in the vicinity in 1804, describes him as "strongly attached to the doctrines of grace, and a warm and zealous preacher."

At the 200th Anniversary of the Clinton Church, in 1867, it was stated that "in person he was large and portly, very pleasant and agreeable in his intercourse with all, and won a place in the hearts of his people." Over sixty persons were added to the church during the thirteen years of his pastorate.

He published :—

The Freeman's Directory; Or, well accomplished, and faithful Rulers discribed :—a Discourse [from Ps. ci, 6], Delivered at the Freemen's Meeting in Killingworth, April 11th, 1768 . . Hartford, 1768. 8°, pp. 24. [*M. H. S. U. T. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Eliot Genealogy, 71. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 112, 139. Huntington Family Memoir, 127, 185. 200th Anniversary of the Clinton Congregational Church, 25–26.

Enoch Huntington, the eighth child and sixth son of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Thurston) Huntington, of Scotland Parish in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on December 15, 1739. Among his older brothers were the Rev. Nathaniel (Y. C. 1747), Governor Samuel, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph (Y. C. 1762). He was a second cousin of his classmate Eliphalet Huntington.

At graduation he received a Berkeley Scholarship, and while pursuing theological studies he is said to have been occupied as a teacher.

In August, 1761, he was invited to settle in the ministry in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; but before he had reached a decision, in October, 1761, the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the vacant church in Middletown, Connecticut, to call him, and this call appeared the more providential. He was accordingly ordained and installed over the latter church on January 6, 1762, the

sermon on the occasion by the pastor of his native parish, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, being afterwards published.

In the earlier years of his ministry he was a very popular preacher, distinguished for easy and graceful manners and a musical and well-modulated voice. For many years he continued in the business of instruction by taking private pupils in preparation for College, and also students for the ministry and other professions. President Dwight received from him part of his early classical training.

In the Revolutionary struggle he was most outspoken in favor of the American side.

In his public performances he was hampered almost from the first by a nervous weakness, which prevented him from doing himself full justice, and eventually, by an attempt to preach when visited with a cold, his voice was permanently injured. After that his sermons were whispered from the pulpit, but such was the attachment of his people, and their appreciation of his pastoral visits, that they would not consent to a dismissal. Late in life an attempt was made at his request to settle a colleague, but it was unsuccessful, and though burdened with infirmities he was able to officiate until nearly the time of his death. He died, in full pastoral charge, on June 12, 1809, in his 70th year. During his ministry 360 persons were received into the church.

He was a Fellow of the College from September, 1780, to September, 1808, and served as Secretary of the Corporation for five years (1788–93). On the death of President Stiles, in 1795, he was suggested as a candidate for the Presidency, but his failing health was a sufficient reason for the withdrawal of the suggestion.

He married, on July 17, 1764, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Dyer) Gray, of Windham, and sister of Ebenezer Gray (Y. C. 1763). She died on December 15, 1803, in her 60th year. Their children were three sons and seven daughters. The second son died in infancy, and the others were graduated at Yale in 1785 and 1800,

respectively. The eldest daughter married Matthew Talcott Russell (Y. C. 1779).

The Rev. Manasseh Cutler (Y. C. 1765) preserves in his Diary for 1787 an account of a visit to Middletown, and says of Mr. Huntington :—" He is sociable and agreeable, and his acquirements and natural ability eminent, though I presume he is not very popular as a preacher, having somewhat of a hesitancy in his delivery."

He published :

1. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6], Preached at East-Haddam, at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Elijah Parsons, . . October 28th, A. D. 1772. N.-London, 1773. 8°, pp. 35.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

Mr. Parsons had studied theology with the preacher.

2. A Sermon [from Rom. i, 16], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Robert Hubbard, to the Pastoral Care and Charge of the Church and Society of Shelburne (a District of the Town of Deerfield) October 20th, 1773. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 47. [*U. T. S.*

3. A Sermon [from Nehem. vi, 8–9], Delivered at Middletown, July 20th, A.D. 1775, the Day appointed by the Continental Congress, to be observed . . . as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. Hartford. [1775.] 16°, pp. 26.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

4. The Happy Effects of Union, and the Fatal Tendency of Divisions. Shewn in a Sermon [from Matthew xii, 25], Preached before the Freemen of the Town of Middletown, at their Annual Meeting, April 8, 1776. Hartford, 1776. 8°, pp. 28.

[*Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

An inspiringly patriotic sermon.

5. Political Wisdom, or, Honesty the best Policy. Illustrated in a Sermon [from Eccl. ix, 13–18] Preached to the Freemen, of Middletown, at their Annual Meeting on the 10th of April, A.D. 1786. Middletown, 1786. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Y. C.*

6. Receiving the Cup of Affliction after the Example of the Suffering Saviour.—A Discourse [from Matth. xxvi, 42], Delivered in the first Church and Society in Middletown, on the Lord's Day, September 23d, 1787. To which is Added, An Address to a numerous Collection of sympathizing Friends, met at the House of Mourning, to condole with Mr. Benjamin Henshaw, and his

Weeping Family, under a very singular, complicated Affliction, by the sudden, surprising Death of two amiable Sons, shipwrecked in a violent Storm at Sea. Made by particular Desire on the Wednesday Evening following. Also two Sermons delivered the Lord's Day following. Middletown, 1788. 8°, pp. 25, 14, 20, 24.
[*C. H. S. Y. C.*

The pamphlet appears to contain only *one* "Sermon delivered the Lord's Day following," from Rom. xiv, 19.

7. A Discourse [from Eccl. vii, 1], occasioned by the Death of the Honorable Jabez Hamlin, Esq. who departed this Life April 25th, 1791, Æ. 82. Delivered on the ensuing Lord's Day . . Middletown, 1791. 8°, pp. 24. [*A. C. A. B. Publ. Y. C.*

8. A Sermon [from Luke xxiii, 39–43] preached at Haddam, June 14, 1797. On the day of the Execution of Thomas Starr, condemned for the Murder of his Kinsman, Samuel Cornwell . . Middletown. 16°, pp. 24.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

9. A Sermon [from Rom. xii, 9], preached at Middletown, June 28, 1797, on the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, by St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Middletown. Middletown. 8°, pp. 16. [*U. T. S.*

10. An Oration delivered at Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, February 22, A.D. 1800. Middletown, 1800. 8°, pp. 9.
[*C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

11. A Sermon [from Hebr. ix, 27] Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Hezekiah Hulbert, who died at Middletown, Jan. 19th, A.D. 1800 . . Preached on the following Lord's Day. Middletown, 1800. 8°, pp. 19. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

12. The charge given to the Rev. Mr. Field, at his Ordination, April 11th, 1804.

Appended to the Discourse delivered on the same occasion, by the Rev. John Elliott, pp. 24–28. Middletown, 1805. 8°.
[*Brown Univ. M. H. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, xii, 542–43. *Cutler*, Life of Manasseh Cutler, i, 215. *Dwight*, Theology, i, vii. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middletown, 57–58; Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 45, 137. *Hazen*, Century Discourse, 1876, 4–5, 8. Huntington Family Memoir, 122–23, 174–77. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 161–62. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 606–07.

Ephraim Hyde, the only son of Ephraim and Margaret (Griffin) Hide, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hide, of that town, was born there on May 3, 1739.

After studying theology he was duly licensed to preach, on October 13, 1761, by the Windham Association of Ministers. In 1763 he took an *ad eundem* Master's degree at Harvard College.

In December, 1764, the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, was dismissed from his office; and Mr. Hyde was ordained in his place on May 14, 1766. (The portion of the town in which the parish was situated was incorporated in 1812 as the town of Seekonk; and a part was transferred to Rhode Island in 1862 and became the town of East Providence.)

On October 15, 1767, he married Mary, second daughter of the Rev. John Angier (Harv. 1720), of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Mary (Bourne) Angier.

He was much beloved by his people, but died early, on October 11, 1783, in his 45th year.

His widow returned to her native town, and died there on December 12, 1788, at the age of 48. Their children were four sons, who lived to maturity, and one daughter, who died in girlhood.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, xii, 137. *Bliss*, Hist. of Rehoboth, 131, 141, 213. *Mitchell*, Hist. of Bridgewater, 106, 202. *Walworth*, Hyde Geneal., i, 1.

Joseph Isham, son of Joseph and Susanna Isham, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on October 15, 1735.

He settled in his native village as a merchant and lawyer, being admitted to the bar in 1764. He was also

much employed in town business, and served repeatedly as a Representative in the General Assembly, beginning with 1778. He was a Captain in the militia, and held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1800 to 1804.

He died in Colchester, very suddenly, of dropsy in the chest, on November 1, 1810, at the age of 75.

He married, on January 17, 1765, Sarah, eldest child of Gershom and Abigail (Robbins) Bulkley, of Colchester, who died on February 9, 1773, aged 38 years. After her death he married Esther, eldest child of John and Esther (Clark) Taintor, of Colchester, who died on January 21, 1834, in her 78th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Bulkley Family, 99. Loomis Genealogy, Female Branches, i, 197. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlii, 387. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 111–12.

Abner Johnson, third son and fourth child of Captain Abner Johnson, a merchant of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jacob and Abigail (Hitchcock) Johnson, of Wallingford, was born in that town on August 6, 1738. His mother was Charity, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Tuttle) Dayton, of New Haven.

His father died in December, 1757, but made provision by will for the completion of the College education of this son, then in his Junior year.

He studied theology, and was duly licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762. About 1765 he preached for a short time to the Eighth Society in Norwich, Connecticut, which afterwards became the Second Society in Franklin. He also preached in other places, and is said to have made a missionary visit to Vermont. Poor health finally compelled him to abandon the ministry, and throughout life he was more or less of an invalid.

About 1770 he established himself as a druggist and

apothecary in Waterbury, where he spent his remaining years. On June 3, 1773, he married Lydia, second and eldest surviving daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Clark) Bunnell, of Cheshire, then part of Wallingford. She was a superior woman, and devoted herself to her husband's interests. She became quite an accomplished pharmacologist, and assisted and supplemented his delicate health and hypochondriac tendencies throughout his life.

Notwithstanding his impaired health Dr. Johnson (as he was always called) was a man of affairs, of much influence in the community, holding at various times the offices of town-clerk and town-treasurer, carrying on a farm, and having for many years the only drug store in that part of the State and manufacturing many of the drugs which he supplied. He was also a Representative in the General Assembly at five sessions—in 1781–2, and 1802–4.

He died in Waterbury on June 24, 1817, in his 79th year. His widow died there on August 4, 1820, in her 68th year. His children were one son and three daughters; the only descendants were from the eldest daughter, who married a son of his classmate Leavenworth.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 663–64, 834. *F. J. Kingsbury*, MS. Letter, Sept. 18, 1894. Tuttle Family, 193, 214-15. *Woodward*, Hist. of Franklin, 90.

Alexander King, eldest child of Joseph and Eunice King, of Suffield, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Huxley) King, of Suffield, was born in that town on the 26th of October, 1737, and was baptized by the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion on June 11, 1738. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Seymour.

He was awarded a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and was much employed in public affairs. As early as 1767 he

received a commission as Justice of the Peace, and at twenty-two sessions of the General Assembly between 1778 and 1784 he served as a Representative. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Suffield from 1773 until his death. He was one of the selectmen of the town for thirty years, and town clerk for nearly as long, from December, 1774, until his death. He was an energetic patriot during the Revolution, and a member of the State Convention for the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788.

Dr. King died in Suffield on October 12, 1802, at the age of 65. He married, on January 31, 1765, Experience, eldest daughter of Captain Aaron and Experience (Kent) Hitchcock, who died on September 11, 1809, in her 68th year. Their children were five sons.

He was a man of scholarly tastes, and something of a poet, but eccentric in his habits. He wrote a great deal, but published nothing, and before his death ordered all his remaining manuscripts to be burned. His special interest was in moral philosophy.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Mercury, Oct. 21, 1802. Hitchcock Genealogy (Matthias and Luke), 224. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlvi, 373.

Jesse Leavenworth, the eldest child of the Rev. Mark Leavenworth (Y. C. 1737), was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on November 20, 1740, and at graduation was thus less than 19 years of age. He competed successfully for the Berkeley Scholarship, but does not appear to have fulfilled the conditions of residence.

While still under 21, on July 1, 1761, he married Catharine, widow of Captain Culpepper Frisbie, of Branford, Connecticut, and daughter of John Conkling, of Southampton, Long Island; she was some three years his senior.

For the next few years he continued to live in Waterbury, carrying on various kinds of business, and at one time keeping an inn. In October, 1766, he received a commission as Lieutenant in the militia. In February, 1767, he bought a place in New Haven, and soon after moved his family hither. He opened a country store and established an extensive business, with which were also combined several other enterprises. Thus in 1772 the General Assembly granted him the privilege of running a ferry between New Haven and East Haven; and in 1771 he made a liberal subscription towards the completion of the Pier in connection with Long Wharf. He was not, however, entirely successful, and in 1774 was obliged to petition the Legislature for protection from arrest for debt.

In March, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 2d or New Haven Company of Governor's Foot Guards, of which his near neighbor, Benedict Arnold, was Captain; and in the following month he was one of the volunteers from that company who began the siege of Boston on the news of the Lexington fight. He returned after about three weeks, and then received a commission as First Lieutenant in one of the new regiments raised by the Assembly, under General Wooster. He accompanied this command to New York for the ensuing summer, went thence to Albany and Canada, and in the spring of 1777 was on special duty at Ticonderoga in connection with the Quarter Master's department, with the rank of Captain.

A little later he resumed business in New Haven, but by 1783 became alienated from his wife, a woman of high temper and sharp tongue, and left her permanently. Their children were four sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. The eldest was graduated at Yale in 1784. Another son, by the second wife, was born in December, 1783.

The father removed in 1784 to Caledonia County, in northeastern Vermont, and at once took a prominent part

in the development of that region. He settled in (West) Danville, having taken with him four of his children, and also a woman named Eunice Sperry, of New Haven, who had been an inmate of his family, and whom he afterwards married,—a divorce of some sort from his first wife having been obtained. The latter lived subsequently in New Haven with her younger daughter (who died in 1815), and later in Waterbury, where she died on June 29, 1824, aged 87 years.

He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1789, 1791, 1792, and 1798.

Late in life he became very infirm, and his youngest son, who was an officer in the United States Army, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, he removed thither, and there died on November 21, 1826, at the age of 86. His second wife died at Sackett's Harbor in 1835.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 425, 516–18. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 49, 362. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 313, 315. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 516. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 221. Leavenworth Genealogy, 49, 91–94, 144–45. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 92.

Seth Lee, the eldest child of Deacon Jared Lee, a wealthy farmer and Justice of the Peace in Southington, then a parish of Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Camp) Lee, of Farmington, was born on March 31, 1736. His mother was Rhoda, daughter of John and Rachel Judd, of Farmington.

After graduation he studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 6, 1761. He is said to have preached in various places to acceptance, but no record remains of the reason of his withdrawing from the profession. From January, 1762, to March, 1763, he was a Tutor in the College.

He then established himself in the main village of Farmington, where he kept a tavern and an apothecary's shop. He united with the church there in 1768, and was soon after chosen a deacon.

In the summer of 1796 he removed to Ludlow, in Windsor County, Vermont, with the object of providing larger portions of real estate for his numerous children.

In Farmington he had borne the reputation of a godly man, of exemplary conduct, and of much dignity of manner; and in Ludlow his influence was always exerted on the side of morals and religion. He died in Ludlow on the 17th of February, 1803, aged nearly 67 years.

He married, on September 3, 1767, Sarah, eldest child of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll (Y. C. 1736), of Ridgefield, who died on July 15, 1770, in her 29th year.

He next married, on September 9, 1771, Joanna, second daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Preston) Johnson, of Wallingford, and a first cousin of his classmate Johnson.

By the first marriage he had one daughter, and by the second marriage six sons and three daughters. After his death his family removed to Elizabethtown, now Lewis, in Essex County, New York.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 834. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 124, 126. John Lee, of Farmington, and his Descendants, 88, 90–91. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxviii, 399. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 474–75, cliv.

David Manwaring, only son of William Manwaring, of New London, Connecticut, and grandson of Oliver and Hannah (Hough) Manwaring of New London, was born in that town on February 8, 1740–41. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Lay, Raymond) Gager, of New Concord Society, now Bozrah, Connecticut.

He settled at first as a merchant in New London, where

he married, on January 15, 1767, Martha, seventh daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of the same town. After the Revolution they removed to Norwich, and thence to New York City, where he died on May 8, 1804, in his 64th year. His widow died in New York on October 16, 1823, at the age of 75.

Their children were three sons and five daughters. The Hon. William J. Hubbard (Y. C. 1820) and Edward Buck (Y. C. 1835) were grandsons.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 927. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 222, 676; ii, 1111–17.

MATTHEW MERRIAM, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Merriam, of Wallingford, Connecticut, was born there on January 25, 1738–39.

At graduation he was a successful competitor for the Berkeley Scholarship, and he remained in New Haven as a student of theology. For a small part of the year 1761 he was the teacher of the Hopkins Grammar School in this town. On September 29, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers, who on the same day recommended him as a candidate for South Britain parish, in the present town of Southbury.

In July, 1765, he received an *ad eundem* Master's degree from Harvard College; and on the 25th of September in the same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the 2d Congregational Church in Berwick, Maine, which is now extinct. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. Theophilus Hall (Y. C. 1727), who had baptized him and prepared him for College; it was afterwards published.

After an uneventful ministry of more than thirty-one years, he died in Berwick on January 19, 1797, aged 58.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, xiii, 144, 151 *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 215. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 669.

JOSHUA PAYNE, ninth child and youngest son of Seth and Mary Payne, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Ann (Peck) Payne, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, on March 18, 1733–34. His mother was the daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Davis) Morris.

He studied theology, and on February 2, 1761, was called to settle in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in the place of the Rev. Job Cushing, who died in April, 1760. He declined the call, to accept another of about the same date and with the same salary (£66) from Sturbridge, in the same county, where he was ordained and installed pastor on the 17th of June following. He fulfilled this charge until his death, or for nearly forty years, with notable industry and consistent piety. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and is said to have served for two years as a chaplain in the army. He also relinquished a part of his salary in this period, for the relief of his people and as an example of self-sacrifice. By the exercise of close economy he was able to afford a Collegiate education for his two sons. Tradition represents him as of a hopeful, happy temperament, though grave and solemn in manner; of respectable talents; and greatly beloved by his flock. He died in Sturbridge on December 28, 1799, in his 65th year.

He married on November 11, 1762, Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Moseley (Harv. Coll. 1729) and Bethiah (Otis, Billings) Moseley, of that part of Windham which is now Hampton, Connecticut. She died in Sturbridge on May 28, 1810, aged 66½ years. Their children were two sons and three daughters. The elder son was graduated at Harvard in 1784, and died just after having entered on the profession of the ministry. The younger son was graduated at the same College in 1799, and became a lawyer. The youngest daughter married her father's successor at Sturbridge. The Rev. Joshua Payne Payson (Y. C. 1819) was a grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 129, 140. *Ammidown*, Hist. Collections, ii, 90–92. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, xiv, 288. Moseley Family, 26. Paine Family Records, i, 88, 109–10, 125–26. Worcester Magazine, ii, 17.

JOHN PETERS was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on June 30, 1740, the eldest child of Colonel John and Lydia Peters, of Hebron, and nephew of the Rev. Samuel A. Peters (Y. C. 1757). His mother was the second daughter of Joseph Phelps of the same town. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749), of Gilead Parish in Hebron.

He became a lawyer and settled in Hebron, where he married, on Nov. 25, 1761, Anne Barnard [or Barnett?].

In 1766 he removed to the new township of Bradford, in what is now Orange County, Vermont, but then and until the Revolution assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the Province of New York. He soon took a prominent position in that community, and came to be reckoned as one of its principal inhabitants. When a new county, by the name of Gloucester, was established in 1770, he was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, as County Clerk, as Commissioner to administer oaths, and as Assistant Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1772 Governor Tryon made him Colonel of a regiment of militia; and in October, 1774, Lieutenant Governor Colden advanced him to the chief judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1776, after having suffered ill usage for his loyalty to King George, he forsook his family and estate and fled to Canada. He joined at once the Royal Army, and in 1777 was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Queen's Loyal Rangers. In command of his troop he took part in the battle of Bennington, and on the eve of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga (in October, 1777) he escaped through the woods to Canada.

He subsequently removed his family to Cape Breton, but went himself to London to petition the British Government for compensation for the loss of his estate and for his back pay as Lieutenant Colonel. After spending at least three years unsuccessfully in pressing his claims, he died at Paddington, in London, of gout in the head and stomach, after a long illness, on January 11, 1788, in his 48th year.

His wife survived him, at Cape Breton, with six sons and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Digby, Journal, 1776–77, 193–94. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 711–12. Gentleman's Magazine, lviii, 84. *B. H. Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 124, 160, 768–69. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, ii, 812, 815, 871. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, 686–92. *S. Peters*, Hist. of Hugh Peters, 92, 119–22. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the American Revolution, ii, 183. Records of Gov. and Council of Vt., i, 267–68.

John Phelps was a son of John Phelps, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who was born there in 1716, the third son of Captain John and Thankful (Hitchcock) Phelps, of Westfield.

He spent his life in Westfield, and died there on May 10, 1802, leaving an estate which was valued at $7748. Forty volumes are enumerated in the inventory of his property,—a number of them being law-books.

His wife Mercy survived him, with three sons and three daughters,—the youngest son being a minor. In the father's will his son Royal is bequeathed "an education out of my estate at Yale College"; and he was accordingly graduated here in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 595.

Edmund Grindall Rawson, the eldest child of the Rev. Grindall Rawson (Harv. Coll. 1728), of South Hadley, Massachusetts, and grandson of the Rev. Grindall Rawson (Harv. 1678) and Susanna (Wilson) Rawson, was born in South Hadley on February 7, 1738–9. His mother was Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncy (Harv. 1693), of Hadley. In his infancy his father's ministry in South Hadley terminated, and in 1745 he was introduced into another parish, that of Hadlyme, partly in Lyme and partly in East Haddam, Connecticut.

The son studied divinity, and preached occasionally. He married, on November 17, 1768, Sarah, second daughter of Christopher Holmes, a deacon in his father's church, and Sarah (Andrews) Holmes, and spent his long life in the house which his father (who died in 1777) had previously occupied, in East Haddam. He died there on July 21, 1823, in his 85th year,—his wife having died on April 27, 1821, at the age of 78.

They had twelve children, of whom three died in childhood; four other sons died in early manhood, before their parents, and two sons and three daughters survived them.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, i, 65. *Crane*, Rawson Family Memorial, 22, 44–45. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 224. *Holmes*, Letter of Directions, ed. Patterson, 58–59. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 558. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 304, 313–14.

Abishai Sabin, the eldest child of Joshua and Mary (Sabin) Sabin, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Susanna Sabin, of Pomfret, was born in that town on September 10, 1735.

He studied divinity, and in the early part of the year 1762 was invited to settle in Monson, Massachusetts. He

accepted the call and was ordained there on June 23, 1762, when a church was also gathered. He was dismissed, at his own request, on account of ill health, in July, 1771. His ministry is said to have been orthodox, acceptable, and useful.

He then retired to his native town and died there on February 4, 1782, in his 47th year. He was probably never married.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 263, 275. *E. Davis*, etc., Hampden Pulpit, 94. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 91. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxvi, 57.

KNIGHT SEXTON, the eldest child of Knight and Elizabeth Sexton, or Saxton, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town—probably in that part which is now Westchester—on May 31, 1736. His mother was the eldest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Olmsted) Skinner, of Hartford. He was admitted to the church in Westchester on October 8, 1756, at the opening of his Sophomore year.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers on February 12, 1761.

In the summer of 1766 he was employed to preach to the proprietors of the new township of Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat of Dartmouth College; and he was also similarly engaged during the summers of 1767, 1768, and probably 1769. Meantime he had acquired a proprietor's right in town-lands, and had built a frame house there; but his miserable health interfered seriously with his usefulness. He appears however to have remained in Hanover until 1773 or 1774, and during some of the time was also employed by Dr. Wheelock to teach the lower classes in the Moor School.

On leaving Hanover he returned to (East) Hartford,

Connecticut, where he had previously married Rebecca (born 1743), eldest daughter of Captain Josiah and Penelope (Beckwith) Olcott, and sister of the Rev. Allen Olcott (Y. C. 1768).

His last years were spent in Middletown, Connecticut, where he died on the 20th or 21st of September, 1792, in his 57th year.

He had at least three children—one of them born in Hanover in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 174, 185–87. *Goodwin*, Descendants of T. Olcott, 36, 44. Loomis Female Geneal., i, 110.

Jacob Sherwin, the eldest child of Jacob and Hannah Sherwin, of Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Chandler) Sherwin, was born in Hebron on March 31, 1736. His mother was the eldest child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bissell) Phelps, of Hebron.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers in February, 1761.

He was ordained pastor in Ashfield, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1763, the day after a Congregational church of fifteen members had been organized. A controversy arose about 1771 concerning the payment of arrears due him from the town, complicated by the fact that many of the early settlers were Baptists, and the Colony Legislature was appealed to, to remedy the dispute.

He was dismissed on May 17, 1774, but continued to reside in the town, and while preaching occasionally in the vicinity was also occupied in secular business, as a justice of the peace and town-clerk.

He removed at length to Sunderland, in the southwestern part of Vermont, where he was installed as pastor of a Congregational (subsequently known as the 2d or South)

Church on March 18, 1790, the sermon on the occasion being preached by his successor in the Ashfield pulpit. A lot of land in the town had been given for the support of the pastor who should be first settled; and two churches were formed in different parts of the town, and an unseemly contest entered into to secure a prior claim to the land. Pastors were settled over both churches on the same day, and the decision between the claimants was carried to the courts, with the result that Mr. Sherwin was found to have had the precedence by about two minutes. The effects of the quarrel were disastrous, as respects the moral health of the town.

Mr. Sherwin continued in office until his death there, on January 7, 1803, in his 67th year; poor health had disabled him from preaching for several years previously.

He married, on April 1, 1761, Lydia, elder daughter of the Rev. Moses Bartlett (Y. C. 1730), of that part of Middletown, Connecticut, which is now Portland; she was born on February 22, 1735–36.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 379, 385; xv, 131, 135–36. *Goodell*, Acts and Resolves of Mass. Bay, v, 228–30, 331–34, 371–75. *Hemenway*, Vt. Quarterly Gazetteer, i, 240. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 10–12. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 289. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed, ii, 569.

Experience Storrs, second son and child of Huckins Storrs, a farmer of Mansfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of Mansfield, was born on September 18, 1734. His mother was Eunice, fifth daughter of Deacon Experience and Abigail (Williams) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and Mansfield.

He settled in his native town, and soon became prominently engaged in the public service. In May, 1766, he received a commission as Captain in the Colony Militia, and was advanced to the rank of Major in October, 1774.

In the following March, being then a member of the General Assembly, as he was at ten other sessions between 1771 and 1783, he was further promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel; and upon the news of the Lexington fight he collected volunteers and started them on their way to Cambridge, before joining the Assembly in its deliberations. In the May session of the Assembly he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, under Putnam, of the Third Regiment, and went into camp at Cambridge in this capacity. Extracts from his Diary in June, 1775, were printed by Professor Henry P. Johnston in the Magazine of American History for February, 1882 (vol. viii, p. 124); more full extracts from the same Diary were printed in 1875, but less correctly, by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (vol. xiv, pp. 84–87).

After this year he does not appear to have seen service outside of Connecticut; but he was active and useful in the place of his residence, where he filled a large place in the community until his death, on July 22, 1801, in his 67th year. His tombstone thus commemorates him :—

"He was portly in figure, friendly in disposition, an advocate for his country's rights. A lover of order, a respectable professor of the Christian Religion. . His life was uniformly exemplary." The inventory of his estate amounted to £1636; it included 31 volumes, partly law books.

He married Lucy, youngest child of Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and sister of Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758). She died on February 6, 1801, in her 57th year, leaving no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Glidden, Centennial Discourse at Mansfield, 30. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54, 216. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 25, 163, 167, 216, 398. Huntington Family Memoir, 99. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 221–22. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 145–153. Storrs Family, 181, 189-91, 490, 493.

JONATHAN STURGES, the eldest son of Captain Samuel Sturges (Y. C. 1732), of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in that town on August 23, 1740.

He studied law and settled in Fairfield, and in May, 1772, entered on a career in the public service by acting as a Representative in the General Assembly. He served in the same capacity in fourteen later sessions, between 1773 and 1784. Meantime he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in May, 1773, and as Judge of the Probate Court for the District of Fairfield in October, 1775.

In 1785 he was chosen as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation, and served for two years. In 1786 he was also elected as one of the Upper House of the State Legislature, and served until 1789, when he was sent again to Congress—the First United States Congress. On the expiration of his term of service, in 1793, he took a place on the Superior Court bench in Connecticut, to which he had been appointed in October, 1792, and which he retained until 1805, when his infirmities compelled him to resign.

He was a member of the Connecticut Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788; and a Presidential elector in 1797 and 1805. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this College in 1806.

The latter portion of his life was spent in retirement on his farm in Fairfield, where he died suddenly on October 4, 1819, in his 80th year. In both private and public life he sustained a character of eminent excellence. The inscription on his gravestone describes him as "Wise and prudent as a Statesman, inflexibly upright as a Judge, a faithful friend, an affectionate parent and above all an exemplary Christian."

Professor Silliman (born in 1779), who knew him well, writes of him in his Autobiography :—

With a fine person, he had the superior manners of that day,—dignity softened by a kind and winning courtesy, with the stamp of benevolence.

He married on October 26, 1760, Deborah, daughter of Lothrop Lewis (Harvard, 1723) and Sarah (Sturges, Wakeman) Lewis, of Fairfield, who died on April 1, 1832, in her 90th year. The Hon. Lewis B. Sturges (Y. C. 1782) was the eldest son in their large family of sons and daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Oct. 19, 1819. *Fisher*, Life of Silliman, i, 24–25. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield County, 330. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 150. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 106. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 413.

Joseph Sumner, fifth child and youngest son of Deacon Samuel Sumner, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of George and Ann (Tucker) Sumner, of Milton, Massachusetts, was born in Pomfret on January 19, 1739–40. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph and Sarah Griffin, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for College under the instruction of the Rev. David Ripley (Y. C. 1749), of Abington, a parish in Pomfret.

During the winter after graduation he taught school in Charlton, Massachusetts, some twenty miles north of his native town; and in April, 1760, he began his preparation for the ministry under the direction of the Rev. Aaron Putnam (Harvard 1752), who had been settled over the First Church in Pomfret about four years before.

He was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers in May, 1761, and preached through the following summer in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, where the previous minister had died in August, 1760. Not desiring an early settlement, he declined to remain with this church beyond the summer, and returned to his home. After preaching in various places in the

vicinity, and declining a call from the newly organized society in West Stafford, he was re-called to Shrewsbury in December, and formally invited by the church and society, in March, 1762, to settle as their pastor. He accepted the call on April 19, and was ordained on June 23 over a church consisting of 28 male members. On May 12, 1763, he married Lucy, daughter of Deacon William Williams, of that part of Pomfret which is now Brooklyn, and sister of Thomas Williams (Y. C. 1748). His salary throughout his ministry was even less than that of most of the neighboring ministers, but with the help of his farm and his wife's prudent management, he was able to educate creditably a family of five daughters and three sons (the eldest of the latter being graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786), and to dispense the hospitalities and charities expected from his station. He took an open and decided part in encouraging the patriots in the Revolution, and maintained through a long life a consistent reputation for moderate orthodoxy in religious doctrine. He was six feet, four inches in height, and well-proportioned, and with the full white wig, three-cornered hat and knee- and shoe-buckles which completed his costume, commanded the respect and awe of all who saw him. His portrait, painted by Greenwood about 1800, is preserved in the family.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1814, and the same degree in the same year from the College of South Carolina.

Besides his duties to his people he exercised a good influence throughout the vicinity, and was especially interested in the enterprise for higher education undertaken by his classmate Crafts in Leicester. He was one of the original trustees of Leicester Academy, in 1784, and served as President from 1802 until his resignation from the Board in 1818.

In August, 1818, he tendered formally his resignation of the pastoral office; but it was not until June, 1820,

that a colleague pastor was settled. The relief thus provided was not, however, realized, as the colleague was himself removed by death after a single Sabbath's service. A second colleague was installed in September, 1821, and he too was removed by death a year later. A third colleague succeeded in November, 1823, and Dr. Sumner died, at his home in Shrewsbury on December 9, 1824, in the 63d year of his ministry and the 85th of his age. His wife died on February 13, 1810, at the age of 71. The Discourse delivered at her funeral, by the Rev. Peter Whitney, of Worcester, was published. Their children all survived them.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft (Harvard 1778), an intimate personal friend, preached the sermon at Dr. Sumner's interment, which was afterwards printed. The following extracts are made from it :—

During all the trials and conflicts of a long life, he was distinguished for cheerfulness and other social qualities ; but these were chastened by a quick sense of propriety. He could blend the agreeableness and affability of the companion with the seriousness of the minister, the purity of the christian, and the respectability of the man. Not easily provoked, he knew what was due to his character, and he secured respect from all. His acquaintance was extensive, and he was everywhere a welcome guest.

His constitution was naturally vigorous ; through life he was blessed with good health ; his punctuality in all his engagements was remarkable ; and he was ever prompt to the call of duty. During the period of sixty-two years, he was never absent from the stated communion of his church, and, till bodily infirmity rendered him unable to officiate, through his ministry, the publick exercises of the Sabbath in this place were suspended only seven Sundays, on account of his indisposition, or in consequence of journeying.

An interesting volume of Memorials of Dr. Sumner was printed for private distribution by his grandson in 1888. Dr. Sumner published the following :—

1. Ministers spiritual builders of God's house.—A Sermon [from 1 Chron. xxii, 11], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Samuel

Sumner, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the church in Southborough, June 1st, 1791. Worcester, 1791. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. Y. C.*

2. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxiii, 29], preached at Shrewsbury November 28, 1799. On the Anniversary Thanksgiving . . Brookfield, 1800. 8°, pp. 26.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. A Sermon [from 1 Kings, ii, 2] delivered at Chelmsford, November 16, 1803, at the Ordination of the Rev. Wilkes Allen. . Cambr., 1804. 8°, pp. 25. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S.*

The Sermon occupies only the first 16 pages of the pamphlet.

4. Address to Parents and Guardians. 1805.

5. Address at Leicester Academy, July 4, 1806. Published (pp. 3–5) with the Oration by Dr. Bancroft, entitled Importance of Education, at Worcester in 1806. 8°. [*B. Ath. M. H. S.*

6. A Sermon [from Ps. cxlv, 4], delivered at Shrewsbury, June 23d, 1812; the day which completed Fifty Years from the time of his induction into the Pastoral Office, . . in that place. Worcester, 1812. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The same, 2d ed. Worcester, 1819. 8°, pp. 26.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv.*

In this Sermon the author speculates concerning the next fifty years, and says: "Whether the Federal union of these States will last half this time is, from present appearances, very doubtful." He adopts Faber's view that the millennium will begin in 1866.

7. Address on Agriculture, delivered before the Agricultural Associates of Shrewsbury and vicinity. 1814.

The Charges delivered by him at the ordinations of Hezekiah Hooper, in Boylston, March, 1794, of James Thompson, in Barre, January, 1804, and of Lemuel Capen, in Sterling, March, 1815, were also printed.

AUTHORITIES.

G. Allen, Reminiscences, 74. *J. Allen*, Worcester Association, 147–52. Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 128, 138. Leicester Academy Centenary, 33, 108. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, viii, 128 *l.* *Sumner*, Memorials of Rev. J. Sumner, D.D. *A. H. Ward*, Hist. of Shrewsbury, 174–83, 439. *Elizabeth Ward*, Old Times in Shrewsbury, 79–98. *Washburn*, Hist. of Leicester Academy, 55–57, 73, 93–95. Worcester Magazine, ii, 17–20.

DYAR THROOP, eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Throop (Y. C. 1734) and Sibyl Throop, was born in the parish of New Concord, in Norwich (now the town of Bozrah), Connecticut, on September 17, and baptized on September 29, 1738. His mother was a daughter of John Dyer, of Canterbury, and a niece of Colonel Thomas Dyer, of Windham.

He settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, as a lawyer, and represented that town in the General Assembly in twenty-three sessions, from May, 1766, to October, 1788. He also held a commission as a Justice of the Peace from May, 1774, until his elevation to the bench of the County Court in 1785. In October, 1769, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Colony militia, and in May, 1775, was advanced to the rank of Major. In June, 1776, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and in that year and the following he was repeatedly on duty on occasion of alarms of invasion by the British (as, at New London in February, 1777). After the war he became Brigadier-General.

In May, 1785, on the erection of Middlesex County, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the County Court, and held this station until his death, in East Haddam, on June 4, 1789, in his 51st year.

He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

He married Phebe, daughter of Dr. John Griswold (Y. C. 1721), of Norwich, some ten years his senior.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in the Revolution, 216, 346, 413. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 222.

JAMES TREADWAY is supposed to have been a son of James and Sarah (Munn) Treadway, of Colchester, Connecticut, and a grandson of James and Sarah (Bond) Treadway, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

He studied theology, but his employment is untraced until we hear of him in 1767 as recommended by the Eastern Association of Ministers of New London County as a candidate for the church in Groton. We next hear of him as preaching, for six months during the year 1771, in the parish of Turkey Hills, now East Granby, Connecticut.

He was finally settled in the ministry in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont, where a Congregational church was organized and he was ordained as its pastor in 1779. He was dismissed from this pastorate in 1783.

From Vermont he went to Maine, where he was still living thirty years later. His classmate Sumner, who had children living in Maine, wrote to another classmate, Trumbull, on October 16, 1814, in the following terms:—

> I rarely hear from one of our class, and indeed there are but few of them that remain alive unto this day: I have not heard who of them are deceased within the three last years, as I have not the catalogue for the present year. Our classmate Treadway was marked as dead in the last two editions, before the present, viz., in 1808 and 1811; but I have heard of him repeatedly since the last of those dates in the district of Main: where I am told he has married a young wife, of about 16 or 17, and is raising a young family.

AUTHORITIES.

Phelps, Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108.

Bethuel Treat, the youngest of six children of Robert Treat (Y. C. 1718), of Milford, Connecticut, was baptized in Milford on November 5, 1738. His mother was Jane, daughter of Bethuel and Hannah (Buckingham) Langstaff, of Milford.

He married about 1762 Anne, only daughter of John and Mary Camp, of Milford, by whom he had six daughters and three sons.

He saw some service during the Revolution (in 1779), as Captain of a company of militia, and held a similar rank in later life.

Shortly before the Revolution he purchased a large farm in the northwestern part of the village of South Britain, in the town of Southbury, Connecticut, where the rest of his life was spent. His wife died there on May 4, 1785, at the age of 42, and he married subsequently Keziah Hurd, who survived until October 8, 1824, at the age of 74.

Captain Treat died on November 25, 1820, aged 82 years. He had by his second marriage a son and a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Treat Family, 198, 247–48.

BENJAMIN TRUMBULL was born in what afterwards became Gilead Society in Hebron, Connecticut, on December 19, 1735, the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Brown) Trumble, of Hebron, and grandson of Captain Benoni and Sarah (Drake) Trumble*, of Lebanon. His father was a first cousin of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, the elder. He was prepared for College by his pastor, the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He studied theology with the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut, at the same time teaching in his Indian Charity School. On May 21, 1760, he was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers, and in the following August was first heard in the vacant church in North Haven, then and until 1786 a parish of New Haven. In the same month he was invited to take a tutorship in the College, but the attractions of the North Haven pulpit

* The subject of this notice followed the change of orthography adopted by others of the family, by changing his surname to Trumbull about 1768–69.

were superior. On the 31st of October he was invited by that Society to become its pastor, with an annual salary of £75, and the call was accepted on November 14. He was ordained on December 24,—the sermon on the occasion by Mr. Wheelock being published. At that time the membership of the church was 137.

The tenor of his quiet ministry was interrupted in April, 1775, by his appointment as Chaplain of General Wooster's regiment, which he accompanied to the field. He also served in the campaign of 1776 around New York City. With these exceptions he remained devoted to the work of his pastoral charge until one week before his death, which occurred in North Haven, from lung fever, on February 2, 1820, in the 85th year of his age and 60th of his ministry.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by this College in 1796.

He married, on December 4, 1760, Martha, daughter of Ichabod and Martha (Tillotson) Phelps, of Hebron, who died in North Haven, on June 21, 1825, in her 93d year. Their children were two sons and five daughters, of whom the youngest son and daughter died in infancy. The surviving son was graduated at Yale in 1790, and became the father of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, LL.D., of Illinois. One daughter married the Rev. Aaron Woodward (Y. C. 1789), and lived to the age of ninety.

Professor Silliman (Y. C. 1796), who knew him intimately, wrote thus of Dr. Trumbull in 1848:—

> His manner as a preacher was that of high animation; he preached and prayed as if he were really in earnest, and as if he longed to have his fellow sinners feel as he did. His countenance, on these occasions, was more expressive of the lament of Jeremiah than of the exultation of Isaiah or David; his voice was mournful, and he appeared like one about to weep, as if his head and eyes were indeed a fountain of tears. His prayers were exceedingly fervent, and abounded with the honest and earnest denunciations and petitions which characterized the early Puritans. He was not afraid to bring out before his Maker, and before his

hearers, public as well as private topics and duties, nor did he shrink from calling things by their right names. Still he was not a popular preacher for the multitude. His high reputation as a historian, a patriot, and a Divine, always drew an audience; but his lugubrious manner sometimes drew forth a smile from the light-minded man of the world.

One of his pupils in theology, the Rev. Payson Willis-ton (Y. C. 1789), wrote in 1855:—

Dr. Trumbull possessed a mind of great vigor and comprehensiveness. He discriminated accurately, and reasoned clearly and forcibly, and always with the full assurance of having proved his point. In the course of his ministry, he was engaged in several controversies, in all of which he showed himself a skilful and exceedingly zealous disputant. His preaching was, in point of doctrine, of the Edwardean type; the matter of his sermons was well digested and arranged; his style was lucid and forcible; and his manner animated and earnest,—much beyond that which ordinarily prevailed in his day.

His portrait, painted by George Munger in 1818, and preserved in the family, was engraved for the edition of his History of Connecticut published in that year.

His contemporaries agree in emphasizing as special characteristics his unbounded energy and vitality and his unresting diligence. A record of his principal publications will illustrate the latter quality:

1. A Letter to An Honourable Gentleman of the Council-Board, for the Colony of Connecticut, shewing that Yale-College is a very great Emolument, and of high Importance to the State: Consequently, That it is the Interest and Duty of the Commonwealth to afford it publick Countenance and Support: And wherein such Objections are considered and obviated as would probably be made against the Tenor of such Reasoning.—By a Friend of College, the Church and his Country. N.-H., 1766. 4°, pp. 26.

[*B. Ath. M. H. S. Watkinson Libr. Y. C.*

Anonymous. Written immediately after President Clap's resignation, to influence the Assembly to a new policy.

2. A Letter, from the Association, of the County of New-Haven, To the Reverend Elders, . . who assisted in the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Hubbard, At Meriden, June 22nd, 1769. To which

are annexed, Remarks on the Confession of Faith and Examination, of the said Mr. Hubbard. . N.-H. [1770.] 8°, pp. 48. [*Y. C.*

Dr. Trumbull was at this time the Scribe of the Association, and this pamphlet was mainly written by him, in the interest of the conservative party.

3. A Discourse [from Ex. i, 8], Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of New-Haven, April 12, 1773. N.-H., 1773. 8°, pp. 38.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A bold and earnest plea for free popular government.

4. A Plea in Vindication of the Connecticut Title to the Contested Lands, Lying west of the Province of New-York, Addressed to the Public. N.-H., 1774. 8°, pp. 103.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. U. S. Y. C.*

His first extended attempt in historical composition. To this, more than to any other single influence, is said to have been due the allowance of the claim of Connecticut to the Western-Reserve lands. The first draft of this had appeared in the numbers of the Connecticut Journal for March 25, April 1 and 8, 1774; and the pamphlet was published in June.

5. Illustrations on the Counsel of God: On the Manner and Views with which the Christian Minister should declare it.—A Sermon [from Acts xx. 27] delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Nehemiah Prudden, . . in Enfield, November 20, 1782. Springfield, 1783. 8°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. God is to be praised for the Glory of his Majesty, and for his mighty Works.—A Sermon [from Ps. cl. 2] Delivered at North-Haven, December 11, 1783. The Day appointed by the United-States for a General Thanksgiving on Account of the Peace Concluded with Great-Britain. N.-H., 1784. 8°, pp. 38.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. N.-H. 8°, pp. 28.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A large amount of historical matter is introduced.

7. An Appeal to the Public, especially to the learned, with respect to the Unlawfulness of Divorces, in all Cases, excepting those of Incontinency. The Substance of the Argument was

pleaded before the Consociation of the County of New-Haven, December 9th, 1785.—To which an Appendix is subjoined, exhibiting a general View of the Laws and Customs of Connecticut, and of their Deficiency respecting the Point in Dispute. N.-H., 1788. 8°, pp. 54. [*C. H. S. Pa. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d Edition, abridged. N.-H., 1819. 8°, pp. 40. [*B. Publ. M. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

The occasion of this Argument was a troublesome case of discipline in the North-Haven church.

8. A Sermon [from Gal. iv, 11], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Thomas Holt, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church in Hardwick. June 25th, 1789. Worcester, 1790. 8°, pp. 36. [*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

9. Illustrations on the Nature and Importance of an immediate Choice of God.—In a Sermon [from Joshua xxiv, 15], Delivered at North-Haven. . . New-London, 1791. 8°, pp. 33. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

10. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the First Church in Preston, May 7th, 1789. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same sermon appeared also at the same time, with some changes in the last few pages and a new title-page, as follows :—

A Sermon, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Reuben Moss, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church in Ware, June 22d, 1792. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 21. [*Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Another part of the same edition appeared with a third variation in the conclusion, and in the title, as follows :—

A Sermon, delivered at the Installation of the Rev. Alexander Gillet, A.M. in the Pastoral Office over the Church in Torrington, May 22d, 1792. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from Acts xxvi, 18], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Aaron Woodward, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the church in Wilton, January 8th, 1794. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

12. A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from . . 1630, to 1713. vol. 1. Hartford, 1797. 8°, pp. xviii, 587, map + 3 pl.

[*B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The second edition of this volume, with another volume in continuation, is as follows :—

A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical, . . to the year 1764 ; and to the close of the Indian Wars. N.-H., 1818. 2 v. 8°, pp. 563 + 1 pl. ; 548.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The author's interesting Preface traces his determination to this undertaking back to the year 1774, though the intervention of the war and of other literary labors delayed the actual beginning of composition until late in 1795.

13. Twelve Discourses, comprising a Systematical Demonstration of the Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments ; designed . . especially for the instruction and edification of young people . . . Hartford, 1799. 12°, pp. x, 305.

[*C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1805. 12°, pp. x, 290.

[*U. T. S. Y. C.*

14. The Majesty and Mortality of created Gods Illustrated and Improved. A Funeral Discourse [from Ps. lxxxii, 6, 7], delivered at North-Haven, December 29, 1799. On the Death of General George Washington. . N. H., 1800. 8°, pp. 31 + 1 pl.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The author characteristically uses the opportunity to supply in foot-notes a large amount of historical matter.

15. A Century Sermon [from 1 Chron. xxix, 29, 30, and Ps. lxxvii, 11, 12], or Sketches of the History of the Eighteenth Century. Interspersed and closed with Serious Practical Remarks. Delivered at North-Haven, January 1, 1801. N.-H., 1801. 8°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A remarkable repository of statistics and general information regarding the history of the world, of the United States, and of his own parish, in the eighteenth century.

16. The Dignity of Man, especially as displayed in civil Government. A Sermon [from 1 Kings, ii, 2, 3], preached on the General Election at Hartford, in Connecticut, May 14, 1801. Hartford, 1801. 8°, pp. 39.

[*B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

17. An Address on the subjects of Prayer and Family Religion. N.-H., 1804. 12°, pp. 36. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

This Address was re-printed several times, as an appendix to T. Vincent's Explicatory Catechism, and in other forms.

18. A General History of the United States of America; from the Discovery in 1492, to 1792: or, Sketches of the Divine Agency, in their Settlement, Growth, and Protection; and especially in the late Memorable Revolution. In Three Volumes. Vol. I . . To 1765. Boston, 1810. 8°, pp. 442.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. U. T. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The manuscript of this volume is in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester. The writer, in the Preface to his History of Connecticut, tells how he was led to this undertaking, apparently about 1787, and how his leisure moments were devoted to it for nearly ten years after that. No more of the work was published, but a portion of the MS. continuation, sent to the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes (Y. C. 1783) for his editorship, is now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

19. A Treatise on Covenanting with God. N.-Y., 1810. 12° pp. 53. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

A Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Charles Backus is appended to this Treatise (pp. 55–110).

20. An Appeal to the Public, relative to the Unlawfulness of Marrying a Wife's Sister. [N.-H.] 1810. 2 parts. 8°, pp. 18, 18. [*Andover Theol. Sem. C. H. S. Y. C.*

This was answered in 1811 by the Rev. Nehemiah Prudden (Y. C. 1775), who felt personally attacked by this Appeal.

21. The Character, Glorious Prospect and Triumph of a Faithful Minister at the close of life. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Tim. iv, 6–8], delivered November 12th, 1811, at the Interment of the Rev. Noah Williston, Pastor of the Church in West-Haven . . N.-H., 1812. 8°, pp. 23. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, viii, 196–97. Christian Spectator, ii, 113–19. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 222–23. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xvii, 138–39, 151–52. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 584–90. *Thorpe*, North Haven Annals, 184–222, 244–48. Tuttle Family, 705.

GIDEON WAKEMAN, second son and fifth child of Joseph Wakeman, Junior, of the parish of Green's Farms in Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in Green's Farms on December 17, 1737. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Gideon and Ann Allen, of Fairfield.

He spent his life in Green's Farms, but died while on a visit in Bedford, New York, in 1797, in his 60th year.

NOADIAH WARNER'S early history is unknown. His place in the class-list (forty-third out of forty-nine) shows that his father was not of any special social position.

The baptism of a daughter of Noadiah and Elizabeth Warner, in Stratford, Connecticut, on August 27, 1762, is supposed to refer to the graduate.

He was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on October 31, 1764; and on the 13th of the following February he was ordained by the Fairfield Consociation as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Danbury, Connecticut, then much weakened by the secession of a majority of its members after the dismission of their pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733), for Sandemanianism. His pastorate was seriously interrupted by the attempts to secure a reunion with the seceded brethren, who objected to return while he remained. He twice relinquished his pulpit for several months, that candidates might be heard, with the expectation of withdrawing altogether, if a man whom all could agree upon should appear. Differences about salary and other reasons combined with this state of affairs to unsettle him, and upon his voluntary resignation he was dismissed by the Consociation on February 24, 1768. President Stiles, many years later (in 1789), includes Mr. Warner in a list of those Connecticut ministers whose

dismissions were carried out by the imperious will of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy.

His later place of residence is not known.

He is believed to have died in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Hough, Hist. Sketch of 1st Church, Danbury, 6. ii, 1324. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, 185.

Simon Waterman, son of Nehemiah Waterman, of New Concord Society, in Norwich, now the town of Bozrah, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allyn) Waterman, of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born on January 3, 1736–37. The Rev. Elijah Waterman (Y. C. 1791) was his nephew.

He studied theology, and as early as May, 1761, was preaching in Wallingford, Connecticut, to the New-Light families who had seceded from the First Church after the Rev. James Dana's settlement in 1758, and had organized a separate church in 1759. The New Haven Association of Ministers formally approved of him as a candidate for settlement over these families on June 9, and he was ordained there by the New Haven Consociation with great enthusiasm in the presence of an immense concourse of people, on October 7, 1761. The church-members in his flock then numbered sixty-one, and in December, 1762, they occupied for the first time a meeting-house of their own. The General Assembly constituted them as a district society, by the name of Wells, in May, 1763, and he was dismissed on June 7, 1787, after the Church and Society had each declared by vote, on the 3d of the preceding month, that they were unable longer to support him.

On the 29th of August, 1787, he was installed in Northbury Society, in Waterbury, Connecticut, about twenty miles to the northwest of his former residence. In 1795

this society was incorporated as a town by the name of Plymouth.

After a ministry there of twenty-two years he was dismissed on November 15, 1809, when nearly 73 years of age. Political feeling had run high in the Society, and Mr. Waterman as an enthusiastic Federalist had incurred the disapprobation of some influential persons. More general grounds of disaffection for three or four years previously were based on other reasons—such as his alleged petulance and wilfulness. Two hundred and twenty members were received into the church in Plymouth by him,—one hundred and seventy-one of them by profession. His successor in the pulpit, the Rev. Luther Hart (Y. C. 1807), has left on record that he was regarded as a good preacher, unusually active in the discharge of parochial duties, and truly devoted to the spiritual interests of his people. On one Sabbath only during his ministry had illness prevented his preaching.

He was thin in person, very straight, of nervous temperament, active in his motions, courtly in manner, and uncommonly graceful as a horseman.

He continued to live in Plymouth after his dismission, but died while on a visit to his youngest and only surviving son in New York City, on November 19, 1813, aged nearly 77 years. His body was carried to Plymouth for burial.

He married, on July 26, 1764, Eunice, the youngest of nine children of Colonel Benjamin Hall, of that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, and sister of Benjamin Hall (Y. C. 1754). She died in Plymouth, on March 10, 1813, aged about 71 years. Their children were four sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter married Dr. Sylvester Wells (Y. C. 1781).

He was much interested in the early efforts for home-missionary work, and made at least three missionary journeys—one of them in 1774 to Vermont and Northern New York, and another in 1797.

His sympathies in theology were with the type represented by the Rev. Dr. Bellamy; and he preached the sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Bellamy, who had also been the wife of his own predecessor at Northbury (the Rev. Andrew Storrs).

He published:

Death chosen rather than Life: or, the Upright happy in Death. —A Sermon [from Job vii, 16], Preached in Watertown, December 14, 1787. At the Funeral of the Rev. John Trumbull. . . Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 32. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

He also printed, in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, volume 2, for July and August, 1801 (pp. 23–27, 60–67):

An account of a work of divine grace in a revival of religion in the town of Plymouth, State of Connecticut, in the year 1799.

AUTHORITIES.

Contributions to Eccl. Hist. of Conn., 163, 165, 170, 464, 494. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 197. Examination of Lyman's Farewell Discourse, 5–9. *T. P. Hall*, Geneal. Notes, 38. Hist. of Litchfield County, Conn. (1881), 496–98. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse in Plymouth, 15–17, 36–38. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, i, 408. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., i, 525.

Ezra Weld, third son and fourth child of John and Esther (Waldo) Weld, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of ~~Joseph~~ Weld, was born in Pomfret on June 13, 1736.

He studied divinity, and was ordained on November 17, 1762, as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Braintree, Massachusetts, in succession to the Rev. Samuel Niles (Harv. 1699), who had died six months before, after a ministry of fifty-one years.

In the early period of his ministry he was earnest in introducing a stricter rule of church-membership than had prevailed, and succeeded, in May, 1768, in securing the abandonment of the halfway covenant by the church. For about forty-three years he continued to perform the duties of his office with diligence and fidelity and to good

acceptance. His health then failed (about 1805), and a colleague, the Rev. Sylvester Sage (Y. C. 1787), was settled in November, 1807. Before that date the effect of paralysis on Mr. Weld's organs of speech and on his mental powers had been such as to incapacitate him for further public labors. Mr. Sage withdrew, on account of his wife's health, in 1809; and the Rev. Richard S. Storrs (Williams 1807) was settled as colleague in 1811. Mr. Weld survived until January 13, 1816, when he had halfway completed his eightieth year.

He married on February 9, 1764, Anna, daughter of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harv. 1723), of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and Mary (Fox) Weld, who died on July 10, 1774, aged 31 years. Her children were five sons and one daughter—the second son being the Rev. Ludovicus Weld (Harv. 1789).

He next married Hannah, second daughter of Daniel Farnham, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who died on March 31, 1778, aged 27 years. Her only child was a daughter.

He next married Abigail, second and eldest surviving daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Payne) Greenleaf, of Malden, Massachusetts, who died on July 3, 1788, in her 36th year, leaving two sons.

As his fourth wife he married Mary, third daughter of the Rev. John Howland (Harv. 1741), of that part of Plympton which is now Carver, Massachusetts, and widow of Dr. Thomas Fuller. She bore him one son and one daughter, and survived him.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 2], preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Niles, to the pastoral care of the Church of Christ in Abington, September 25th, 1771. Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 48.

[*A. A. S. Brown Univ. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Niles was a son of the preacher's predecessor in the Braintree pulpit.

2. A Sermon [from Ezekiel iii, 4], Preached September 23, 1772, at the Ordination of the Reverend Jonathan French . . in Andover. Boston. 8°, pp. 37. [*B. Ath. Brown Univ. U. T. S.*

3. A Sermon [from Eph. v, 19], preached at a Singing Lecture, in Braintree, May 21st, 1788. Springfield, 1789. 8°, pp. 28. [*B. Ath. Y. C.*

Outside title, Sermon on Sacred Musick.

4. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 1,], delivered October 17, 1792, at the Ordination of the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, to the care of the Congregational Church and Society in Hampton, Connecticut. Windham, 1793. 8°, pp. 35. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

5. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. i, 13], on Christian Union; Delivered in Wrentham, May 22, 1794, at a Public Fast, Appointed by the Church and Pastor, on Account of their Ecclesiastical Difficulties. . Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Hampshire Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

6. A Funeral Address, at the Interment of Atherton Thayer, Esq. delivered at Braintree, July 4, 1798. Boston, 1798. 8°, pp. 14. [*B. Ath.*

7. A Discourse [from 2 Kings, xviii, 36], Delivered April 25, 1799; being the Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the United States of America. Boston, 1799. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv.*

Bearing on the political questions of the times, and intensely Anti-Gallican.

He was also the author of the Right Hand of Fellowship given at the ordination of the Rev. Jonathan Strong, in Braintree, on January 28, 1789, and published (pp. 39–43) with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Yale 1763).

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, viii, 32. Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 42, 48. Braintree Town Records, 824, 829–30, 834–35, 837, 840–41, 854, 865, 871. *Daggett*, Sketch of Hist. of Attleborough, 59. Greenleaf Genealogy, 111. Howland Genealogy, 338–39. Panoplist, xii, 142–44. *Pattee*, Hist. of Old Braintree and Quincy, 155, 286. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 354. *Storrs*, Fiftieth Anniversary Discourse in Braintree, 19, 66–67, 76.

LEMUEL WHITE, third son and fourth child of Captain Joel White, of Bolton, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Daniel and Ann (Bissell) White, of Windsor, Connecticut, was born in Bolton on November 6, 1736. He was the eldest child of his mother, Ruth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Douglass) Dart, of Bolton.

He settled in (East) Hartford, Connecticut, as a merchant, and occasionally held civil offices. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Militia in October, 1775.

He died in what is now East Hartford, on May 4, 1780, aged 43½ years. His inventory shows that he had acquired a good estate, and that he had loaned nearly $2000, for the purpose of carrying on the war, to the State and the Nation.

He married, on June 12, 1760, Martha, eldest daughter of Captain Matthew and Martha Loomis, of Bolton. She bore him six sons and five daughters, and after his decease married Timothy Cheney, of Manchester, Connecticut, dying a widow, on January 28, 1803, aged nearly 63 years. Of her children, two sons and two daughters left descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

Kellogg, Memorials of John White and Descendants, 65, 103. Loomis Genealogy, 2d ed., 42.

Annals, 1759–60

With the opening of this College year subscription-papers began to be drawn up for the collection of funds for the erection of a College Chapel, the foundations of which were laid eighteen months later.

Mr. Benjamin Boardman, of the Class of 1758, entered on the duties of the tutorship in February, 1760, in place of Mr. Nathan Williams, resigned.

Towards the end of March a pamphlet by Dr. Benjamin Gale appeared—the closing one in his series of attacks upon the College, entitled "A Few Brief Remarks on Mr. Graham's Answer; and on his Vindication of President Clap" (15 pp., octavo).

The Corporation met in April, at the time of the usual Senior examinations, but the only business transacted was in relation to the better discipline of students. The provision of large quantities of wine at Commencement was forbidden; and a circular letter to parents was printed, which aimed at breaking up the custom of leaving town in advance of the beginning of the regular Spring recess.

Another special meeting of the Corporation was held in July, at which formal action was taken for the erection of a Chapel. It was also voted, in view of the increased number of students, that a fourth tutor be added, and accordingly in August Mr. Jonathan Lyman, B. A. 1758, was inducted into office. A paragraph from a letter of the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey, of New Haven, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, dated July 30, 1760, gives a glimpse at the inside history of this meeting:—

Pres^{t} Clap had a meeting of the Corporation last Week, and attempted to have a private Commencement at and with Examination; but could not carry his Point. However, as we were then

plaistering the Brick Meeting House, the Pres[t] took it in his Head that the Colledge Hall could not comfortably contain the Assembly for hearing the Orations, Clio-sophic and Valedictory; he therefore repaired with the Corporation and all Colledge to M[r] Bird's Meeting. You would have smiled to see Father Noyes in M[r] Bird's Pulpit and me with M[r] Daggett in the Deacon's seat. *Tempora mutantur, et nos*, &c.

A lively view of the ensuing Commencement is given in another letter of the same correspondent, written on September 15:—

In my last I informed of the manner in which examination was conducted; now for Commencement, which was celebrated last week with some humour and more confusion. You must note that the Pres't. being sometime ago disgusted at the Head of the Class that was now graduated, appointed another to make the Salutatory Oration, but he refused; another was nominated, he refused; and in short, the whole class resented the ill treatment of their Head, by refusing; the Pres't. then proposed to have given them their degrees at examination, (there being then a meeting of the Corporation, I suppose for that purpose)—but the Class sent in to the Corporation a Memorial, or remonstrance against it, and so that scheme was set aside, and the Pres't. as twas thought not a little chagrined. To these things the young gentlemen ascribe the extraordinaries of this Commencement. After the Class declined taking their degrees privately in July last, the Pres't. made a motion in the Corporation, then sitting, to restrain the expenses of a publick Commencement, and obtained a resolve of Corporation that they should provide only two gallons of wine apiece, upon the forfeiture of their degrees. . . .

The Class made provision (I mean publickly) agreeable to order; but the night before Commencement the Pres't. found some contraband goods (a small cagg of rum) and seized it for the King, the owners were discovered, and Commencement morning the matter was laid before the Corporation; whereupon two of the candidates,* owners of said rum, were denied their degrees; upon this 3 others† of the Class were deputed to plead before the Corporation the cause of the condemned, among other things they plead that they understood the new law related only to wine, that the old law which prohibited rum altogether had never been

*These, it appears by the Corporation Records, were Little and Granger.
†Hart, Jesup, and Deming.

strictly observed, that some rum had been used from year to year and in the view of the authority of Colledge, and that those who had been discovered were no more guilty than others of the Class; whereupon, being examined, they frankly owned, that inasmuch as they knew the law ag'st rum had not been put in execution strictly in years past, they had provided some. Upon which they were condemned and denied their degrees. Then the whole Class went into the Corporation in a body and used some pleas for abating the rigour of the law, but all in vain, and finally all plead guilty; but upon particular examination it appeared that four were either out of town or otherwise not under a capacity to provide, whereupon the decree was given out against all the Class, excepting these four. This brought us to dinner-time; but you can easily guess at some of the reflections that were made on this occasion. Every room in Colledge was full of the subject. However by the influence of Messrs. Graham, Robbins and others, who had sons among them, and were much devoted to the Pres't., the Class were perswaded to a submission by about four o'clock in the afternoon; accordingly a confession was prepared, which they presented to the Corporation. The Pres't. then insisted that it should be read publickly in the meeting house, which occassioned some demurrer; but as they had begun to go down hill, they tacitly complied. Accordingly instead of a Salutatory Oration the exercises began with a humble confession; the which the Pres't. introduced or prefaced in his unpolite manner, assigning as a reason or occasion of the law the extravagance and intemperance with which Commencement had been attended in years past, to the general and almost universal resentment of the assembly; in short both the matter and manner of this act of humiliation was such, that it was the chief subject of banter and ridicule that evening and to the end of Commencement—it occasioned some dispute (as there were a few that endeavored to justify the Prest's measures), but more severe reflections and a great deal of fun.

At this meeting of the Corporation the Rev. James Lockwood (Y. C. 1735), of Wethersfield, was chosen a Fellow, in the room of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of Woodbury, who had died four days before.

Sketches, Class of 1760

*Nezias Bliss	*1787
**Richardus Crouch Graham*	*1771
**Ammi Ruhama Robbins*, A.M.	*1813
*Josephus Moss White, A.M.	*1822
**Ebenezer Russell White*, A.M., Tutor	*1825
*Andreas Adams, A.M., LL.D. 1796, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ.	*1797
*Jacobus Fitch, A.M.	*1815
**Levi Hart*, A.M. et Dartm. 1784, S.T.D. Neo-Caes. 1800, Socius	*1808
*Benjamin Douglas, A.M.	*1775
*Woodbridge Little, A.M. 1765	*1813
*Appleton Robbins, A.M. 1764	*1824
**Robertus Robbins*, A.M.	*1804
**Daniel Collins*, A.M.	*1822
*Jonathan Palmer	*1810
**Andreas Storrs*, A.M. et Harv. 1765	*1785
*Guilielmus Lynde, A.M.	*1787
*Thomas Lewis, A.M.	*1815
*Petrus Fleming, A.M.	*1823
**Benjamin Goldsmith*, A.M. 1765	*1810
**Agur Treadwell*, et Columb. 1761, A.M.	*1765
*Ebenezer Jesup	*1812
*Benjamin Johnson, A.M.	
*Gideon Granger, A.M.	*1800
**Josephus Dana*, A.M., S.T.D. Harv. 1801	*1827
*Elija Abel, A.M. 1764	*1809
*Eliakim Fish, M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1802	*1804
**Oliverus Deming*, A.M.	*1774
*Sethus Phelps	*1762
*Jared Potter, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1798	*1810

**David Rose*, A.M.	*1799
**Jacobus Johnson*	*1810
*David Sutton	*1812
*Simeon Bristol, A.M.	*1805

Elijah Abel, fourth son of Samuel Abel, of that part of Norwich, Connecticut, which is now Bozrah, and grandson of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Sluman) Abel, of Norwich, was born on September 18, 1738. His mother was Lydia, third daughter of Samuel and Mary (Calkins) Gifford, of Norwich.

After graduation he settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he married, on December 31, 1761, Grissel, only daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Turney) Burr, born on November 15, 1741.

In May, 1767, he was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Militia, and was advanced to a captaincy in October 1774. He was also about this time made high sheriff of the county, and held that position until 1806.

In June, 1776, he was commissioned as Captain in the Regiment raised for the defence of the State, of which Philip B. Bradley (Y. C. 1758) was Colonel, and in this capacity he served in the New-York campaign.

In July, 1779, while he was Major in the Militia, and was engaged in recruiting men for the Connecticut Line, the invasion of Fairfield by the British occurred, and his house was burned; his loss on this occasion was computed at £691.

From 1794 to 1797 he held the rank of Brigadier-General of the Militia. He also represented the town of Fairfield in the General Assembly in nineteen sessions between 1777 and 1799.

Soon after the last named date, his wife having died and left him childless, he returned to the old family homestead in Bozrah, and there died on June 3, 1809, in his 71st year. The historian of his native town fitly characterizes him as "well-informed, energetic, and upright."

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 210–11. Fairfield Centennial, 1879, 25, 97. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 223. Mass. Hist. Society, Collections, iii, 104. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 140. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 205.

ANDREW ADAMS, fourth son of Samuel Adams, of Stratford, Connecticut, was born in Stratford on December 11, 1736. His mother was Mary, youngest daughter of Zechariah and Hannah (Beach) Fairchild, of Stratford.

After graduation he studied law, and began practice in Stamford, removing in 1764 to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he had a long and distinguished career. His commission as a Justice of the Peace dated from May, 1772, and about that date he was appointed King's Attorney for Litchfield County, in succession to Reynold Marvin (Y.C. 1748). He held the rank of Major in the Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and took a leading part in all patriotic measures in the town, besides serving for a short time in the field under General Wooster. He subsequently (in 1780) attained the rank of Colonel in the Militia. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1776 to 1781, and in four sessions (1779–80) he served as Speaker. He was named as one of the Council of Safety at its organization in May, 1777, and served for upwards of two years. In October, 1777, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, and continued for three years in that capacity. As early as 1779 he had been nominated as a candidate for the Upper House of the General Assembly, of which he was a member from 1782 to 1789.

In 1789 he was made an associate Judge of the Superior Court of the State, and four years later became Chief Justice, which post he retained until his death. He died in Litchfield, of a lingering disorder, on November 27, 1797, at the age of 61. The inventory of his estate amounted to £3518.

He married Eunice, youngest daughter of Judge Samuel and Abigail (Peck) Canfield, of New Milford, Connecticut, and sister of the Hon. John Canfield (Y. C. 1762), who died in Litchfield on June 4, 1797, aged 51 years. Their children were three sons and three daughters,—of whom all but one daughter survived their parents.

Mr. Adams was esteemed an eloquent advocate, and had few superiors as a lawyer, especially in managing causes before a jury. He was also well versed in theological studies, and in the occasional absence of the minister often officiated in the village pulpit. He was for some years a deacon of the church.

The inscription over his grave is in part as follows :—

Having filled many distinguished offices with great Ability and Dignity, he was promoted to the highest Judicial Office in the State, which he held for several years, in which his eminent Talents shone with uncommon Lustre, and were exerted to the great Advantage of the Public and the honor of the High Court in which he presided. He made an early Profession of Religion, and zealously sought to promote its true Interests. He lived the Life and died the Death of a Christian. His filial Piety and paternal tenderness are held in sweet Remembrance.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 224. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 144–45, 185. Litchfield County Centennial Celebration, 53–54. *Morris*, Statistical Account of Litchfield County, 110. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1115, 1198. *Pease & Niles*, Gazetteer of Conn. and R. I., 235.

Neziah Bliss, youngest son of the Rev. John Bliss (Y. C. 1710), of Hebron, Connecticut, by his second wife, Hannah Post, was born in Hebron on March 21, 1736–37. His father died in his infancy, and his mother next married (in October, 1742) Captain Benoni Trumble, of Hebron, the grandfather of Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759). She died during her son's Junior year in College.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and there married, on March 6, 1766, Martha Huntington, widow of Samuel Shipman, Junior, of Hebron.

He was useful in many local offices, and served as representative in the General Assembly of the State in ten sessions between 1776 and 1785. In May, 1776, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also a deacon in the Congregational Church, of which his father was once pastor, and an officer in the militia.

He died in Hebron on August 30 or 31, 1787, in his 51st year, leaving one son and five daughters,—another daughter having died in infancy. His widow died on April 27, 1836.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Family Genealogy, 47, 67-68. Conn. Courant, Sept. 3, 1787. Conn. Colony Records, xiii, 203.

Simeon Bristol, son of Austine Bristol, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Henry and Desire Bristol, of that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, was born in that town on May 18, 1739. His father died in his early childhood, and his guardian during his minority was Captain Cornelius Brooks, of Wallingford.

He settled in that part of the adjoining township of New Haven which became the town of Hamden, and was one of its most prominent citizens. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in May, 1768, and represented New Haven in the General Assembly in May, 1785, and May, 1786. After Hamden was made a separate town, in 1786, he served as its Representative at twenty sessions of the Legislature—the last in 1799—, and was town-clerk from 1786 until 1801, and one of the first board of selectmen.

He was made Judge of the New Haven County Court in 1790, and served until his death, which occurred at his home in Hamden, on October 23, 1805, in his 67th year.

During the last four years he was the Chief Judge of the Court. His estate was inventoried at $20,778.

His wife, Mary, survived him, dying early in April, 1817, at the age of 80.

Three sons and two daughters also survived him,—the youngest son being graduated at Yale in 1798, and leaving a line of descendants to honor the name; another son had died while in his Sophomore year in College, in May, 1782.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Hamden, 16, 241–42. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 657.

DANIEL COLLINS was born in Guilford, Connecticut, on January 30, 1738–39, the second son and fifth child of Captain Daniel and Lois (Cornwell) Collins, and nephew of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Y. C. 1718). An older sister married Governor Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747).

He studied divinity with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762. A year later, after trial as a candidate, he was called to settle in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but the call was overridden by an obstinate minority.

He had already, as early as 1761, been preaching in Lanesborough, a new town next north of Pittsfield, and had received a call to settle there on December 12, of that year. Later a Congregational church of eight members was organized there, on March 28, 1764; and Mr. Collins was ordained on April 17, and continued in office until his death, which occurred in Lanesborough on August 26, 1822, in the 84th year of his age, and the 59th of his ministry. In consequence of his infirmities the Rev. John DeWitt was settled as his colleague in July, 1812, but resigned late in 1813; another colleague, the Rev. Noah Sheldon, was settled in 1818.

He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Deacon Moses and Sarah (Hayden) Lyman, of Goshen, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, who was born on September 29, 1744. Two of their five daughters died in infancy, and one married the Rev. Dr. David Porter (Dartmouth Coll. 1784). The only son who survived infancy was graduated at Williams College in 1800, and followed the medical profession.

The Rev. Dr. David D. Field (Yale 1802), who knew him personally, testified of him :—

> He possessed good sense, dignified manners, and exemplary piety ; was affable, hospitable, and benevolent, and greatly beloved and esteemed in all the relations of life.

During the Revolution his sympathies were strongly with the mother-country, and evoked the strong disapprobation of his people.

He was a trustee of the Free School which grew into Williams College, and also of the latter institution from its charter (in 1793) until 1808.

He is remembered as having worn the clerical wig and three-cornered hat to the end of his days. A miniature is preserved in the family.

AUTHORITIES.

Durfee, Williams Biogr. Annals, 46–47. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire, 388–89. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 511–12. Lyman Genealogy, 309. New Haven Colony Hist. Society's Papers, iv, 417. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 163, 198–99. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 498.

Joseph Dana, the youngest son of Joseph Dana, a tavern-keeper of Abington Parish in Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster) Dana, of that part of Cambridge which is now Brighton, Massachusetts, was born on November 2, 1742. His mother was Mary, youngest daughter of Major Francis and Sarah (Livermore) Fulham, of what is now

Weston, Massachusetts, and widow of Jonathan Moore, of Worcester.

He studied theology—for the last part of the time with his classmate Hart—, and was licensed to preach by the New-London Association of Ministers on May 5, 1763, before he was 21 years old.

He served for three months (September–December) in 1764 as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, but his voice was thought scarcely adequate to fill so large a house. Thence he went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where after over six months' trial he was invited by the South (or Fifth Congregational) Church, on May 14, 1765, to become their pastor. The call was agreed to by the Ecclesiastical Society on May 22, and Mr. Dana was ordained on November 5, just as he was completing his 23d year.

His long and peaceful pastorate was terminated by his death in Ipswich, from lung fever, on November 16, 1827, at the age of 85, after having fulfilled a ministry of 62 years. A colleague had been settled in June, 1826; but Dr. Dana continued to assist in the public services of his church until the last week of his life. The sermon preached at his interment by the Rev. Robert Crowell, pastor of the Second Church in Ipswich, was afterwards published.

He married Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Staniford (Harvard 1738) and Mary (Burnham) Staniford, of Ipswich, who bore him two daughters and two sons, and died on May 14, 1772, aged 27 years. He next married, in 1775, Mary, daughter of Samuel Turner, of Boston, by whom he had one son and three daughters. She died on April 13, 1803, in her 53d year, and he was again married, in December, 1803, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Ebenezer Bradford (Coll. of N. J. 1773), of Rowley, Massachusetts, and eldest child of the Rev. Jacob Green (Harvard 1744), of Hanover, New Jersey, by his second wife, Elizabeth Pierson, a granddaughter of Rector Pier-

son; she separated from him in October, 1805, and died in 1824, aged about 66 years.

The eldest son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788, and was prevented by ill health from entering the ministry. The second son, also Dartmouth 1788, was President of that College and long a distinguished pastor in Newburyport, Massachusetts. The youngest son (Harvard 1796) was also a clergyman.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1801. In his theological belief he was a decided Calvinist of the old school, but his warm and affectionate nature, his unaffected humility and courtesy, endeared him to all his people. He was a sincere patriot in the Revolution. During his ministry 121 persons were received into his church.

His style as a writer was remarkably terse and lucid. Besides many contributions to periodical publications, both in prose and poetry, he printed the following:—

1. The Sacrifice of the Wicked explained and distinguished—In Two Discourses on Prov. xv, 8. First delivered on Lord's Day October 1st, 1780. And now Published (by desire) with some enlargements. Newbury-Port, 1782. 8°, pp. 64.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

2. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 24] delivered at Newburyport, December 19, 1794; at the Ordination of the Rev. Daniel Dana. . Newburyport, 1795. 8°, pp. 37.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The minister ordained was the son of the preacher.

3. A Sermon [from 1 Thess. ii, 5–8] preached at the West Parish in Amesbury, at the Ordination of the Rev. David Smith, to the Pastoral Office in that Society, January 28, 1795. Newburyport. 8°, pp. 35.

[*B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

4. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxiii, 29], delivered February 19, 1795, being a day of General Thanksgiving, throughout the United States of America. Newburyport, 1795. 8°, pp. 26.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The Duty and Reward of loving our Country, and seeking its Prosperity.—A Discourse [from Ps. cxxii, 6] delivered in two parts, at the National Fast, April 25th, 1799. Boston, 1799. 8°, pp. 41.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The discourse and the appended notes are vehement in support of President Adams and in denunciation of the French.

6. A Discourse [from Hebr. xi, 4] on the character and Death of General George Washington, . . . delivered at Ipswich on the 22d February, A. D. 1800. Newburyport, 1800. 8°, pp. 29.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

7. A Sermon [from Rom. i, 16], delivered before the Annual Convention of the Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 28, 1801. Boston. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

8. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. i, 11], delivered, October 7th, 1801, at the Ordination of Mr. Samuel Dana, . . . in Marblehead. Salem, 1801. 8°, pp. 44.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brown Univ. Harv. N. Y. H. S.*

9. A Sermon [from Job. xxix, 13] delivered before the Merrimack Humane Society, at their anniversary meeting, Newburyport, September 4, 1804. Newburyport, 1804. 8°, pp. 30.

[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S.*

10. Observations upon Baptism, delivered at Ipswich, South Parish, June 22, 1806. Newburyport, 1806. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S.*

Controversial, in connection with the refusal of his church to dismiss members to a Baptist Church.

11. Address, delivered before the Rt. Worshipful Masters and Brethren of the Lodges of St. John, St. Peter and St. Mark, at the Episcopal church in Newburyport, on the Anniversary Festival of St. John the Baptist. Newburyport, 1807. 8°, pp. 15. [*B. Ath.*

The author is himself a Mason.

12. On the Worth and Loss of the Soul. A Sermon [from Matth. xvi, 26] delivered at Ipswich, on a Day of Prayer, August 4, 1807. Newburyport, 1808. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A B. Ath. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

13. Integrity explained and recommended: in a Sermon [from Job. i, 8–12] preached at the North Meeting-House in Salem, at an Association Lecture, September 8, 1807. Salem, 1808. 8°, pp. 24.
[*B. Ath. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

14. Sermon [from Judges xx, 27–28].—The Question of War with Great Britain, examined upon Moral and Christian Principles. Boston, 1808. 8°, pp. 14. [*Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

An anonymous, but very spirited, defence of the non-combatant attitude of Massachusetts.

15. A Sermon [from Luke xxiv, 47], Delivered at Haverhill, December 21, 1808; at the Ordaination [*sic*] of the Rev. Joshua Dodge. . . Haverhill, 1809. 8°, pp. 24.
[*B. Publ. Brown Univ. Philad. Libr. Co. U. T. S.*

16. Two Discourses [from 1 Thess. ii, 19–20], delivered at the South Meeting in Ipswich, On Lord's Day, January 14, 1810. Newburyport, 1810. 8°, pp. 37. [*A. A. S. B. Ath.*

Preached after an accidental fall on the ice, which was near being fatal.

17. Tribute of Sympathy: a Sermon, delivered at Ipswich, (Mass.) January 12, 1812, on the late Overwhelming Calamity at Richmond in Virginia. Newburyport, 1812. 8°, pp. 16.
[*C. H. S.*

18. A Sermon [from Ps. xlv, 17] delivered in Boston before the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 21 October, 1812. Cambridge, 1812. 8°, pp. 28.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

19. A Sermon [from Matthew x, 8], delivered at Ipswich, before the Essex Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, Oct. 30, 1816. Andover, 1816. 8°, pp. 23.
[*Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*

20. The Mourner's Relief.—A Sermon [from John xi, 22] delivered at Ipswich, April 26, 1818: with a special view to the consolation of the mourning relatives and friends of the Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., L.L.D. Newburyport, 1818, 8°, pp. 16.
[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

21. A Sermon [from Ps. l, 23], delivered at Ipswich, on the day of the Annual Thanksgiving, Nov. 23, 1820. Newburyport, 1820. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. B. Publ.*

22. A Sermon [from 2 Peter, i, 12–15], delivered in Ipswich, South Parish, on Lord's Day, November 6, 1825, being the day

which completed the sixtieth year of his ministry in that place. . . Salem, 1825. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Appended to the Sermon is a hymn of Dr. Dana's composition for this occasion.

23. A Discourse [from Deut. iv, 9], delivered in Ipswich, on the Fourth of July, 1827 . . Ipswich, 1827. 8°, pp. 15. [*B. Ath.*

Historical and patriotic.

Besides the above, among his minor publications are, the Charges delivered at the ordination of the Rev. Messrs. J. Emerson (1803), C. Coffin (1804), E. Smith (1815), and D. Fitz (1826), and the Right Hand of Fellowship to the Rev. D. T. Kimball (1806).

He was also concerned in the authorship of one or more pamphlets published in 1805–06 in relation to a Council called by his church for the discipline of his third wife.

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 3d ed., 281–82. *Bond*, Hist. of Watertown, 227. *Dana*, Memoranda of Descendants of Richard Dana, 29, 32–33. *Dexter*, Congregationalism as seen in its Literature, 589, 606. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 727. *Felt*, Hist. of Ipswich, etc., 81, 182, 247–51. *Gage*, Hist. of Rowley, 25–27. *Hill*, Hist. of Old South Church, Boston, ii, 76. *Hurd*, Hist. of Essex County, i, 589–90, 642. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 597–602.

Oliver Deming, Junior, younger son of Oliver Deming, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Treat) Deming, of the same town, was born there on March 21, 1741–42. His mother was Lucy, only daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Francis) Hale, of Wethersfield.

He studied divinity, and in May, 1765, the New Haven Association of Ministers advised the church in Mount Carmel parish to apply to him as a supply.

He was not, however, regularly authorized to preach until October, 1769, when the Hartford South Association gave him a license. He appears to have been employed as an itinerant, but received ordination from the Presbytery of New York in 1771.

In May, 1773, he attended the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of New York and Philadelphia, as a member of the New York Presbytery in good standing; but at the next annual meeting, in May, 1774, he was reported as having been removed by death.

AUTHORITIES.

Alexander, Presbytery of N. Y., 156. 265–66. Records of Presb. Church N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xvi, (1841), 437, 451.

Benjamin Douglas, third son and fourth child of Colonel John Douglas, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon William and Sarah (Proctor) Douglas, original settlers in that town, from New London, was born in Plainfield on August 29, 1739. His mother was Olive, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Hall) Spaulding, of Plainfield. One of his sisters married Dr. Elisha Perkins, the inventor of the famous "Tractors."

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in November, 1762. He settled in this town, and had a brilliant but brief career. During the latter part of his life he was King's Attorney for the County.

He died of erysipelas in New Haven, after a short but very distressing illness, on December 3, 1775, in his 37th year. The inventory of his estate was about £1575.

He married in 1763 Rebecca, younger daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harvard 1728) and Rebecca Fish, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and a double first cousin of his classmate Fish, who died in New Haven, of smallpox, on December 8, 1766, at the age of 27 years, leaving no children.

He next married, in 1768, Elizabeth, sister of the Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith (Y. C. 1757), of St. George's Manor, near Setauket, Long Island, by whom he had one daughter, who married William G. Hubbard (Y. C. 1785).

She next married Philetus Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, and died, a widow, on March 1, 1823, in her 80th year.

A portrait of Mr. Douglas, painted in 1772 by J. Durand, is in the possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

One of his intimate friends writing to another just after his death, describes him as "one of those happy few whom every man loved."

The monument erected to his memory calls him

A Gentleman of the first Character
For genuine Politeness, unbounded Hospitality,
Extensive Charity,
and true Christian Benevolence;
A Lawyer,
Who with eminent Abilities in his Profession,
Preserved the most inviolate Reputation
For Integrity and Veracity,
And a Scorn of all the Chicanery of the Bar;
A firm Friend to the Liberties of his Country,
Whose true Interests he invariably pursued
Without suffering himself to be drawn aside
By the Allurements of Interest,
Or the Love of Popularity,
To countenance the destructive Measures
Of Ministerial Oppression on the one hand
Or Misguided Anarchy on the other.

And a notice in the public prints laments his removal "when he was just rising into public view, with the universal esteem of the world for his superior abilities and unblemished integrity," and a deserved reputation for "unbounded hospitality, for openness, candour and moderation, for the most extensive charity and humanity, and for every moral, social and amiable virtue."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Hist. Society's Collections, ii, 341. Conn. Journal, Dec. 6, 1775. Douglas Genealogy, 78, 109–10. New Haven Colony Hist. Society's Papers, i, 139; iii, 514–15.. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 363–64.

ELIAKIM FISH, third son of Nathaniel and Mary Fish, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas Fish, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was born on February 2, 1740–41. His father was a brother of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harvard 1728), who was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in North Stonington in December, 1732; and his mother was a younger sister of the wife of the Rev. Joseph Fish, both being daughters of Deacon William and Elizabeth Pabodie, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Probably Nathaniel Fish was led to choose his place of residence by his brother's example.

In 1762 the graduate went as Surgeon's Mate of the 1st of the two Regiments raised by the Colony for service at Havana.

He settled subsequently in Hartford, where he attained and kept an extensive practice, and was honored with the appointment of first President of the County Medical Society, organized in 1792.

He also received the honorary degree of M.D. from the State Medical Society in 1802.

He died in Hartford on May 7, 1804, in his 63d year. The inventory of his estate amounted to about $13,000.

He married on November 10, 1769, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Sarah (Allyn) Stillman, of Wethersfield, and widow of Captain Samuel Lancelot, of Wethersfield (who died on November 17, 1764, aged 33 years, leaving an infant daughter, who married John Morgan, Yale 1772). She had one daughter by Dr. Fish, and died on July 20, 1803, aged 66 years.

The newspaper notice of his death says that he had long ranked deservedly among the most eminent physicians of the State, and had shown uncommon excellence in all the private relations of life.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 9, 1804. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 282. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 140–41.

James Fitch, third son and fourth child of Captain John Fitch, of Windham, Connecticut, and brother of John Fitch (Y. C. 1753), was born in Windham on April 9, and baptized on April 15, 1739.

He spent his life upon a farm in Windham, and died there in 1815, at the age of 76, though his name was not starred on the College rolls until 1823.

He married Anne Hurlbutt, of Windham, on May 23, 1763; the birth of a daughter is recorded in 1765, and that of a son in 1767.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 219.

Peter Fleming was probably a native of New York City. His name is entered as "Fleming" in President Clap's MS. roll of students; but in the Catalogues of Graduates issued from 1760 to 1784 it is entered as "Van Fleming." In the catalogue of 1787 President Stiles altered the name to "Van Flamen"; but as it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the graduate himself used uniformly the name "Fleming" in his mature years, that form is now adopted.

He settled in Westchester County, New York, and studied medicine. After practising in the town of Bedford for a few years, he abandoned the profession, and became a farmer of much influence and large means.

He married twice, and had five daughters who grew to womanhood; also, one son, who was accidentally shot when two years of age. He died in Bedford on January 31, 1823, in his 84th year.

He was one of the ruling elders in the Presbyterian church in Bedford, from 1800 until his death.

AUTHORITIES.

Baird, Hist. of Bedford Church, 103. *P. B. Heroy*, MS. Letter, Jan. 22, 1868

Benjamin Goldsmith, son of John Goldsmith, a farmer of Southold, Long Island, was born in Southold on November 5, 1736.

He studied theology, and on June 28, 1764, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lower Aquebogue, in the town of Riverhead, Long Island, which had for eight years previously been served by the Rev. Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742).

In 1777 the parish of Mattituck, about four miles distant, in his native town, was added to his charge, and he continued to officiate alternately in the two churches until his decease, on November 19, 1810, at the age of 74.

His first wife was Sarah Conkling, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. By his second wife, Hannah, widow of Captain Thomas Conkling, of Southold, whom he married in 1793, he had only a son, who was graduated at Princeton College (1815) and became a Presbyterian clergyman.

Mr. Goldsmith was a man of respectable intellectual endowments, of plain and unaffected manners, cheerful in temper, and highly useful as a minister.

One of his successors in office has testified of him :—

> His theological views were of the New England stamp. His favorite authors, Edwards, Bellamy, and Hopkins. Henry's Commentary was his daily companion. His sermons were unusually well conceived, plain, scriptural, instructive; and his manner solemn and affectionate. He was eminently happy in the influence he exerted, to preserve the peace and unity of the church, and the edification of the body of Christ.

AUTHORITIES.

Prime, Hist. of L. I., 144, 155–56. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 407–08. Southold Town Records, ii, 513.

Richard Crouch Graham, the youngest son of the Rev. John Graham (*hon.* Y. C. 1737), of Southbury, Connecticut, by his second wife, Abigail Chauncey, was born in Southbury on March 11, 1739. A brother was graduated here in 1747, and a half-brother in 1740.

He studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers on May 25, 1762.

On July 6, 1763, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in Pelham, a thinly-settled hill town lying next east of Amherst, in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He became involved in debt, and being sued and his goods attached, his mind gave way, and he died in office on February 25, 1771, at the age of 32.

He married in 1761 the eldest daughter of Ezra and Rebecca (Southworth) Lee, of Lyme, Connecticut (Mrs. Lee having married for a second husband Ephraim Hinman of Southbury), and had one son, baptized in Southbury on March 21, 1762.

After Mr. Graham's death she married a Mr. King, of Palmer, Massachusetts.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, June 21, 1771. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 547. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 231. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 822. *Salisbury*, Family-Histories and Genealogies, iii, 56.

Gideon Granger, third son and seventh child of Samuel Granger, a farmer of Suffield, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), and grandson of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger, of Suffield, was born in that town on January 15, 1734–35. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Hunter) Kent, of Suffield. Daniel Grainger (Y. C. 1730) was his father's first cousin.

He is supposed to have studied law in the office of

General Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738), of Suffield, and was admitted to the bar in 1763. As a practicing lawyer in his native town he held a position of large influence. He served as a Representative in the General Assembly at ten sessions between 1770 and 1784.

He died suddenly in Suffield on October 30, 1800, in his 66th year.

He married on December 23, 1762, Tryphosa, daughter of Benjamin and Apphia (Ruggles) Kent, of Suffield, and sister of Ruggles Kent (Y. C. 1763). She died on July 21, 1796, aged nearly 58 years. Their children were two sons, both of whom left descendants. The younger son was graduated at Yale in 1787, and had a distinguished public career.

'Squire Granger, as he was locally known, was also something of a poet, and many of his poems are said to be preserved in the family. The inscription on his monument commends his genius and his accomplishments, his benevolent disposition, his attachment to constitutional liberty, and his sincerity in religion.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, 111. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 58. Granger Genealogy, 82, 106–07, 177.

Levi Hart, eighth and youngest surviving child of Deacon Thomas Hart, of Southington, then a parish in Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Judd) Hart, of Farmington, was born on March 30, 1738. His mother was Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Peck) Stanley, of Farmington. His father died about two years before he entered College; but the plan which he had formed, on account of this son's feeble constitution, of giving him a higher education, was still adhered to.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlem, Connecticut, and on June 2, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers. After preaching in various places and declining propositions to settle (for instance, in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, where his classmate Collins succeeded), he went to the Second or North parish in Preston, Connecticut, now known as Jewett City, in the present township of Griswold, where he began preaching about the last of February, 1762. In the following August he received from that society a nearly unanimous call to the pastorate (in succession to the Rev. Hezekiah Lord, Yale 1717), and on November 4 he was ordained to that office. His fruitful and influential ministry there was interrupted by feebleness consequent on several paralytic attacks in 1802; and after more than six years of growing infirmity he died in office, from the jaundice, on October 27, 1808, in the 71st year of his age. The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, was afterwards published, as well as that pronounced on the following Sabbath by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong (Y. C. 1772), of Norwich.

He married, on September 6, 1764, Rebecca, second daughter of his theological instructor, Dr. Bellamy, who died on December 24, 1788, after a long and painful illness, in her 42d year.

On October 6, 1790, he married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Leffingwell, and widow of Nathaniel Backus, of Norwich, who died in Norwich on May 23, 1825, aged 81 years. His children (all by the first marriage) were two daughters and two sons. The elder daughter married the Rev. Amos Chase (Dartmouth Coll. 1780); and the younger married the Hon. Calvin Goddard, who was a classmate of her elder brother at Dartmouth College in 1786. The younger son was graduated at Brown University in 1802.

The father was a Trustee of Dartmouth College from 1784 until 1788; and a Fellow of Yale from 1791 till 1807. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College in 1800, and few men have deserved it in its true meaning more emphatically, as he was abundantly and successfully employed in the training of young men for the ministry. His theological sympathies were with Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, though after his masterful father-in-law's death he was commonly thought to be less earnest in his devotion to what was called the New Divinity.

He was deeply interested in the Revolutionary struggle, and in active sympathy with the issue.

He was one of the founders and early directors of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and had at a much earlier period in his ministry (in 1769) spent a summer in missionary work in the District of Maine; he did similar service in northern New Hampshire in 1795.

His ability, scholarship, serious devotion to his calling, and sagacity and tact in the pastoral relation, made him easily one of the most prominent and influential ministers of his generation. He was also among the wealthier clergy of the State. He published the following:—

1. The Christian Minister, or faithful Preacher of the Gospel described.—A Sermon [from Acts xx, 25–27] Delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Joel Benedict, at Newent, in Norwich, on the 21st of February, 1771. N.-London, 1771. 8°, pp. 31. [*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

2. The Duty and Importance of Preaching God's Word faithfully: a Sermon [from Jer. i, 17] delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. John Smith, . . in Dighton, on the 22d of April, 1772. Newport, 1772. 8°, pp. 32. [*U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. Liberty described and recommended; in a Sermon [from 2 Peter ii, 19], preached to the Corporation of Freemen in Farmington, at their Meeting on Tuesday, September 20, 1774. . Hartford, 1775. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This spirited discourse touches only incidentally on the general theme as announced; it is mainly a protest against the cruelty and arbarity of the African Slave Trade.

4. The excellence of Scripture Arguments to persuade Men to Repentance,—considered, in a Sermon [from Luke xvi, 31] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, Consort of the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Woodbridge. Delivered at New-London, June 12, 1775. N.-Lond., 1775. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

5. The Description of a Good Character attempted and applied to the subject of Jurisprudence and civil Government.—A Discourse [from Eccl. x, 1], addressed to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Legislature in the State of Connecticut, convened at Hartford on the General Election, May 11th, 1786. Hartford. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ considered and proved: And the consequent Truth and Divinity of the Christian System briefly illustrated.—In a Discourse, on 1 Corinthians, xv, 17. Addressed to the Second Congregational Church in the City of Newport, Rhode-Island, at the Ordination of the Reverend William Patten. . May 24, 1786. Providence, 1786. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

7. The earnest true desire and endeavor of the true, and evangelical minister, that his hearers may have a proper remembrance of the gospel after his death. Considered and Improved in a Discourse [from 2 Pet. i, 15] at the Funeral of The Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Eells, Pastor of a church in Stonington, June 3, 1786. New-London, 1786. 8°.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S.* (*imperfect.*)

8. The perfection of Saints in the separate State: Or, the great and happy Advance, in the divine Life, experienced by the Man of God, on his entrance into the World of Spirits:—Illustrated in a Discourse from 1 Cor. xiiith. 11th. Occasioned by the Death of The honorable Jabez Huntington, Esq. Delivered at Norwich, Oct. 8th, 1786. . New-London. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. Harv.*

9. A Christian Minister described, and distinguished from a Pleaser of Men.—In a Discourse Galatians i, 10. At the Ordination of the Reverend Abiel Holmes. Addressed to the Reverend Clergy of Connecticut, at their Convention in New-Haven, September 15, 1785. New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 56.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Brown Univ. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

10. The Important Objects of the Evangelical Ministry considered: and Brief Hints suggested for the Improvement of the Christian Preacher. . In a Discourse [from Gal. iv, 11], at the

Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Amos Chase, . . in Litchfield, June 27th, 1787. Litchfield, 1788. 8°, pp. 26.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from Ez. xxiv, 15–18], on the Sacred obligations of Christian ministers to improve their personal sorrows for the Benefit of their people: Delivered at Preston, on Lord's Day, January 4, 1789.—Occasioned by the Death of his Wife. N.-London, 1789. 8°, pp. 23.

[*C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

12. The War between Michael and the Dragon briefly considered in a Discourse [from Rev. xii, 7], at the Ordination of the Reverend John Wilder, . . in Attleborough, January 27, 1790. Providence. 8°, pp. 27.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S.*

The application of the doctrine is that Christian ministers are "the attendants and followers of Michael, in his war with the Dragon."

13. God the unfailing source of comfort to afflicted saints; or, the Divine all-sufficiency in the day of trouble, illustrated in a Discourse [from 2 Cor. i, 3–4]: Delivered at Chelsea in Norwich, May 22, 1791: the Lord's-day following the death and funeral of Mrs. Sarah King the amiable and pious Consort of the Rev. Walter King. Norwich, 1792. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

14. The Importance of parental Fidelity in the Education of Children illustrated in a Discourse [from Ps. lxxvii, 5–7] addressed to the congregation of the North Society of Preston on the thirtieth Anniversary of his Settlement. Norwich, 1792. 8°.

[*Brit. Museum.*

15. The Religious Improvement of the Death of Pious Ministers, attempted, in a discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 7–8] at the Funeral of the Reverend Timothy Stone, Pastor of the Church at Goshen in Lebanon; Who died, May 12th, 1797. . . Norwich, 1798. 8°, pp. 22. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

16. Religious Improvement of the Death of Great Men.—A Discourse [from 2 Sam. iii, 38] addressed to the Congregation in the North Society in Preston, on Lord's Day, Dec. 29, 1799, occasioned by the Death of Gen. George Washington. . Norwich, 1800. 8°, pp. 26. [*C. H. S.*

17. A Discourse [from 2 Kings ii, 12], delivered at Newport, Rhode-Island, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D. . . , who died on the 20th of December, A.D. 1803. .

Published in Sketches of the Life of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., edited by Stephen West, D.D. Hartford, 1805. 12°, 217–40. [*Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

He also contributed many articles to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, of which he was one of the editors from its commencement in 1800.

He left behind him a manuscript Diary, extending from 1759 to 1792, which was in the collection of the late Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 169, 179–80. Centennial of Litchfield County Consociations (1852), 84. Conn. Evang. Magazine, 2d series, i, 448–50. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire, 388. Panoplist, iv, 287–88. *Shipman*, Hist. Discourse in Jewett City (1875), 5–9. *Sprague*, Annals of the American Pulpit, i, 590–94 *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190; vi, 31. Street Genealogy, 34. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 475–80, cxi, cxiv. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 378. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 53.

Ebenezer Jesup, the sixth child and younger son of Captain Edward Jesup, of Green's Farms, in Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Hyde) Jesup, of Green's Farms and Stamford, was born in Green's Farms on March 14, 1738–39. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Richard Blackleach, of Stratford. His father died when this son was eleven years old. His eldest sister married Stephen Wakeman (Y. C. 1738).

He had intended to study law, but was deterred by indifferent health, and therefore chose finally the medical profession. He served as surgeon to the Connecticut forces raised by order of the Assembly in March, 1764, for an expedition under Colonel John Bradstreet against the Indians, which went as far as Detroit; and subsequently he lived on the homestead-farm inherited from his father, practicing extensively as a physician with skill and reputation.

In October, 1777, he went out with a portion of the State militia to join the forces on the Hudson under Gen-

eral Putnam, whose duty it was to prevent Clinton from co-operating with Burgoyne.

His house and outbuildings were burnt by the British during the raid on Fairfield in July, 1779, his loss being computed at over £420.

He served as Deacon of the Congregational Church in Green's Farms from 1788 until his death.

He died at his residence in Green's Farms on December 8, 1812, in his 74th year.

He married on May 6, 1764, Elinor, third daughter of John and Sarah (Couch) Andrews, of Fairfield, who died on May 7, 1772, in her 34th year. He next married, on April 24, 1774, Abigail, youngest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Higgins) Squire, of Fairfield, who died on March 14, 1787, in her 44th year. He next married, on January 22, 1792, Anna, daughter of Benjamin and Grissel (Frost) Wynkoop, of Fairfield, who died on November 9, 1809, aged nearly 57 years.

By his first marriage he had two sons and one daughter; the younger son died in infancy, and the elder was the grandfather of the Rev. Professor Henry G. Jesup (Y. C. 1851), who has published an excellent Genealogy of the family; the daughter was the mother of Joseph Hyde (Y. C. 1820). By his second marriage he had five daughters (one dying in infancy) and one son; one daughter married Eliphalet Swift (Y. C. 1804). By his last marriage he had two daughters, the younger being the mother of the Rev. William B. Clarke (Y. C. 1849).

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in Revolution, 616. Jessup Genealogy, 91, 113–16.

Benjamin Johnson took his second degree in course in 1763, and is first marked as deceased in the catalogue of 1829.

Beyond this all that is known of him is that in President Clap's MS. Account Book of the "Absences from College after the Vacations in the Year beginning September, 1758," that is in Johnson's Junior year, he is marked as absent 9 days, with the explanation, "Mother died about 2 weeks before Vacation."

JAMES JOHNSON is probably to be identified with James, only son of Joseph Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of George and Hannah (Dorman) Johnson, of the same town, who was born on May 22, 1734. His mother was Rachel Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 26, 1762.

On October 4, 1763, the Fairfield West Association voted to approve of the proposal of the new church and society in North Fairfield to make him a candidate for settlement among them; and he was ordained and installed there on the 14th of the following December.

He spent his life with that society, and his descendants are still largely represented in the village, retaining most or all of the large tracts of land which were in his ownership.

This parish in connection with another was incorporated as a town in 1787 by the name of Weston; and the eastern portion, in which Mr. Johnson was settled, became in 1845 a separate township called Easton.

He died in office on September 13, 1810, in his 77th year, leaving the reputation of "a faithful steward, an affectionate husband and father, an obliging neighbor, a worthy citizen, a warm and generous friend."

He married Abiah Bennet, a native of his parish, who died in 1822, in her 83d year.

Their children were five daughters and two sons. The

younger son, a physician, settled in Ohio, while the other children all remained in Easton.

A portrait in oils is in the possession of the family.

AUTHORITIES.

Mrs. Walker Bates, MS. Letter, Nov., 1227.
1894. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii,

THOMAS LEWIS is supposed to have been a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, born about 1737.

He is said to have married Mary Terrill.

His death is believed to have occurred in 1815, at the age of 78.

WOODBRIDGE LITTLE, the eldest child of Dr. Nathaniel Little (Harvard 1734), and grandson of David Little, a lawyer of Scituate, Massachusetts, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 30, 1740–41. An elder brother of his father, the Rev. Ephraim Little (Harvard 1728), was long pastor of the church in Colchester. His mother was Mabel, younger daughter of the Rev. Samuel Woodbridge (Harvard 1701) of East Hartford, and sister of Dr. Diodate Woodbridge (Y. C. 1736). The family removed in his infancy to Middletown, and thence a little later to Lebanon, Connecticut, where the father died when this son was twelve years old.

His rank in College entitled him to a Berkeley Scholarship, but apparently he soon betook himself to the study of theology with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, and received license to preach.

For about two years (1762–63) he preached in the town of Lanesborough, Massachusetts, but soon after this abandoned the ministerial profession for the law, was admitted to the bar in April, 1764, and settled as early as 1766 in the adjoining town of Pittsfield. He received a commis-

sion as Justice of the Peace in May, 1770, and his abilities ensured him a rapid rise in the esteem of the community, which was only hindered by his unfortunate opposition to the popular side in the Revolutionary struggle. He was practically the leader of his party in the vicinity, and his prominence as a counsellor of the loyalists led in January, 1775, to the passage of a condemnatory vote, which caused him to become a fugitive. He went to the Province of New York, and after being seized and imprisoned in Albany, was sent home, where he was only liberated after a humble confession and promise of reformation. For the next two years his sincerity continued to be a matter of suspicion, until finally, in June, 1777, he was obliged to reinstate himself by taking in open town-meeting the oath of allegiance to the United States, after which he never wavered. The favor and confidence of his fellow-citizens was shown to be restored by their electing him to positions of trust and honor, such as the office of selectman (in 1781 and succeeding years), that of delegate to County conventions, and later that of Representative in the General Court (in 1788, 1789, and 1790). He also volunteered in August, 1777, as a recruit for military service to oppose General Burgoyne's progress, but was too late to take part in the battle at Bennington.

His services as a polemical writer and tactician were ardently enlisted from 1775 to 1780 in the controversy in Massachusetts politics connected with the establishment of a new State government. In the subsequent period of Shays' Rebellion, he was a trusted leader of the conservatives. Later, he became a consistent Federalist, and hence became conspicuously involved in the politico-ecclesiastical divisions which agitated Pittsfield in the first decade of this century. He was the leading incorporator of the new Congregational Parish which was formed in 1809 as a result of these divisions, and by his last will he bequeathed $500 towards a fund for the support of the ministry in that parish.

He was one of the original trustees (1793) of Williams College, and made in 1811 the first donation received by that institution since its incorporation,—of $2500 for a fund for the aid of young men preparing for the ministry. The College received from his estate, as residuary legatee, $3200 towards the same object. His generosity is commemorated by a tablet in the College Chapel.

He died in Pittsfield on June 21, 1813, in his 73d year.

He married Parthenia, eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Ripley) Alden, of Lebanon, and sister of Major Roger Alden (Y. C. 1773), but left no descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden Memorial, 19, 34. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 112–13. *Durfee*, Williams Biogr. Annals, 100. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 42. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xii, 57. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 173, 198, 207–08, 246–47, 250–51, 295, 371, 412, 418, 429, 435, 497; ii, 8, 68–69, 107–19, 123–25, 267, 271–72.

William Lynde, fourth child and only son of Joseph Lynde, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel Lynde, of the same town, the first Treasurer of the Collegiate School of Connecticut, and Susannah (Willoughby) Lynde, was born there on August 18, 1739. His mother was Anne, second daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Pratt) Lord, of Saybrook, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lord (Y. C. 1714).

He became a merchant of wealth and influence in his native place, and died there on June 2, 1787, aged nearly 48 years. For the last few years of his life he held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also a Representative in the General Assembly at three sessions in 1777 and 1785.

He married on September 3, 1765, Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, who next married, in July, 1790, Timothy Jones,

Junior (Y. C. 1757), of New Haven, and died on September 26, 1819, in her 75th year.

The second of Mr. Lynde's three sons was graduated here in 1796.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 377, 403. *Chapman*, Pratt Family, 70. *Field*, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, 125. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 409–10.

JONATHAN PALMER, the seventh child and sixth son of Captain John Palmer, Junior, of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Sarah (Mudge) Palmer, of Windsor, was born in that town on May 31, 1740. His mother was Deborah, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Loomis) Filley, of Windsor.

His life appears to have been spent upon a farm in that part of Windsor which is now Bloomfield, where he died on April 22, 1810, aged nearly 70 years.

He married, on January 19, 1764, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cadwell, of Hartford, and widow of John Hubbard, Junior, of Bloomfield (who died on November 24, 1760). She died in Windsor on May 1 [or 5], 1796, in her 67th year. By this marriage there were three sons, two of whom survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Hubbard History, 294. Loomis Female Geneal., i, 319. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 462. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 549–50.

SETH PHELPS, the seventh child and third son of Captain Timothy and Abigail Phelps, of Suffield, then part of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Grace (Marten) Phelps, of Northampton, was baptized in Suffield on December 3, 1738. His mother was a daugh-

ter of Captain John and Mary (Day) Merrick, of Springfield; and one of his sisters was a great-grandmother of President Hayes.

His health failed early, and he died in Suffield on April 24 [or 25], 1762, in his 24th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 570.

JARED POTTER, ninth child and youngest son of Gideon Potter, of East Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Holt) Potter, was born in East Haven on September 25, 1742. His mother was Mary, second daughter of Matthew and Mary Moulthrop, of East Haven. It is the family tradition that some trying experience through which his parents had passed in the lack of local medical service led them from the outset to devote this son to a physician's career; and the will of his father (who died in the winter of his Sophomore year), dated in July, 1754, sets aside a sufficient sum for this purpose. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Philemon Robbins, of Branford, the father of one of his classmates.

Immediately upon graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Herpin, of Milford, an educated French physician, and after a year and a half spent with him, he studied for nearly an equal length of time with the Rev. Jared Eliot (Y. C. 1706), of Killingworth, now Clinton, who died in April, 1763. He then settled in his native village, and there married on April 19, 1764, his second cousin, Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Forbes.

As his reputation increased he was urged to come into a more central locality, and accordingly about 1770 he removed to New Haven, where his only children—two

daughters—were born. In 1772, however, under the apprehension of danger to his family at a future time in case of revolt from Great Britain, he removed inland to Wallingford, where he was engaged for the rest of his life in a large country practice.

In April, 1775, he was appointed Surgeon of General Wooster's regiment, the First Connecticut, and accompanied it in the Canada expedition. After his year's service had expired, he joined Colonel William Douglas's regiment in July, 1776, and was present through the campaign around New York City.

His interest in politics was intense. Beginning with distrust of the aristocratic bias of the early Federalists, he became in later life one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Jeffersonian democracy in this vicinity. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in eighteen sessions (1780–1809), and was once (1801) put in nomination for the Upper House. He also acquired notoriety as a very early opponent of negro slavery.

While still in College he became in religious belief a Universalist, and so continued through life. The positiveness with which he held his unpopular views and his readiness in controversy gave him additional prominence, and he was freely stigmatized as an infidel.

An attitude in politics and in religion so at variance with the prevailing sentiments in College, produced in him a bitterness of feeling which led him in later years to inveigh loudly against the Institution and dissuade young men from attending it.

In the field of his profession Dr. Bronson says that "in the first decade of the present century, he was probably the most celebrated and most popular physician in the State." He retained to the last his love of professional study, and many young physicians read medicine with him. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1792, its first secretary, and vice-president in 1804–05, though declining to succeed to

the presidency. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from that body in 1798.

His death was the result of an unusual accident. In passing a field of rye on his farm he plucked a head of ripe grain, shelled it in his hand, and threw the kernels into his mouth. A beard lodged on the uvula, causing inflammation, gangrene, and death at the end of six days, on July 30, 1810, when he had nearly completed his 68th year. His wife survived him.

His daughters married two brothers, the younger being the mother of Jared P. Kirtland, M.D. (Y. C. 1815), a distinguished physician of Ohio.

An excellent brief notice of Dr. Potter, contributed by Dr. Thomas Miner, appears in Thacher's Medical Biography; and a fuller sketch, based upon materials supplied by Dr. Kirtland, is given by Dr. Henry Bronson in the New Haven Colony Historical Society's Papers.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Med. Soc'y., Proceedings, 1851, 49, 59–60. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 534–37. *Dodd*, East Haven Register, 119, 143. *E. Ives*, in Journal and Courier, Oct. 22, 1852. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 224. *Kirtland*, Song of Jefferson and Liberty, 9, 14–15. N. H. Colony Hist. Society's Papers, ii, 313–31. *Thacher*, American Med. Biography, i, 426–27.

Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, the youngest son of the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harvard 1729) and Hannah (Foote) Robbins, and brother of Chandler Robbins (Y. C. 1756), was born in Branford, Connecticut, on August 25, 1740, and was baptized by his father six days later.

He was prepared for College by his father, on account of whose intimate friendship and doctrinal sympathy with President Burr he was entered in the College at Princeton in 1756, but Mr. Burr's sudden death at the end of the Freshman year caused the boy's transfer to Yale. In the

vacation which occurred at this time he joined (on October 23, 1757) the Church in Branford.

After graduation he taught for a few months in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where his brother Chandler had just been ordained pastor; and then took a brief course of theological study with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association on May 26, 1761, and on the same day was recommended by the Litchfield Association as a candidate for settlement to the newly gathered church and society in Norfolk, Connecticut. That parish adopted the recommendation without delay, and he began preaching there with such satisfaction that in September he was unanimously called to settle in the ministry. He accepted the call, and was ordained by the Litchfield Consociation on October 28,—the sermon on that occasion being preached by his father and afterwards published. The town then contained about 60 families, and the church had 38 members.

On May 13, 1762, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Lazarus LeBaron, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, by his second marriage with Lydia (Bradford) Cushman.

When the Revolution came on, he was thoroughly awake to his country's interests, and volunteered to share the perils of the time by accepting a chaplaincy in the army. In the latter part of March, 1776, he joined Colonel Burrall's Litchfield County regiment, and was absent in the Northern Department and in Canada for the most of the next seven months. He also voluntarily relinquished a fifth part of his annual salary (£70) from 1779 to 1783, on account of the heavy pecuniary drain upon his people.

In 1783 he was absent for eight months on a missionary tour in New York State; and in 1794–96 he made five similar briefer tours in Vermont and New York. From 1794 to 1810 he served as a Trustee of Williams College. In addition to his ministerial duties, and in consequence of a peculiar talent for teaching, he had almost always a

number of young men in his family preparing for College, until the last three or four years of his life.

In his special work as a Christian minister he had gratifying success, the church in Norfolk growing under his care to be one of the largest and most prosperous in the State, and during his lifetime no other religious denomination obtained a foothold in the town. The Rev. Dr. Abel McEwen, who was prepared by him for College, said of him, "It would be difficult to select a minister in Connecticut who has been more popular with the people of his charge, or who exercised over them a more complete or useful control."

From 1811 his health gradually declined, but he was able to preach some part of the time until the summer of 1813. After nearly six months of suffering he died, from a cancer in the face, on October 31, 1813, in his 74th year. The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Chauncey Lee, was published.

His wife died after a brief illness on September 28, 1829, in her 84th year. Of their thirteen children—nine sons and four daughters—five (including the four eldest) died in early childhood, and six sons and two daughters survived their father. One son was graduated at this College (in 1796), and two at Williams (in 1802 and 1808, respectively). Among his descendants by his youngest daughter (Sarah, wife of Joseph Battell) have been several memorable benefactors of their native town and of this College.

His portrait is preserved in the family, and is engraved as a frontispiece to the second volume of the Diary of his son, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D.

He published :—

1. To treat of eternal Concerns, the grand Business of a Christian Minister.—A Sermon [from Acts v, 20], Preach'd Nov. 11th, 1772 ; at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Joshua Knapp, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Winchester. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 27. [*Y. C.*

2. The Empires and Dominions of this World, made subservient to the Kingdom of Christ; who ruleth over all.—A Sermon [from Daniel ii, 44], delivered . . . on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 14th, 1789. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 39.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A spirited discourse, of uncommon excellence and power.

3. A Half-Century Sermon [from Acts xxvi, 22–23], delivered at Norfolk, October 28, 1811. . Hartford, 1811. 8°, pp. 21.
[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1812. 8°, pp. 20.
[*M. H. S. Y. C.*

Besides the above he contributed to a volume of Sermons on Important Subjects, which was published at Hartford in 1797, one sermon (pp. 383–404), from Deut. xxxii, 35, entitled, Calamity coming on the Wicked.

He also published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, volume 1, for February and March, 1801, two Letters describing the Revivals of Religion in Norfolk (pp. 311–14, 338–41), which were republished in a collection entitled New England Tracts, No. 1.—Narratives of Reformations, in Canton and Norfolk, Con. In Four Letters. Providence, 1800. 8°, pp. 20. [*B. Ath.*

His Journal, as Chaplain in the American Army, in the Northern Campaign of 1776, was printed at New Haven in 1850. (8°, pp. 48.)
[*B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. L. I. Hist. Soc. Y. C.*

The charge which he gave at the ordination of his son Thomas in 1803 was published (pp. 20–24) in connection with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D., of Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, 482–83. *Bassett & Beach*, Norfolk Centennial, *passim*. Conn. Evangelical Magazine, 2d Series, vi, 450–54. *Davis*, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, ii, 199–70, 217. *Durfee*, Williams Biographical Annals, 54. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 224–25. Proceedings of North and South Consociations of Litchfield County, 1852, 90–92. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*. *Roys*, Brief Hist. of Norfolk, 9–10, 24–29, 78. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 369–70.

Appleton Robbins, fourth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Sarah Robbins, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth Robbins of the same town, was born there on January 25, 1738–9. His mother was the eldest child of Captain Robert and Sarah (Wolcott) Welles, of Wethersfield. Appleton was the family name of his mother's mother's mother.

He married in 1763 Mary, third daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Allyn) Stillman, of Wethersfield, and spent a quiet, uneventful life in his native town.

In May, 1773, he received the appointment of County Surveyor.

He died in Wethersfield on December 14, 1824, aged nearly 86 years. His wife died on July 6, 1813, in her 69th year. Their children were four sons and five daughters; of whom only one son and three daughters survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 283. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., xx, 16–17, 128.

Robert Robbins, fifth son and eighth child of Jonathan and Sarah Robbins, of Wethersfield, and brother of the last named graduate, was born in Wethersfield on May 23, 1741.

He studied divinity, and on June 7, 1763, was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers; at the same time the vacant church and society in Westchester Parish, in Colchester, Connecticut, were advised to apply to him as a supply. Four months later, on October 4, 1763, the Hartford North Association recommended him to a church lately organized in North Windsor.

He was finally ordained as pastor of the church in Westchester on October 31, 1764, and served that parish

acceptably until his death—a period of nearly forty years. During that time 87 members were added to the church. The privations of the Revolution affected his parish, and so lessened his means that he was obliged to depend upon his farm for a part of his support.

He served in 1788 as a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In theological matters he bore the reputation of being a very rigid Calvinist,—as is abundantly verified by his only published discourse; and in general he is remembered as a man of marked individuality.

He died in Westchester on January 22, 1804, in his 63rd year.

He married in January, 1769, Ruth Kimberly, of Glastonbury, who died in the following April.

He next married, on December 5, 1781, Jerusha, only daughter of the Rev. Hobart Estabrook (Y. C. 1736), of Millington, in East Haddam, Connecticut, by his second wife, Jerusha Chauncy. She died on May 29, 1822.

By this marriage there were nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity,—the eldest being the wife of the Hon. Henry Champion (*hon.* Yale 1817), and mother of the Rev. George Champion (Yale 1831). Two sons were graduated at Williams College (1809 and 1811) and entered professional life—one as a clergyman and one as a physician.

He published:

Divine sovereignty in the Salvation, and Damnation of sinners vindicated; in a Discourse [from Rom. ix. 18], Delivered at West Chester. . Norwich, 1792. 8°, pp. 67. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Chauncey Memorials, 300. N. E. Hist. and General Register, xx, 16.

David Rose, son of David and Hannah (Barker) Rose, of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jonathan and Abigail (Foote) Rose of that town, was born there, on December 11, 1736.

He studied divinity with his pastor, the Rev. Philemon Robbins, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 28, 1765. He appears to have included medicine in his preparatory studies.

On December 4, 1765, he was ordained by the Suffolk (Long Island) Presbytery and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven, and in connection with this of the church at Fireplace, or South Haven, about eight miles westward. He succeeded the Rev. Abner Reeve (Y. C. 1731), and resided in the South Haven parsonage.

A year or two after his settlement a newly organized church at Middletown, or Middle Island, was included in his charge. He was both the pastor and physician of his people. During the Revolution, while the British were in possession of Long Island, he took refuge with his family in his native town.

Mr. Rose continued in the discharge of his arduous duties until his death, at South Haven, on January 1, 1799, in his 63rd year.

He married Hannah Mulford, of Easthampton, Long Island, who died in Branford, after a long illness, on February 24, 1781, leaving a family of small children. He next married Sarah, sixth daughter of Selah and Hannah (Woodhull) Strong, of Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, and widow of Selah Havens, of Bedford, New York, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. She was born on September 29, 1753.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, March 1, 1781. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 699. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 429. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 233.

Andrew Storrs, fifth child and second son of Captain Samuel Storrs, of Mansfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of the same place, was born on December 20, 1735. His mother was Mary, daughter of Andrew Warner. He was a first cousin of Experience Storrs, of the class of 1759, as also of John Storrs, of the class of 1756. He did not enter college until the beginning of the Sophomore year, after little more than a year of preparatory study.

He studied theology and received licensure from the Windham Association of Ministers on May 18, 1762, and in the following year married Abiah (Burbank), widow of the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Y. C. 1745), of Somers, Connecticut.

Subsequently, while waiting for a settlement, he lived in New Haven; and on May 26, 1765, he preached in Northbury Society, in Waterbury, Connecticut, for the first time. In the beginning of July he was invited by a unanimous vote of that Society to continue preaching there, and again a month later to become a candidate for settlement. On September 30 he was unanimously called to become their pastor. On October 28 he accepted the offer—which contemplated an annual salary of £70—and on November 27 he was ordained and installed by the New Haven Association. He had never been in robust health, and died in office after a long and very distressing illness, on March 2, 1785, in the 50th year of his age, and the 20th of his ministry.

At his settlement the church numbered 77 members and during his pastorate 178 persons were added to it. In 1780 Northbury Society was set off from Waterbury (as a part of the new town of Watertown); and after his death it became a separate township by the name of Plymouth.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Judah Champion (Y. C. 1751), and afterwards published, says of him:—

Blessed with a commanding voice, his delivery was graceful, solemn and affecting. Sound judgment, singular prudence, great stability and Christian candor, entered deep into his character.

The Rev. Luther Hart, who succeeded to his pulpit in 1810, testifies to his being remembered "with affectionate reverence as a wise and faithful pastor." Tradition represents him as a man of large and commanding stature, of a grave, bland, and dignified appearance, and of calm and even temperament.

Besides the duties of his office, he used his leisure in preparing young men for college and for the ministry.

He had no children. His widow soon married the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), and after his death (in 1790) returned to Northbury, where she died on July 15, 1806, in her 75th year. She is remembered as a woman of great dignity, of superior mind, and strongly marked character.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 268–69. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 216. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 495–96. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse at Plymouth, 12–15, 35–36. Storrs Family, 115, 120.

David Sutton, son of Seth Sutton, of Hebron, Connecticut, was born in that town on December 26, 1736.

He became a physician in his native place, and died there in 1812, in his 76th year. He was one of the original members of the Tolland County Medical Society in 1792, but resigned his membership in 1801.

He married, on June 25, 1769, Phebe Peters, fourth daughter of Colonel John Peters, of Hebron, and a sister of John Peters (Y. C. 1759). She bore him no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings, 1871, 426, 440. *Peters*, Hist. of Hugh Peters, 120.

Agur Treadwell, the eldest son of Lieutenant Hezeziah and Mehetable (Minor) Treadwell, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas Treadwell, was born on December 16, 1734.

In August, 1760, he conformed to the church of England, and about that time went to Flushing, Long Island, as teacher of a small private Latin school, and as lay-reader in the Episcopal church. In both capacities he gave good satisfaction, and finally the congregations in Flushing and in Newtown sent him to England in December, 1762, to obtain ordination, with the hope that he would return to them as their missionary.

He received orders, probably in April, 1762, and was then appointed to the vacant mission in Trenton, New Jersey,—his assignment to Flushing and Newtown having been opposed by the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748), who was then in charge of those churches, while living in Jamaica. Mr. Seabury bore testimony, however, to Mr. Treadwell as "of an amiable character and disposition." He did not arrive in Trenton until about the end of the year 1762, and died there on August 19, 1765, after a serious illness, in his 31st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Life of S. Johnson, 267–68. *Clark*, Hist. of St. John's Church, Elizabeth Town, 98. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iii, 323, 325–26. *Onderdonk*, Antiquities of the Parish Church, Jamaica, 61–64. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 779. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Pa., 386. Soc. for the Propagation of the Gospel, Abstract for 1764, 85–86; *do.* for 1766, 31.

Ebenezer Russell White, the third son of the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733), of Danbury, Connecticut, was born in that town on December 22, 1743 (or January 2, 1744, New Style).

From a manuscript memorandum of President Clap it seems probable that either this graduate or his brother and classmate joined the class at the opening of the Junior year, having previously been a member of Kings, now Columbia College, in New York.

His distinguished scholarship in College obtained for him one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and in the fall of 1762 he entered on a tutorship in his *Alma Mater*. Soon after this he became a convert (like his father) to the doctrines of Robert Sandeman, but he was not disturbed in his tutorship until the summer of 1765.

On November 18, 1767, he married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown; and three or four months later he was ordained (though never having been a licensed preacher) as his father's colleague in the separate church which his adherents had just organized in Danbury, as a secession from the First Church over which he had been previously settled. In July, 1774, Mr. White, the younger, with a number of others from his father's new church, seceded and united with the Sandemanian society in the same town.

His wife died from consumption on February 28, 1800, in her 50th year; and he married again, on October 30, 1806, Mary, widow of Oliver Burr, of Danbury (who died on January 31, 1797),—by birth a Hubbard, of Long Island.

He held the office of postmaster of Danbury, for several years, his term expiring in 1808.

He died in Danbury on May 4, 1825, in his 82d year. His widow died on January 3, 1845, at the age of 90.

By his first marriage he had eight sons and five daughters; all of the latter and four or five of the sons died before their father. The inventory of his estate amounted to about $3300; it included about 50 books.

AUTHORITIES.

Robbins, Century Sermon at Danbury, 19–20. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 160.

JOSEPH MOSS WHITE, a brother of the preceding, and the second (and eldest surviving) son of the Rev. Ebenezer White, was born in Danbury, on September 13, 1741, and was named for his maternal grandfather (Harv. 1699).

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on October 28, 1761. Fairfield West Association in the following February advised the vacant church in Ridgefield to apply to him as a candidate.

He spent his life in Danbury, becoming a Sandemanian at an earlier date than his brother. He drew off very early a small party of pure Sandemanians from his father's church, and formed a Sandemanian society, to which he at first preached, but judging himself too young he laid aside preaching and was known only as a private brother until he had reached the age of thirty.

He was appointed a land-surveyor for Fairfield County by the General Assembly in May, 1769. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788 which ratified the United States Constitution.

He died in Danbury on July 10, 1822, in his 81st year.

He married on January 15, 1766, Rachel, eldest child of Ephraim and Sarah (Fairchild) Booth, of Stratford, Connecticut, who was born on May 19, 1741, and survived her husband.

Their children were five daughters and three sons; two daughters died in infancy and the other children survived their father. The inventory of his estate amounted to $2788, and included a library of 23 volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Feb. 24, 1769. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1158, 1344.

Annals, 1760–61

Of the four tutors who were in office at the beginning of this College year—Richard Woodhull, Nehemiah Strong, Benjamin Boardman, and Jonathan Lyman—the second resigned at the close of the year 1760, and the first and third at Commencement, 1761. The vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Strong was filled by John Storrs, of the class of 1756.

The most significant external mark of the onward progress of the College was the laying of the foundations of a Chapel (the building later known as the Athenæum, and removed in 1893, to make room for Vanderbilt Hall) in April, 1761.

Internally, the College community was in a disorderly state. One instance of what was unusually common throughout the year occurred in April, of which the Rev. Jared Eliot, one of the Trustees, wrote thus:

"It seems to be still times with our New Lights, but not at College, where there has been a tumult, the Desk pulled down, the Bell-case broken, and the bell ringing in the night, Mr. Boardman the tutor beaten with clubbs,—not good fruits of Reformation. I was sent for, but did not goe."*

In consequence of these and similar outbreaks the Corporation were called together in July, and then conferred degrees on the graduating class, in connection with the closing examinations of the course. As might, however, naturally be supposed, this device provoked greater disorders than ever.

At the same July meeting of the Corporation, the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), of Cheshire, was elected a member of that body, in place of the Rev. Joseph Noyes,

* MS. letter to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, May 25, 1761.

who had deceased on June 14; also, the Rev. Edward Eells (Harv. 1733), of Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, in place of the Rev. William Russel, who had died on June 1. Both of the new appointees had been conspicuous in the recent "Wallingford Controversy," as opponents of Mr. Dana. Mr. Hall, however, declined his election.

At this time also steps were taken for the building of a new dining-room and kitchen, as an annex to the old College building.

The Corporation convened again on September 16, to confer the usual Masters' degrees. They learned of more and worse disorders,* and inflicted such penalties as the laws provided.

They also promulgated a new set of regulations for the College Commons, which all persons, both graduates and undergraduates, who resided in the College buildings, were obliged to patronize,—the fixed expense being six shillings per week. In accordance with one of these regulations every scholar was required to provide for himself "a knife and fork, a common spoon and tea-spoon and dish."

* The President published a card in the *Connecticut Courant* of September 10, referring to a disturbance near the College, on the evening of the 8th, and testifying that he and the Tutors walked through the rioters and believed they were all townspeople or strangers.

Sketches, Class of 1761

*Georgius Breck, A.M. 1765 *1808
*Johannes Avery *1779
**Ephraimus Avery*, A.M. Columb. 1767 *1776
*Guilielmus Coit
*Stephanus Babcock, A.M. *1789
*David Ingersoll *1790
**Abrahamus Jarvis*, A.M., S.T.D. 1797, Eccl. Angl. Conn. Episc. *1813
*Hadlock Marcy, A.M. *1821
*Daniel Hitchcock, A.M. et Brun. 1771 *1777
**Pelatias Tingley*, A.M. 1765 *1821
*Amicus Grant *1764
*Benjamin Huntington, LL.B. Dartm. 1782, A.M. 1787, e Congr., Soc. ex off., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. *1800
*Radulphus Isaacs *1799
**Benaja Phelps*, A.M. 1784 *1817
*Jedidias Strong, A.M. *1802
*Hezekias Goodwin, A.M. *1767
*Guilielmus Southmayd, A.M. et Harv. 1768 *1778
*Simeon Olcott, A.M. 1765 et Dartm. 1773, Reip. Neo-Hant. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ., Rerump. Foed. Sen. *1815
**Ebenezer Kneeland*, A.M. Columb. 1769 *1777
**Johannes Bliss*, A.M. *1790
**Johannes Strickland*, A.M. 1765 *1823
**Johannes Lyon*
*David Lambert, A.M. *1815
**Benjamin Prime* *1823
*Nathan Brownson, e Congr., Reip. Georg. Gubernator *1796

*Guilielmus Sumner
**Jesse Goodell*, A.M. *1776
*Juda Kellogg, A.M. *1820
*Robertus Millard

Ephraim Avery, one of twin sons of the Rev. Ephraim Avery (Harv. 1731), of that part of Pomfret which is now Brooklyn, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. John Avery (Harv. 1706) and Ruth (Little) Avery, of Truro, Massachusetts, was born in Brooklyn, on April 13, 1741, and was baptized on April 19 by his father, the first pastor of the Congregational church in that village. His mother was Deborah, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Crow) Lothrop, of Norwich. In October, 1754, his father died, and in November, 1755, his mother married John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), the wealthy proprietor of Gardiner's Island. Her sons became thus step-brothers of David Gardiner (Y. C. 1759).

During his College course Ephraim Avery's home was with his step-father on Gardiner's Island.

We do not know the influences which led him to conform to the Church of England; but the result must have been reached before his graduation, since he was settled by December 1, 1761, as a school-teacher in the employment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Second River, about three miles north of Newark, New Jersey, with an annual salary of £10. He married as early as 1762.

As soon as his age would allow he went to England for orders, and there received ordination and on June 2, 1765, a commission as the S. P. G's missionary at Rye, New York. He arrived at Boston on his return on July 30, and was regularly presented by the vestry of Rye to Governor Colden for institution on August 27. His institution followed on September 9.

He found about forty communicants, and wrote hopefully to England of the prospects of the parish. In 1775

he undertook to add to his very slender resources by opening a boarding-school in his own house.

In the contest with Great Britain Mr. Avery threw his influence strongly on the unpatriotic side, and is reported in February, 1776, as in correspondence with the commander of the British fleet in New York harbor. His opinions made him so obnoxious to the whigs that his horses were seized, his cattle driven off, and his property plundered. In the spring of 1776 he suffered from a paralytic stroke which deprived him of the use of his right hand and affected his mind. A grievous loss overtook him about the same time in the death of his excellent wife, "a prudent and cheerful woman," upon whom he depended greatly; after a most distressing six-weeks' illness, Mrs. Hannah [Platt ?] Avery died in Rye on May 13, 1776, in her 39th year, leaving five children,—one having died in infancy.

Her husband was nearly distracted by her death, and the calamity which ended his own life was probably a result of the mental disturbance which ensued.

On Tuesday morning, November 5, 1776, he gave directions to a servant for his children's breakfast, and then went out, and was found near by some time later, with his throat cut, either dead or just expiring. The most just inference appears to be that he had taken his own life; though rumors were current that he had been killed either by political opponents or by a personal enemy.

AUTHORITIES.

Baird, Hist. of Rye, 176–77, 240–41, 316–18. *Beardsley*, Life of Seabury, 50–51. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 313–24. *Carter & Holmes*, Avery Genealogy, 172–74. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 409, *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 76. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxv, 191. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Amer. Revolution, 2d ed., i, 197–98.

JOHN AVERY, the eldest child of the Rev. Ephraim Avery, and brother of the preceding graduate, was born on July 14, 1739.

Like his brother he conformed to the Church of England, and like him studied for the ministry; but relinquished his preparation on account of ill health.

He married, on June 26, 1769, Ruth, daughter of Jehiel and Kezia (Wood) Smith, of Huntington, Long Island, and took charge the following year of a school maintained in his brother's parish in Rye by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with a salary of £10 per annum. He resigned this appointment, however, after a year or two, and spent the rest of his life as a teacher in Huntington, his wife's former home, where he died on August 20, 1779, aged 40 years. His wife died there on the 4th of the following October, in her 39th year. One son survived them and grew to maturity, two other children having died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 318. *Carter & Holmes*, Avery Genealogy, 167–68. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 76.

STEPHEN BABCOCK was perhaps a member of the well-known Rhode-Island family of that name, but the date and place of his birth and his parentage are unknown.

On August 21, 1766, he married Prudence, third daughter of Amos and Martha (Gallup) Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, who was baptized on March 20, 1747–8.

He seems to have settled in Stonington as a lawyer, and received a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as May, 1770.

In April, 1775, he was named by the Connecticut General Assembly as one of an important committee of

twelve, which was to take into consideration the best method of protecting the seaport towns of the Colony.

Later he removed to New London, and died there on February 23, 1789, at the age of 49.

The birth of one son is on record.

The graduate has been mistakenly identified by some authorities with another Stephen Babcock who lived in South Kingston, Rhode Island, and served as a Captain and Major of militia in the Revolution (1777–79).

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, G. Denison's Descendants, 193. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 227.

John Bliss, seventh child and youngest son of Ebenezer Bliss, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and grandson of John and Patience (Burt) Bliss, of Longmeadow, was born on June 6, 1736. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Lamb.

He studied divinity at Yale, as a graduate, and on May 31, 1763, was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. In the following October the Hartford North Association recommended him as a candidate for settlement to the church lately gathered in North Windsor; and a year later the Fairfield West Association advised Ridgebury Parish, in Ridgefield, to apply to him; while, in January, 1765, he was invited to preach on probation in Northbury Society, now Plymouth.

He finally accepted a call to Ellington Parish in Windsor, Connecticut, now the town of Ellington, where he was ordained pastor on October 9, 1765. He was dismissed from this office in December, 1780, under charges of intemperance. The society was in arrears in the payment of his salary, and a settlement was not affected until March, 1785.

He continued to reside in Ellington, and died there on February 12, or 13, 1790, in his 54th year.

He married on January 15, 1766, Betty, daughter of Captain Joel and Ruth (Dart) White, of Bolton, Connecticut, who bore him three daughters and six sons; two daughters and four sons lived to adult age.

She afterwards married, on September 15, 1790, Lemuel Pomeroy, of Southampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1819. She was a woman of unusual energy and intelligence, and spent her last years in the family of her youngest daughter, in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where she died on January 17, 1836, aged 88, having been blind for about twenty years.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Genealogy, 43, 60. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 66. Longmeadow Centennial, appendix, 9, 11. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823, 857; ii, 107.

GEORGE BRECK, the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1730), of Springfield, Massachusetts, and brother of the graduates of 1756 and 1758, was born in Springfield on September 10, 1742.

He spent his life in West Springfield, as a merchant and extensive landowner.

He married on November 19, 1766, Mercy, daughter of Deacon Joseph Merrick, of West Springfield. Their children were: one son, who died unmarried in opening manhood; a daughter, who died in infancy; and a second daughter, who married in Springfield and lived to an advanced age.

He died at the house of his son-in-law in Springfield, on July 22, 1808, aged nearly 66 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20, 45–6.

NATHAN BROWNSON was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, on May 14, 1742, the sixth child and fifth son of Timothy Brownson, and grandson of Cornelius Brownson. His mother was Abigail, youngest daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jenner, of Woodbury.

He studied medicine and probably began practice in his native town, where he married and had one or two children. Later, at the suggestion of Dr. John Dunwody, of Georgia, he removed to that province, and purchased a plantation of some five hundred acres in St. John's Parish, in what is now Liberty County, about two miles from the present village of Riceboro, and a little over thirty from Savannah. He owned a few slaves and cultivated rice, and also followed his profession.

He acquired a reputation in the vicinity for intelligence and honesty, and when the cause of liberty was agitated, he was put forward as a spokesman for the community. He was one of the ten representatives of the Parish of St. John in the Provincial Congress which assembled in July, 1775; and in the following September and once later was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. On March 28, 1781, Congress appointed him as Deputy-Purveyor of Hospitals, and on August 16 of the same year the Georgia Legislature elected him Governor of the State, though his term of office lasted only until the following January. On June 6, 1782, he was re-appointed by Congress to the care of the Southern Hospitals.

He took a lively interest in the establishment of the University of Georgia, and was one of the original Trustees, incorporated in 1784. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1789. He was twice Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and in 1791 was President of the State Senate.

He died on his plantation in Liberty County, on Octo-

ber 18, 1796, in his 55th year; and is probably buried in the church-yard of the old Midway Congregational Church.

His wife (Elizabeth) died on April 4, 1775, and he is said to have married for the second time a Southern lady who survived him for many years. In the Records of the Midway Church is the birth of a son to Nathan and Elizabeth Brownson in October, 1778; the death of another son is recorded in September, 1777.

AUTHORITIES.

Augusta Chronicle and Gazette, Nov. 5, 1796. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 506. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 225. *Jones*, Biogr. Sketches of Ga. Delegates to Continental Congress, 11–13; Hist. of Ga., ii, 436–37. Midway Church Published Records, i, 92, 136–37. *Stevens*, Hist. of Ga., ii, 106, 335, 352–53, 362.

William Coit, the eldest child of Daniel Coit, of New London, Connecticut, by his marriage with Mehetabel, daughter of Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, and grandson of William and Sarah (Chandler) Coit, of New London, was born in that town on November 26, 1742. His College career was an idle and disorderly one, and a final insult to the President and Fellows in which he was conspicuously concerned, in July, 1761, just after receiving his Bachelor's degree, led the Corporation to vote, in September, that he should be permanently deprived of the honor of the Master's degree.

He settled in New London, probably as a merchant and sea-captain, and there married, in 1763, Sarah, daughter of Captain John Prentiss. In 1771 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1774, being a hearty patriot, one of the Committee of Correspondence.

Early in 1775 a military company, composed largely of sailors, was raised in New London and trained under his orders. He received a commission as Captain in the 6th Connecticut Regiment (Colonel S. H. Parsons) in May,

and with his company of "independent marines" distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In the fall of the same year he took command, under Washington's directions, of the schooner *Harrison*, and on November 6 brought into Boston harbor two prizes, in virtue of which he claimed subsequently to have been "the first man in the United States to turn his Majesty's bunting upside down."

In July, 1776, Governor Trumbull and the Council placed him in command of the *Oliver Cromwell*, a ship-of-war then being built at Saybrook by the State. The vessel was expected to sail in October, but various delays intervened, and he was finally discharged from the command from some dissatisfaction in April, 1777.

After this he was engaged in privateering.

He was taken prisoner in September, 1781, at the time of Arnold's attack on New London, and was carried to New York.

After the war he returned to New London, and is remembered there as "blunt and jovial, eccentric, very large in frame, fierce and military in his bearing, and noted for wearing a scarlet cloak," whence perhaps came his nickname among the townsfolk of "The Great Red Dragon."

The last certain trace of him is an entry in a New London paper of August 14, 1797: "Sailed, sloop Lois Douglass for North Carolina; passenger, Capt. Wm. Coit, on a tour for his health." Two of his daughters married in North Carolina, and probably the father died there. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates published in 1802. (Another William Coit died in Burlington, Vermont, on February 16 of that year, having lived in that place for more than ten years previously.)

Mrs. Coit died in New York City on May 18, 1813, at the age of 72. Their children were five daughters and three sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Coit Genealogy, 38, 69–70. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 16–18, 32, 226. New London County Hist. Society, Records and Papers, I, iv, 8, 40–41, 69.

Jesse Goodell, the eldest child of Edward and Lydia Goodell, of that part of Pomfret, Connecticut, later known as Abington Society, was born there on December 8, 1738. His mother was an Eaton by birth, and first married Philemon Chandler, Junior, of Pomfret, who died in January, 1736.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 4, 1763.

On April 22, 1764, he married Mary, third daughter of Major Roger and Marah (Newberry) Wolcott, of (South) Windsor, who was born on April 4, 1742.

We next find him in Westminster, Vermont, a town lying on the Connecticut River, about 25 miles north of the Massachusetts line, where a Congregational church of nine members was organized on the 11th of June, 1767, of which he was ordained and installed pastor. During his pastorate the church was increased to forty, and a house of worship was begun.

His career in Westminster was cut short by the discovery of some immoralities in which he had been concerned, and he left town secretly, without a dismission from his office, about the first of December, 1769. Mrs. Goodell's brothers are said to have taken her back to their home in Connecticut with her two children.

The town records of Pomfret state that Jesse Goodell died on June 14, 1776, when about 37½ years of age. The belief in Westminster is that he served in the war of the Revolution.

AUTHORITIES.

American Quarterly Register, xiii, 30, 34. Congregational Quarterly, xi, 42, 47. *Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 211, 605, 732. Hist. Magazine, 2d series, ii, 66. Wolcott Memorial, 137.

HEZEKIAH GOODWIN, third son and fourth child of Stephen Goodwin, of that part of Simsbury, Connecticut, which borders on what is now Bloomfield, and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Mehetable (Porter) Goodwin, of Hartford, was born on February 21, 1739–40. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Gillet, of Hartford.

He was intended for the ministry, but contracted during his college course, by hard study, a weakness of the eyes which obliged him to defer for a time his professional preparation. Having recovered subsequently, he studied theology and received license to preach, but owing to poor health was never settled. The records of the Hartford North Association of Ministers show that in February, 1765, he was recommended as a candidate to the church in North Windsor.

While preaching on probation he was seized with a "nervous consumption," from which he died on January 19, 1767, at the age of 27. He is buried in the old Bloomfield cemetery. He was never married.

He was the author of the following:—

A Vision. Shewing the sudden and surprising Appearance, The celestial Mein and Heavenly Conversation of the Departed Spirit of Mr. Yeamans, Late Student at Yale College, To and with Mr. H. Goodwin, His Friend and Class-mate. Tending to Astonish, Edify, and Instruct. Norwich, 1776. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. A. S.*

The same. Boston. 12°, pp. 12. [*A. A. S.*

The same. Brattleboro, 1800. 12°, pp. 11. [*N. Y. State Libr.*

The preface explains that Yeamans, the son of Moses Yeamans, of Colchester, Connecticut, died about 1760, and that the date of this vision was May 25, 1764, when Goodwin was in the employment of preaching. The narrative is in the first person, and purports to be in the very words which he many times repeated as the record of a wonderful experience.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin Family, 441. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 301.

FRIEND GRANT, the eldest child of Captain Thomas Grant, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Pinney) Grant, was born on September 19, 1740. His mother was Rachel, the youngest of thirteen children of Captain John and Mary (Loomis) Buell, of Lebanon and Litchfield.

He resided in Litchfield, probably engaged in mercantile business, until his sudden death in the summer of 1764, aged nearly 24 years. Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747) was the administrator of his estate, which was inventoried on September 22, and his sisters were his heirs; but before the estate had been settled it was rendered insolvent by the insolvency of another person for whom Grant had become surety.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xii, xiii, *passim*. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 314. *Welles*, Buell Family, 55.

DANIEL HITCHCOCK, the youngest of fourteen children of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Mary Hitchcock, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Luke and Sarah (Burt, Dorchester) Hitchcock, of Springfield, was born there on February 15, 1739–40. The Rev. Dr. Gad Hitchcock (Harvard 1743), of Pembroke, Massachusetts, was an older brother, and the Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock (Harvard 1767), of Providence, was a first cousin. His mother was the daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Whiting) Sheldon, of Suffield.

He studied law in Northampton, and remained in practice there until 1771, removing thence to Providence, Rhode Island, where he first appears in the public records in connection with the burning of the British schooner Gaspee, in June, 1772. His letter disclaiming a share in this transaction is included in the printed edition of the

Colony Records. The Assembly named him in December, 1774, on a commission to revise the military laws of the Colony. In April, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Providence company of Artillery, and the next month was made Colonel of the Providence Regiment which went to Boston under General Greene and served through the siege.

In the campaign around New York in 1776 his regiment (known as the 11th Foot) was stationed on the Brooklyn side, and did excellent service under his leadership in the construction and defence of Fort Putnam. He accompanied the army through the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and received Washington's personal thanks for gallant conduct. He had been latterly in command of a brigade, and struggling with fever, and finally succumbed to the severities of the campaign, at Morristown, New Jersey, where he died on January 13, 1777, having not yet completed his 38th year.

He was never married. By a nuncupative will, made three days before his death, one half of his estate was given to the Benevolent Congregational Society of Providence.

For bravery and power of command he had few equals in the service, and a brilliant future seemed open before him if life had been spared. He was unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 348, 385, 387, 393–95. *Greene*, Life of Gen. Greene, i, 312–13. Hitchcock Genealogy, 412, 420–21. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 40–41, 47, 60–63, 226–28. Mass. Hist. Society Proceedings, iv, 301–03.

Benjamin Huntington, the only child of Daniel Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, by his second wife, Rachel Wolcott, of Windham, was born in Norwich on April 19, 1736. A half-brother was graduated here in 1733. When he was in his sixth year his father died, and

before he was seven his mother married Joseph Bingham, of Windham.

In October, 1764, he was appointed Surveyor of Lands for Windham County. Meantime he studied law, and began practice about 1765 in his native town, marrying on May 3 of that year, Anne, daughter of his second cousin, Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, and sister of Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758).

By common report he rose rapidly in his profession, being at once a severe student and an active and successful advocate. He preferred to shun public life, but was made a Representative in the General Assembly almost continuously from May, 1771, to April, 1780, being also Clerk of the House in 1776 and 1777, and Speaker in 1778 and 1779. He was a member of the Upper House from 1781 to 1790, and again from 1791 to 1793. In the meantime he had been called, in May, 1775, to serve on the Council of Safety,—a standing committee to advise with the Governor when the Legislature was not in session. He was also appointed in January, 1778, a delegate to the Provincial Congress held in New Haven for the regulation of prices, etc.

His sterling qualities were now more widely known, and from 1780 to 1784 he was a member of the Continental Congress, as also again in 1787–88. Under the United States Government he was a Representative in the First Congress, from 1789 to 1791.

On the incorporation of Norwich as a city, he was chosen in July, 1784, as its first Mayor, and held that office until his resignation in 1796. He was also a Judge of the Superior Court of the State from 1793 to 1796.

His wife was a worthy consort to him in devoted patriotism. She died on October 6, 1790, in her 51st year, leaving four sons and three daughters,—another son having died in infancy. Daniel Huntington, the distinguished artist, is a grandson.

The eldest son was graduated at Dartmouth College in

1783, which institution in 1782 conferred on the father the honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Some of his children having settled in Rome and vicinity, Oneida County, New York, Judge Huntington removed to Rome in 1796 and died there on October 16, 1800, in his 65th year. He was buried beside his wife in Norwich.

He was regarded as one of the most honorable men of his generation, and a statesman of incorruptible integrity.

A miniature on ivory is in the possession of the family, and is reproduced in the volume published in 1892, entitled the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration.

AUTHORITIES.

Bowen, Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, 80, 476. *Caulkins*, Hist. of Norwich, 625. *Gilman*, Hist. Address at Norwich, 47–8, 102. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54. Huntington Family Memoir, 75, 88–90, 99, 133–35.

David Ingersoll, the third son of Captain David Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, being his second son by his second wife (Submit, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Springfield and Great Barrington), and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Ashley) Ingersoll, of Westfield, was born in Great Barrington on September 26, 1742. His father had been a prominent business man in Great Barrington, but had forfeited his good standing in 1755 by some irregular transactions, in consequence of which he was disqualified for all public office.

The son studied law, was admitted to the bar in April, 1765, and settled in his native town, where he received a commission as Justice of the Peace in July, 1767. From 1770 to 1774 he was chosen to represent Great Barrington, Sheffield, and Egremont in the General Court. As early as 1762 he had become a communicant of the Church of England; and like many others of his religious faith and many of his professional colleagues he sympathized with

Great Britain in the beginning of the Revolution. He was one of the signers of the complimentary Address to Governor Hutchinson in the Spring of 1774, and when in the following August the County Court of Common Pleas was broken up by force, he was seized by a part of the rioters and carried off to Litchfield County, Connecticut. This and other outrages (including a coat of tar and feathers) to which he was subjected on account of his outspoken toryism determined him to leave the country, and he took passage from Boston for England in November. His name was included in the list of persons proscribed and banished by an Act of the General Court passed in October, 1778, and his landed estate taken possession of by his creditors.

In England he settled at Hopton, on the northern border of Suffolk, and married in 1783 Frances Rebecca Ryley.

He died on November 10, 1796, in his 55th year, and his wife survived him less than three months.

He was also survived by two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 113–14. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 724. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, viii, 346, 383, 473; xv, 397. [*Peters*,] Hist. of Conn., 394–95. *Ripley*, The Ingersolls of Hampshire, 31. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Amer. Revolution, i, 562–63. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 196. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 122–24, 197, 201, 205, 226, 232, 241–42, 296–97.

Ralph Isaacs, the seventh child and youngest son of Ralph Isaacs, and a brother of Isaac Isaacs (Yale 1750), was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, on June 4, 1741.

He had the reputation while in College of being concerned in a good deal of mischief, and shared with his classmate Coit the fate of being debarred from his second degree for disorderly conduct after the close of Senior year.

He settled in New Haven as a merchant as early as 1763, and continued in active and successful business here until the time of the Revolution. During the troublesome period between the repeal of the Stamp Act and the breaking out of the Revolution, he came into public notice through his efforts toward allaying the rising feelings of discontent against the policy of the British Government. In September, 1770, he, being engaged in the shipping business and a ship-owner himself, was appointed by the town of New Haven as one of a committee to confer with like committee from the other towns in the colony "to consider what may be done toward promoting the commercial interests of the colony." But, when it became a question of armed resistance against the Crown, he, like many others of the adherents of the Church of England, manifested his sympathy with the mother country and, on the commencement of hostilities, was reported to the Committee of Inspection for New Haven as a public enemy.

Complaint was made to the General Assembly in October, 1776, with the result that he was ordered to be removed to the parish of Eastbury, in the town of Glastonbury, and confined to its limits as a dangerous person. He secured a respite until December, on the ground of infirm health, and was then allowed to go to Durham, instead of Glastonbury, so that he might have the advantage of procuring supplies from his farm in Branford. A month later, Durham was heard from as objecting to his sojourning there, unless under more rigid restrictions; and he was then transferred to Wallingford, and thence in June, 1777, to Branford. He was finally set at liberty, after taking the oath of fidelity, in January, 1778, and during the rest of his life lived in comparative quiet and seclusion, residing mainly on his farm on "Cherry Hill" in Branford, until his death there, from apoplexy, on October 24, 1799, in his 59th year.

He married, shortly after leaving College, Mary, daugh-

ter of Peter and Abigail (Shepard) Perit of Milford, who bore him seven children, and died in New Haven on February 4, 1816, in her 76th year. She was of French-Huguenot descent, being a great-grand-daughter of the Rev. Pierre Peiret, who escaped from France to this country in 1687, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in New York, and became the first minister of the French-Huguenot Church in that city. One of their daughters married the Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll (Yale 1766), and another married the Rev. Smith Miles (Yale 1791). A son was graduated at Yale in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, i, *passim*. Dwight Family, i, 170–71. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 5th Series, ii, 303–04, 374–75; iii, 1113–14, 1175. *Hall*, Records of Norwalk, 212. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. *Selleck*, Address at Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 85–86, 121–22.

Abraham Jarvis, the ninth child and sixth son of Captain Samuel Jarvis, and grandson of William and Esther Jarvis, of Huntington, Long Island, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut (whither his father had removed in 1737), on May 5, 1739. His mother was Naomi Brush, of Cold Spring, in Huntington. As he early displayed a fondness for books, it was determined to educate him for the ministry; and he was therefore taken to Stamford, Connecticut, where his oldest brother was living, to work upon the farm, and to pursue his studies under the teaching of the Congregational minister, the Rev. Noah Welles (Yale 1741), who had a high reputation as an instructor.

His family were members of the Church of England, and almost immediately after graduation he went to Middletown, Connecticut, as a lay-reader, preparing himself meantime for the ministry, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson. In November, 1763, he sailed for England, in company with Bela Hubbard (Yale 1758),

and there received Deacon's orders on February 5, 1764, from Bishop Keppel, of Exeter, and Priest's orders on February 19, from Bishop Lyttelton, of Carlisle. He left England for his return on April 20, arrived at Boston in June,* and on July 20 was offered the rectorship of Christ Church, Middletown, at a salary of £70 per annum. His field included also the scattered Episcopal families in the present towns of Haddam, Portland, and Chatham.

On the approach of the Revolution he suffered some inconvenience and abuse, but a letter which he published in the Connecticut Journal for October 21, 1774, illustrates his reasonable attitude towards the conflict.

His active ministry was interrupted, as after the Declaration of Independence the Connecticut Episcopal clergy suspended for several years all public worship; but he was one of the earliest to resume the church services, and a leader of the little band who represented Episcopacy in Connecticut under the changed conditions of civil government. He acted as the Secretary of the meeting (in 1783) at which a Bishop was elected, and to him was entrusted the duty of preparing the various official papers required. In this connection may be remembered the testimony of one of his surviving contemporaries that Bishop Jarvis "had an uncommon tact at public business, and in a talent at drafting petitions, memorials, etc., had few, if any, superiors."

In February, 1787, when the Connecticut clergy thought it might be necessary to secure three bishops from the Scottish line, Mr. Jarvis was appointed to proceed to Scotland for consecration; he prudently deferred his acceptance of this election until the occasion for such action had passed by.

The death of Bishop Seabury, in February, 1796, found Mr. Jarvis quietly engaged in parochial work at Middle-

*These dates show the falsity of a story which is told, that Mr. Jarvis was present at the preaching of the Connecticut Election Sermon of this year (which took place on May 10), and was singled out for obnoxious personal reference by the preacher, his old instructor, the Rev. Noah Welles.

town, and a widely respected presbyter in the diocese. A special convention, for the selection of a bishop, was held in the following May, before which Mr. Jarvis delivered a sermon, which was afterwards published. The result of the ballotings was the choice of Mr. Jarvis for the Episcopal office; but this result was so far from unanimous that he declined the offer at once. During the interval which followed, an attempt was made to persuade the Rev. Dr. John Bowden to accept the vacant office; and when this failed, all eyes turned to Mr. Jarvis, and he was unanimously chosen on June 7, 1797. He assented with reluctance, fearing that the attacks of asthma to which he had for years been subject might interfere with the punctual performance of Episcopal duties. On September 13 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College, and on October 18 he was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by Bishops White, Provoost, and Bass, in Trinity Church, New Haven. In June, 1799, while his only surviving child was attending school at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Bishop Jarvis removed thither; and again, in 1803, when this son entered the Junior class in Yale, he removed to New Haven, where he continued to reside until his death here, after a short but severe illness, on May 3, 1813, at the age of 74. His remains were laid in the public cemetery; but upon the erection, a year or two later, of the present Trinity Church, they were deposited beneath the chancel and a suitable inscription placed upon the walls.

He married, on May 25, 1766, Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Farmar, a merchant of New York City, and Hannah (Peck) Farmar, and a niece of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Leaming (Yale 1745), from whom she inherited a large property.

She died suddenly in Cheshire on November 4, 1801, and is buried in Trinity church yard, New York City.

He next married, in New York City, on July 4, 1806, Lucy, widow of Nathaniel Lewis, of Philadelphia.

She died on May 5, 1829, in her 80th year, in Burlington, New Jersey.

The only child of Bishop Jarvis, besides an elder son who died in infancy, was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmar Jarvis (Yale 1805).

During the 15½ years of his episcopate he had ordained 33 deacons and 28 priests, had consecrated 11 churches, and had confirmed upwards of 3000 persons.

An engraving from a portrait painted in advanced life has been repeatedly published.

A sketch of his life, by his son, was contributed to the magazine called "*The Evergreen*" in 1846; and his episcopate is very fully treated in volume 2 of the Rev. Dr. Beardsley's *History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut.* The Rev. Dr. Daniel Burhans, who held a parochial charge in Bishop Jarvis's diocese from 1799, gives an interesting account of him in the Rev. Dr. Sprague's "*Annals of the American Pulpit,*" from which the following extracts are taken:—

He was well proportioned, a little above the ordinary height, bland and dignified yet simple in his manners, with an open, fair countenance, which, however, could assume sufficient sternness and authority, when occasion required. He had a beautiful head of hair, somewhat inclined to curl, which he retained in old age in great perfection; and after it became gray, or rather white, it had the appearance of an old fashioned wig, and added gravity to his well proportioned features.

In the discharge of his professional duties, in the chancel and the pulpit, especially in the former, there was a solemnity in his voice and a dignity in his manner, equally free from fanatical cant and pharisaic formality, and admirably fitted to produce devout and reverential feelings in the minds of his hearers. His preaching was generally didactic, and occasionally metaphysical; though, in the application of his discourse, he was often very persuasive. Towards the close of his life, there was a slowness in his delivery, which had somewhat of the effect of a hesitancy for words. This was occasioned by the asthma,—a disease which sorely afflicted him in his latter years, and for a considerable time before his death, seldom allowed him to preach. His style resembled, in some respects, that of Tillotson, and in others, that of Sherlock.

On practical questions he was sufficiently sententious ; but on subjects of a more speculative kind, and especially on Scholastic Divinity, he was sometimes prolix to a fault.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Tillotson Bronson (Yale 1786) before the Convention of the Diocese in June, 1813, was published. A few sentences may be quoted :

His talents were rather solid than showy. His discourses in the pulpit were marked by good sense and sound divinity, rather than fine conceits, or tricks of rhetoric. And as was his matter, so his manner of delivery—always grave, solemn, earnest, and frequently impressive, in a high degree. . Few men enjoyed society more than he.

A few sentences may be added from Dr. Beardsley's summary of the Bishop's character :—

He was slow to form conclusions and not very quick to act, but inflexible when he had taken his ground. He magnified points of minor importance, and sometimes allowed them to stand in his way, when, to the view of others, he seemed to be forgetting the real welfare of the Church. He would postpone the ordination of candidates for slight reasons, and he was so nice about their dress that occasionally when they appeared before him in unsuitable apparel, he would supply from his own wardrobe what, in his judgment, was necessary to present them "decently habited." He had a tenacious memory and a large fund of information, and towards the close of his life he repeated anecdotes and sketches of personal history with such minuteness of detail as to be tedious to his listeners :

He published :—

1. A Discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 7] delivered before a Special Convention of the Clergy, and Lay Delegates, of the Episcopal Church in the State of Connecticut, in Trinity Church, New Haven, on the fifth day of May, 1796 : occasioned by the Death of the Right Reverend Samuel Seabury, D.D. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 26. [*A. A. S. Y. C.*

2. Bishop Jarvis's Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese. Delivered immediately after his Consecration, in Trinity Church, New-Haven, on the Festival of St. Luke, October 18, 1797. Together

with the Address of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Connecticut, to their Bishop. And the Bishop's Answer. Newfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 29. [*B. Ath. Y. C.*

3. An Address to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Connecticut, delivered to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, in Convention assembled, June, 1807. By Abraham, Bishop of Connecticut.

8 pages, octavo, appended to the Journal of the Proceedings of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, 1804–07. [*Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Rom. viii. 15], delivered at Danbury and Ridgefield, on a Visitation. . Danbury, 1809. 8°, pp. 15. [*Y. C.*

5. An Address delivered before the Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Convention, held in Hartford on Wednesday the 3d of June, A.D. 1812. By Abraham, Bishop of Connecticut.

6 pages, octavo, in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, 1811–13. [*Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 197, 210, 276–77, 318, 347, 399, 418, 438; ii, *passim*. Christian Journal, x, 350–52. Churchman's Monthly Magazine (1855), ii, 577–82, 739–51. Conn. Hist. Society Collections, ii, 155. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 54, 306. *Field*, Centennial Address, 175. *Rev. Dr. S. F. Jarvis*, in The Evergreen, iii, 97–99, 147–53, 173–79. Jarvis Family, 16, 19–24, 284–87. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 570. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 237–40.

JUDAH KELLOGG was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on March 8, 1738–39, the eldest child of John and Mary (Newton) Kellogg.

Soon after graduation he settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he was for some time employed as a teacher. He received from the General Assembly in October, 1764, the appointment of Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County, but held it for less than two years. He married in Stratford (before 1768) Mary, the youngest child of Zachariah and Mary (Morse, Holmes) Tomlinson, and half-sister of Dr. Agur Tomlinson (Yale 1744).

In 1774 he removed to a farm in Cornwall, Connecticut, where he spent the rest of his life. Though not a pro-

fessional lawyer he was much employed in business of a legal sort, holding for many years a commission as Justice of the Peace (from 1779), and was town-clerk and treasurer from 1776 until his resignation in 1810. He also represented the town in four sessions of the State Legislature, in 1776–79. He was elected Deacon in the village church in June, 1776. He had great weight of character, and his influence in the town was always exerted on the side of peace and harmony.

He died in 1820, at the age of 81.

His wife died on August 24, 1836, aged nearly 92. Four sons and one daughter lived to advanced years.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 96, 304–05. *Orcutt*, Henry Tomlinson and his Descendants, 30–31; Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1311.

Ebenezer Kneeland was a son of Joseph and Lydia Kneeland, of that part of Middletown, Connecticut, lying east of the Connecticut river. His father died at the opening of his Sophomore year; and during his Junior year (as a memorandum of President Clap states) his mother lost a second husband.

A little over a year after graduation he was engaged as school teacher and catechist in Flushing, Long Island, with an annual salary of £10 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1763–65 he held a like position, of catechist and lay-reader, in Huntington, Long Island, and went thence to England for orders.

After his ordination he secured an appointment as chaplain to one of the British regiments stationed in America, and while thus engaged he visited Stratford, Connecticut, in the winter of 1767–68, and officiated for some months as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the aged and infirm rector of the Episcopal church. His labors were so acceptable to the parish and

to Dr. Johnson that he resigned his chaplaincy and remained in Stratford as assistant minister, with the prospect of succeeding to the rectorship on Dr. Johnson's retirement. Meantime the latter was by this help enabled to carry out a favorite plan of collecting about him a few students in divinity, whom Mr. Kneeland helped to instruct.

One result of this connection was the marriage of Mr. Kneeland, on October 29, 1769, to Charity, the eldest child of Dr. Johnson's son, the Hon. William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744), born July 2, 1750.

Dr. Johnson died in January, 1772, and Mr. Kneeland succeeded to the rectorship, and continued in office until his death on April 17, 1777.

As an earnest loyalist he was at that time confined to the limits of his parish, and had been obliged to suspend the public services of the church.

His wife survived him, but no children.

Dr. Johnson in his letters, when he first mentions Mr. Kneeland describes him as a good scholar and an excellent speaker; but later evidence and manuscript memorials seem to indicate that this was rather exaggerated language.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 269, 295, 297, 317; Life of S. Johnson, 333–34. *Onderdonk*, Annals of Hempstead, 12; Hist. of Grace Church, Jamaica, 63. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, i, 358; ii, 1226. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass., 627–28. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 607.

David Lambert, the third child and only son of David Lambert, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and grandson of Jesse and Deborah (Fowler) Lambert, of that part of Milford which is now included in Orange, was born on April 16, 1740. His mother was Lurania or Laurana, younger daughter of John and Mercy (Fowler) Bill, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

He settled, on leaving College, on his father's farm, in what was incorporated in 1802 as the township of Wilton, and there spent his life as a substantial farmer and a worthy and respected gentleman. He died there on February 4, 1815, aged nearly 75 years.

He married on December 17, 1769, Susannah, eldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rogers, of Norwalk, and grand-daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721), who died on August 5, 1829, in her 81st year. Their children were five daughters and four sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 207, 248. *Lambert*, Hist. of the Colony of New Haven, 216. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xv, 156; xvi, 77–78.

JOHN LYON has been supposed to have been the son of a Rev. James Lyon, or Lyons, a native of Ireland, who was a missionary for the Propagation of the Gospel from 1743 to 1747, in Derby, Waterbury, and the neighboring towns in Connecticut, and who spent the rest of his life (nearly forty years) in Setauket, Long Island; but the report seems extremely doubtful.

After graduation we first hear of him in October, 1763, as about to go to England for orders; and a letter of the Rev. Dr. Caner, of Boston, in May, 1764, speaks of his having lately gone, at the desire of the adherents of the English church in Taunton, Massachusetts.

He obtained ordination, and an appointment to the Taunton mission, and arrived in Boston on his return on December 24. His cure included Bridgewater and Middleboro; and though the communicants were few and his pay small, he seems to have labored industriously and earnestly. On December 27, 1767, he married Helen (Baylies), widow of Peter Walker, of Taunton (who died in August, 1762, in his 58th year); she must have been very much his senior.

In the summer of 1769 he left Taunton, on account of his health, and went southwards for another settlement. He was urged to take the mission in Gloucester, New Jersey, but preferred that at Lewes, in Delaware, connected with which were various outlying stations, the most important being at Cedar Creek. These stations he occupied for about four years; during the early part of this time his wife died.

In the summer of 1773 he resigned the mission at Lewes, on account of almost constant indisposition from fever and ague, and became rector of St. George's Parish, in Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia, about 80 miles to the southward, though for some months he continued to have the oversight of his former parish. He appears to have married again in Virginia.

His sympathies with the mother country made his position during the Revolutionary period an uncomfortable one, but he remained at his post until the close of the war, in 1783. He was not there in 1786, and is not traced later. His name was not starred in the Yale Triennial Catalogues until 1796.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Church Documents, ii, 55. *Emery*, Ministry of Taunton, ii, 122–23. *Meade*, Old Churches and Families of Va., i, 266. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass., 513–14, 530–31; *do.*, Pa., 442–43, 582; *do.*, Del., 127–28. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 40. *H. W. Smith*, Life of Rev. Wm. Smith, i, 434–35. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narraganset Church, 318–19. Walkers of the Old Colony, 30.

Hadlock Marcy, seventh child and fifth son of Captain Joseph Marcy, of (West) Woodstock, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Sarah (Hadlock) Marcy, of Woodstock, was born on January 30, 1739–40. His mother was Mary Throop, a sister of the Rev. Amos Throop (Harvard 1721), who was pastor of the Congregational church in Woodstock from 1727 to his death in 1735.

He seems to have enjoyed a Berkeley Scholarship for the year after graduation, and for the next two years had charge of the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven.

Late in the year 1762 he married Alethea, the only surviving child of the Rev. Abel Stiles (Yale 1733), the successor of his uncle in the Woodstock pulpit. A daughter was born to them in December, 1764, but not long after this they separated—owing to his misconduct.

He settled afterwards in Vermont, where he practised as a lawyer. He died in Hartland, in Windsor County, on December 29, 1821, aged nearly 82 years.

His wife died on January 27, 1784, in her 39th year. Her daughter survived her.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxix, 302, 304–05. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 708; Stiles Genealogy, 128–29.

Robert Millard was ranked at the foot of his class, which shows that his family was an obscure one.

Nothing is known of him. His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogues until 1829.

Simeon Olcott, second son of Timothy Olcott, Junior, of Bolton, Connecticut, and brother of the Rev. Bulkley Olcott (Yale 1758), was born in Bolton on October 1, 1735, and was baptized four days later. His father dying when he was ten years old, and his mother marrying again two years later, he was obliged to work upon the farm until he was 21, and then prepared himself for College under the tuition of his parish minister, the Rev. Thomas White (Yale 1720). He was enabled to complete his course by his brother's aid and by teaching during the vacations.

After graduation he taught for some time in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and then took up the study of law with Daniel Jones (Harvard 1759), of Hinsdale, in southwestern New Hampshire, who was at that date the only lawyer in that part of the Province.

In 1766 or earlier he established himself in his profession in Charlestown, in the same Province, where his brother was already settled as a minister. He was a representative in the General Assembly of New Hampshire in 1771–74, and in 1773 was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Cheshire. During the Revolutionary period his legal business languished, but on December 25, 1784, he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Cheshire County, and this office he held until he was elevated, on January 25, 1790, to the bench of the Superior Court, of which he was made Chief Justice on March 28, 1795. He continued in this office until Senator Livermore resigned, in June, 1801, his seat in the Senate of the United States, when Judge Olcott was elected to fill the unexpired term. At the close of this term, in March, 1805, in his 70th year, he withdrew from all active employments.

He died in Charlestown on February 22, 1815, in the 80th year of his age.

He married, in October, 1783, Tryphena, second daughter of Benjamin Terry, Junior, and Hannah (Olmsted) Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut, who died on January 6, 1832, aged 71.

They had three sons, of whom the eldest died in infancy, and the second was graduated here in 1805.

Judge Olcott's reputation for honesty and integrity was high, and these qualities atoned for a lack of training and of special legal knowledge. He was frank, even to bluntness, in his expressions of opinion, and avoided studiously every species of dissimulation. In private life he was genuinely simple, and did not think it beneath his dignity to perform any kind of useful labor. He was scrupulously

punctual in his attendance on his senatorial duties, but did not often take part in debate, beyond brief explanations of his views and of the grounds of his action.

AUTHORITIES.

Bell, Bench and Bar of N. Hampshire, 41–43. *Goodwin*, Descendants of Thomas Olcott, 2d ed., 38, 49–50. N.-Hampshire Hist. Soc'y., Collections, iv, 134. Terry Families, 31, 64.

BENAJAH PHELPS, the third of four children of Nathaniel Phelps, Junior, and Mary (Curtis) Phelps, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on March 30, 1737.

He studied divinity, and was ordained on June 5, 1765, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in response to a request from Cornwallis, Kings County, Nova Scotia, for a minister to be sent to that neighborhood. He went thither immediately, and after a year's probation gathered a Congregational church in Cornwallis and the adjoining township of Horton, to which he ministered for about twelve years. He married, on November 19, 1766, Phebe, daughter of Colonel Robert and Prudence Dennison, of Horton. In August, 1778, he returned to New England, having begun to suffer for his sympathy with the American Revolution, and having long found himself unable to collect his promised salary of £80. He subsequently obtained a permit to go back for his family, but was captured on the passage and failed to reach his destination. After his return he began to preach to a church which had lately been organized in what is now Manchester, Connecticut, then known as Orford Society, in Hartford; and in March, 1780, he was invited to settle there with the promise of a yearly salary of £100. At about that date his family arrived in Boston from Nova Scotia, but so slender were his means that their removal to Connecticut quite impoverished him. A grant of £150 was secured for him from the General Assembly, in view of his extraordinary sufferings and losses.

He was installed in his new parish in 1781, and continued there until his dismission, by voluntary resignation, on June 19, 1793.

He spent the rest of his life with his former people, and died in Orford Society, then included in East Hartford, on February 10, 1817, aged nearly 80 years. His wife died there in March, 1816. They had seven children, of whom one son and four daughters lived to adult years.

AUTHORITIES.

Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, 2d series, iv, 68–70. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlvi, 219–22. *Robbins*, 100th Anniversary of Church in Manchester, 12–15. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 364, 567. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 261.

Benjamin Prime, the second son and fifth child of Joseph Prime, of Woodbury, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 19, 1739. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skeel) Hickok, and widow of Thomas Root, of Woodbury. His father died in 1757, and left by his last will £160 to defray the expenses of this son's education.

He studied divinity after graduation, and was licensed to preach in 1762 by the Litchfield Association.

His later history is very imperfectly traced. According to the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1803, he was then still only a licentiate, and was under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson. Between that date and 1809 he is credited with having received ordination; and at the last-named date, as well as in 1814 and 1819, he was connected with the same Presbytery, as a minister without charge.

The Presbytery records state that he died on June 24, 1823, in his 85th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 674.

WILLIAM SOUTHMAYD, the elder son of John Southmayd, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. John Southmayd (Harvard 1697) and Susanna (Ward) Southmayd, was born in Waterbury on June 27, 1740. His mother was Milicent, daughter of Samuel Gaylord, of Middletown. His father died in 1743, and his mother married in 1749 Timothy Judd (Yale 1737), of that part of Waterbury which is now Watertown.

He studied divinity with the Rev. Samuel Todd (Yale 1734), of Northbury Society in Watertown, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 31, 1763; on the 15th of the following October he married Irene, a daughter of his theological instructor.

The MS. records of the New Haven Association show that he applied to them just five years later for a renewal of his license, and that his request was refused, with the agreement, however, that since he was now living at a distance from them, if by his "good and steady conduct" he should approve himself to the ministers in his neighborhood so that they proceed to re-license him, no objection will be felt.

At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution he was living in Northbury Society (now Plymouth), and early in 1776 he joined a local company of volunteer soldiers as a private. He is reported as at Fort Schuyler in April, 1776, in Captain David Smith's company, and as Sergeant in Captain Jesse Curtis's company in April and May, 1777. In June, 1777, he is again reported as serving under Captain Smith. According to the tradition handed down among his descendants, he was in service at Lake Champlain in the early part of 1778, and was in poor health at the time of an outbreak of small-pox in the army, so that he easily fell a victim to the epidemic. He is said to have died on July 31, 1778, early in his 39th year. His widow married a Wells, of Northfield, Massachusetts.

He had one son and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Anderson, Hist. of Waterbury, i, 402, 466, appendix, 169. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 188.

JOHN STRICKLAND, Junior, the eldest child of John Strickland, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, on September 14, 1741. His mother was Tabitha, fifth daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Field) Hastings, of Hadley.

He studied theology, and in August, 1766, was called by vote of the town of Oakham, in Worcester County, to settle there in the ministry on an annual salary of £66. That town had been settled (in 1750) mainly by Presbyterian families, and accordingly when a church was gathered there, of about thirty members, on August 28, 1767, it took the Presbyterian form, though many of the families which had come in since the first settlement were Congregationalists. Mr. Strickland married on October 29, 1767, Patty, daughter of Captain Isaac and Martha Stone, of Oakham, and finally—on April 1, 1768—he was ordained and installed over the church. Contentions, however, soon arose about church government, and in December, 1772, by which time the majority of the inhabitants were Congregationalists, the ecclesiastical society was voted "by the supporters of the gospel and by the town to be under the Congregational government or constitution, agreeably to the government of the neighboring churches." In connection with this vote, the pastor, whose sympathies were with the Presbyterian minority, asked a dismission, which took effect on June 2, 1773.

He is next heard of as preaching among the new settlements of the District of Maine, in what is now Warren, in Lincoln County; and on July 13, 1774, he was installed over a Presbyterian church in the southern part of New Hampshire, in the township then known as Nottingham-

West, now Hudson. He remained at this post for eight or nine years, receiving an honorable dismission (probably) on October 24, 1782.

He next appears in the summer of 1784 in what was then called Sylvester Plantation, incorporated in 1786 as the town of Turner, in Oxford County, Maine. Under his guidance a Presbyterian church of fifteen members was gathered there on August 16, 1784, which united with the town in giving him a unanimous call to the pastorate, on an annual salary of £50. He was accordingly installed there by the Salem (Massachusetts) Presbytery (of which he was a member) on September 20, and for a few years had a peaceful settlement. But about 1790 opposition arose, with the result that a vote in favor of his dismission was carried in town-meeting. He did not accede to this demand, and in 1792 a considerable portion of his congregation joined a Baptist society which was incorporated in the vicinity. He still struggled on, suffering from very straitened means, until 1797, when—in accordance with the advice of a council from the neighboring churches—a dismission was granted him on May 18.

He continued to reside in Turner, preaching as he found opportunity; and in the early part of 1803, when complaint was made to the courts that the town had been for nearly six years without a minister, he was again chosen by the remnant of his old church as their pastor, but the town refused to concur in this action.

Finally, he received a call to the small Congregational church in the new township of Andover, about forty miles to the northwest of Turner, where he was installed on March 12, 1806, on a salary of £40 a year, and with the privilege of preaching annually ten of his old sermons.

He remained in office until his death there, in the family of his youngest son, after a long and distressing illness, on October 4, 1823, at the age of 82 years. For the last two years of his life he had had some assistance in the supply of his pulpit.

His wife died in Turner on May 4, 1805, in her 55th year. Of their fourteen children eleven (six sons and five daughters) survived their parents.

A contemporary estimate of him is as follows :—

"Mr. Strickland was a man of simplicity and frankness, without hypocrisy or guile. He was kind and benevolent, just and upright in all his concerns with men. His conversation was chaste and instructive. He maintained his rank among men with dignity and propriety. His sermons were evangelical, plain, and practical. His prayers were original, affectionate, and devout."

The latest survivors of his parishioners in his last settlement testify that he was an acceptable preacher, Arminian in doctrine, and thoroughly liked and respected both as a man and a minister ; of strong convictions, generous and given to hospitality, and prompt in action.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 127, 134. Bangor Hist. Mag., iii, 8–11. *Eaton*, Annals of Warren, 146. *Farmer and Moore*, Hist. Collections, iii, 117–18. *French*, Hist. of Turner, 36–38, 110–14. *Whitney*, Hist. of Worcester Co., 249.

JEDIDIAH STRONG, the youngest son of Supply Strong, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Jedidiah and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong, of Lebanon, was born in Litchfield on November 7, 1738. His mother was Anne, third daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Bissell) Strong, of East Windsor, and second cousin of her husband. Nehemiah and Simeon Strong (Yale 1755 and 1756) were second cousins of both of Jedidiah Strong's parents.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 4, 1763 ; but he turned almost immediately to the study of law, as he was admitted to the bar in Hartford County in 1764, after which he began the practice of his new profession in Litchfield. He showed early a certain promptness and tact in the discharge of business, good penmanship,

and an aptness as a draughtsman and recorder of official papers, which secured him abundant employment in town offices, as one of the selectmen from 1770 to 1783, and as town-clerk from 1773 to 1789. He was sent to the General Assembly as a Representative for the first time in October, 1771, and served thus at thirty sessions from that date to 1789; in thirteen of these sessions (1779–88) he was also Clerk of the House. During these years he served on a number of important commissions for state business, and was chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress in May, and again in October, 1779, but apparently declined both appointments. He was an associate Judge of the Litchfield County Court from 1780 to 1791, and a member of and secretary to the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

In 1789 and 1790 he reached the summit of his political promotion in his election to the Governor's Council or Upper House; and an explanation of the interruption of his career, at the age of 52, must be found in his personal character and private life.

On April 17, 1774, he married in Litchfield, Ruth, youngest daughter of Major John Paterson, of that part of Farmington which is now New Britain, and sister of General John Paterson (Yale 1762). She died on the 3d of October, 1777, at the age of 38, leaving an only child, a daughter. He was again married, in Litchfield, on January 22, 1788, to Susanna, second daughter of the Honorable George Wyllys (Yale 1729), of Hartford, who was about a dozen years his junior; but after an experience of two years and a half of married life, she was compelled by his intolerably cruel behavior to cause his arrest (in July, 1790). He was released under bonds, and a suit for divorce brought by his wife was tried before the Governor's Council, which was by law at that date the Supreme Court of the State, in the following October. Judge Strong was then a member of the Council, and

when on the evidence adduced the petition of his wife was granted by that body, he was cast out of all decent society. It seems clear that he had already forfeited the esteem of his fellow-townsmen by his bad private character, although by hypocrisy and political intrigue he had been able up to this date to impose upon a wider public.

Henceforth he sank rapidly into drunkenness and gross dissipation. His means were exhausted, so that the town was obliged to assist in his support, and when he died, in Litchfield, on August 21, 1802, in his 64th year, no stone was raised to mark his grave.

His divorced wife died in Hartford on May 23, 1794, at the age of 44 years.

His daughter, for whom to the last he cherished a devoted affection, was a writer of some talent, and died unmarried about two years after him.

He was of a diminutive figure, a limping gait, and an unpleasant countenance, and is said to have obtained his advancement in part by his strong will and his faculty of being "all things to all men," with a certain facility in the baser arts of the politician.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, July 28 and Sept. 8, 1790. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 835, 838–39. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 147–50, 243. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 48. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 270.

WILLIAM SUMNER is of unknown history, except that his name is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1793.

PELATIAH TINGLEY, son of Timothy Tingley, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1735, and was probably induced to complete his education at Yale through the influence of Professor Daggett, a former fellow-townsman.

He remained in New Haven after graduation for further theological study, and was already so far qualified for preaching that the Fairfield West Association of Ministers in February, 1762, advised the vacant church at Ridgefield to apply to him as a candidate. He did not receive a formal license to preach until May 25, 1762, when the New Haven Association thus approved him.

In 1765–66 he was preaching in Gorham, Maine, nine miles west of Portland, and declined a call to settlement over the Congregational church there.

Subsequently he changed his views in regard to baptism, was immersed and joined the Baptist denomination, and was ordained on October 21, 1772, over a Calvinist Baptist church which had been formed a month before in the town of Sanford, in the southwestern part of Maine, and was the oldest Baptist church with one exception in the District.

When doctrinal agitation on the subject of election arose among the Maine Baptists in 1780, Elder Tingley took the Arminian side. He was the clerk of the first meeting called in connection with the organization of what came to be known as the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and next to Benjamin Randall he was probably the leading spirit among the founders of that body. He had much to do with drawing up the covenant on the basis of which the first "Quarterly Meeting" (as it was called) of the Free-Will Baptists was organized, and of this meeting he was many times chosen Moderator.

In 1782 he left Sanford, and subsequently settled in a township a dozen miles to the North, which was incorporated in 1787 by the name of Waterborough, where he died, much lamented, in 1821, at the age of 86.

He had the reputation of being very zealous in his beliefs, and very brief, clear and pointed in his expression of them, but not a great speaker. He was sharp, quick-witted, and ready in reproof.

After his removal to Waterborough he was a member of the Massachusetts Convention for the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and cast his final vote in the negative.

AUTHORITIES.

Bourne, Hist. of Wells and Kennebunk, 554. *Daggett*, Hist. of Attleborough, 2d ed., 641. *Greenleaf*, Eccl. Hist. of Me., 270. Maine Hist. Soc'y's Collections, vii, 222, 225. *Pierce*, Hist. of Gorham, 66.

Annals, 1761-62

The College year opened ominously with the presentation to the General Assembly at its fall meeting in New Haven of a Memorial, dated on October 13, and subscribed by Thomas Fuller, Junior, of East Haddam, the Rev. Moses Bartlett (Yale 1730), of what is now Portland, in Middletown, and the Rev. Thomas Skinner (Harvard 1732), of Westchester Parish, in Colchester. Mr. Fuller had two sons in the incoming Senior Class, Mr. Bartlett had one son a Junior and one son a Sophomore, and Mr. Skinner one son a Senior. The burden of their petition was:

That for some years past the College has been remarkably incident to Disturbances & Disorders beyond anything of the like nature before, which have arisen unto such Convulsions of late that for the last half year little or no Study has been done, the Students have had their minds embroiled with Enmity & Turbulent Spirit, and have spent much of their time in caballing against President & Tutors: that their refractoriness has arisen so high as to embolden them to contemn the highest Academical Punishments, which have been so often repeated upon them as to serve only to irritate them into the highest Outrage: that Students have by this means been so enraged for the last half year as to be guilty of high Violence against the President and Tutors too many and shameful to be enumerated. That we are given to understand that the Venerable Corporation of said College have passed a By-Law which vests the President & Tutors with such Discretionary power in Administration & Government as would defend the highest Fines and Academical Punishments for small, if not the lowest crimes,—even so discretionary as to vest the President with the supersedure and reversal of all the Laws & make his will in effect the Sole Law. That the late Convulsions have arose from some general Source,—either Badness of Youth, or Some error or want of Weight in Government; that they have constantly complained of the Administration; And that there have been Depredations, Fines, Rustifications, &c., which have given too much reason

to fear that the Severe measures of want of influence of the Gov^t^ of the College have been in some measure the unhappy occasion of that Spirit of Violence which has been too predominant, and in the Youth quite injustifiable & indefenceable.

The aim of the whole was to request the Assembly to subject the College "to such like Visitation as other Collegiate Schools in this Land, or devise some method of redress." But neither the Upper nor the Lower House took any action in response to this appeal.

Encouraged perhaps by this symptom of friendliness, the President and Fellows petitioned the next session of the Assembly (at Hartford, May, 1762) for aid in the construction of the new Chapel, which had been carried up five or six feet, but was now stopped for lack of funds; the special suggestion was made that a certain sum of money (between six and seven hundred pounds), which was due the Colony from a convicted counterfeiter, might be devoted to this purpose; but when the question of a grant was put to vote in the Lower House it was answered in the negative.

Commencement was nominally private, on the unprecedentedly early date of the 21st of July,—President Clap's explanation being a desire to check expense and to avoid the gathering of a miscellaneous crowd; but as public notice of the date was given some three weeks in advance, there was no real privacy about the matter. The Salutatory Oration was delivered by Joseph Huntington, of the candidates for the Bachelor's degree, and the Valedictory Oration by his brother, the Rev. Enoch Huntington, of the candidates applying for the Master's degree,—in the judgment of a candid hearer,* "both well done, excepting that they exceeded in length." The same calm observer pronounced some of the Theses Sandemanian.

The Corporation, at their Commencement session, were obliged to modify the rules respecting Commons, on

*Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), of New Haven, MS. letter to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, July 23, 1762.

account of lack of accommodations, to this extent, that students should be allowed, so far as they chose, to get their breakfasts elsewhere (except at taverns), and those who did this should pay but five shillings per week for dinner and supper.

At the same time new and stringent regulations were made (and announced in the public prints) for preventing students from running into debt in New Haven; in this connection first appears the suggestion of the selection of some official to act as a College guardian for students, with the oversight of their expenditures—a useful custom which had considerable vogue for the next hundred years.

At this time also, probably in consequence of disorders which had arisen, a change in the discipline of College was effected by the vote "that the Senior Sophisters [*i. e.*, Senior Class] shall have the immediate Care of instructing the Freshmen in the Rules of good Manners, and going on Errands, instead of the Sophimores;" and another source of disorder was checked by transferring to students especially paid for the service the cleaning of the College yard (from snow, etc.), which had hitherto been the duty of the whole Freshman Class.

The tutorships for this year were filled by Jonathan Lyman and John Storrs, who continued in office from the previous year; by Noah Parsons, who served until December, 1761, and was then succeeded by Seth Lee; and by John Chandler. Storrs and Chandler retired at Commencement, 1762.

Sketches, Class of 1762

*Israel Williams, A.M. *1823
*Thomas Barber, A.M. 1786 et Neo-Caes. 1774
*Thomas Skinner, A.M. 1768 *1796
*Hezekias Bissell, A.M. 1766 *1802
**Johannes Henricus Livingston*, A.M., S.T.D. Traject. ad Rhen. 1770, in Coll. Rutg. Sacr. Theol. Prof. et ejusd. Praeses *1825
**Josephus Huntington*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1780 *1794
*Johannes Canfield, A.M. *1786
*Simeon Hinman, A.M. *1767
*Johannes Paterson, A.M. 1779, e Congr. *1808
**Gideon Bostwick*, A.M. *1793
*Allen McLean, A.M. *1829
*Isaacus Moseley, A.M. *1806
**Eleazarus Storrs*, A.M. *1810
*Simeon Belden, A.M. *1820
*Simeon Miller, A.M.
*Guilielmus Nichols *1792
*Philippus Daggett, A.M. *1783
*Guilielmus Jones, A.M. *1783
*Chauncaeus Brewer *1830
*Josias Hart, A.M. *1812
*Moses Hartwell, A.M. *1769
**Richardus Clarke*, 1765 et Columb. 1762, A.M. et Columb. 1766 *1824
*Samuel Field, A.M. *1800
*Punderson Austin, A.M., Tutor *1773
*Consider Morgan, A.M. 1768 *1802
**Theodorus Hinsdale*, A.M. *1818
**Benjamin Mills*, A.M. *1785
*Solomon Wadhams, A.M. *1821

*Johannes Lothrop, A.M.	*1789
*Josias Pomeroy, A.M.	*1812
*Amos Northrop, A.M.	*1779
*Jabez Swift, A.M.	*1775
**Jedidias Chapman*, A.M. et Neo-Caes.	*1813
*Oliverus Fuller	*1817
*Benjamin Halliock	*1763
**David Brownson*	*1806
**Burrage Merriam*, A.M.	*1776
*Samuel Seward, A.M.	*1776
**Whitman Welch*, A.M.	*1776
*Elija Smith, A.M.	
*Petrus Pratt, A.M.	*1800
*Ephraimus Crocker, A.M.	*1771

Punderson Austin, son of Lieutenant David and Hannah Austin, of East Haven, in New Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of David and Abigail (Alling) Austin, of East Haven, was born on February 10, 1743–44. His mother was the youngest daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Alling) Punderson, of New Haven. His father died at the close of his Freshman year. His only sister married the Rev. Nicholas Street (Yale 1751).

After graduation he studied theology, and during the year 1764–65 taught the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He served as a Tutor in the College for the year 1765–66. In the latter year he was invited to settle in the ministry in Mount Carmel Parish, in the northern portion of New Haven (the present township of Hamden), but declined the call. In October of the same year he was recommended by the Eastern Association of New London County to the Second church in Norwich (in Chelsea Parish, at the Landing), whose pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, had left them nearly a year before on a mission to Great Britain in the interest of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock's School at Lebanon. About this time he is also said to have supplied for nine months

the vacant pulpit in Newent Society in the northeastern part of that town, now the church in Jewett City in Lisbon.

From March to July, 1769, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island; and later in the year was again employed in Norwich (Chelsea Parish).

He afterwards went to Montreal and preached to a small congregation of English merchants and others. He returned in August, 1772, in feeble health, and after a short interval took charge of an academic school in Albany, New York, with which he was occupied until his death there, on March 28, 1773, in his 30th year. He was unmarried, and his small estate (of about £300) was divided between his brothers and his sister.

President Stiles, who knew him intimately, writes on hearing of his death; "He was a good scholar in the three learned languages, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and in all the Sciences. He was of mild, ingenious, and amiable Behavior, strict Virtue, and exemplary Piety. . He was of very small stature, a thin habit, and of a very weakly Constitution." In his theological views he adhered to the "New Divinity."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xii, 228–29. Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, 9–10. Tuttle Family, 626. *Dodd*, E. Haven Register, 103. *Thayer*,

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THOMAS BARBER was the eldest child of the Rev. Jonathan Barber (Yale 1730), and was born in the latter part of the year 1741, in Georgia, where his father was engaged for about seven years (1741–48) in the superintendence of the Bethesda Orphan House planned by Whitefield. About the time of his entering College his father was installed over the Congregational church in Groton, Connecticut.

He studied medicine, and settled about the year 1765 at Middletown Point (now Matawan), New Jersey, about twenty miles southwest of New York City. Here he practiced his profession with good repute for the rest of his life, being the only physician in the town. He was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts at the College of New Jersey in 1774. In February, 1776, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the First Regiment from Monmouth County.

He married Mary Darrell, of Stonington, Connecticut, on February 23, 1777, who died in March, 1788, in her 36th year, leaving a son and a daughter. The son studied medicine with his father, and began to practice, but was carried off early by consumption; the daughter also died early.

Dr. Barber died in 1806 or 1807, aged about 65 years, and leaving considerable property.

AUTHORITIES.

Wickes, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 133–34.

Simeon Belden, the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Mix) Belding, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on February 24, 1736–37. His two elder brothers were graduated here in 1751.

He spent his life in his native place, where he married, on November 3, 1765, Martha, the eldest child of the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), the minister of the parish.

He died in Wethersfield on October 29, 1820, in his 84th year. His estate was inventoried at less than $250. His widow died on December 5, 1830, in her 88th year. Their children were three sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 181. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., xv, 296–97.

Hezekiah Bissell, the second child and younger son of the Rev. Hezekiah Bissell (Yale 1733), of Wintonbury Parish (now Bloomfield), in Windsor, Connecticut, was baptized by his father on April 24, 1743.

He settled in Windham, Connecticut, as a lawyer, and married on March 18, 1765, Anne, daughter of Colonel Jedidiah and Anne (Wood) Elderkin, of that town; two of her brothers were graduated here, in 1763 and 1767 respectively.

He comes into view in the summer of 1774 as the reputed leader in an alleged attack by the Sons of Liberty in Windham on a visiting Boston merchant, and his spirited repudiation of the charge is reprinted in Force's American Archives (5th series, i, 630–33).

In April, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Commissaries for the supply of stores and provisions for the troops about to be raised for the defence of the Colony; and in the following October he was commissioned as a Captain in the militia. He went with his company to the front as a part of Washington's army in the neighborhood of New York in the fall of 1776.

In May, 1779, he served as a Representative in the General Assembly.

After the war he held the office of States Attorney for Windham County, and was also Colonel in the militia, and Deacon in the village church (elected in 1787).

In 1790 he returned to his native parish, which he represented in the General Assembly in seven sessions between 1790 and 1799; he was one of the Clerks of the Assembly in three of these sessions. He also received in 1795 and 1796 the appointment of Judge of the Hartford County Court; he was Treasurer of the County in 1797 and 1798.

He died in Wintonbury, on January 14, 1802, in his 59th year, leaving an estate valued at only $242.

His wife survived him. He had twelve children, of whom one son was graduated here in 1793.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 228. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 36. R. I. Colonial Records, viii, 262. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 452, 906–07; ii, 82.

GIDEON BOSTWICK, the eighth child and fifth son of Captain Nathaniel Bostwick, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Abigail Bostwick, of New Milford, was born in that town on September 21, 1742. His mother was Esther, second daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Weller) Hitchcock, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and New Milford.

Soon after graduation he was invited to take charge of a classical school in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, which was to be supported by private subscriptions. By his acceptance of this invitation his future residence was determined.

Though a Congregationalist by birth and training, he had become an Episcopalian while in College, and as early as 1764 he is spoken of as lay-reader in the church just erected for the Episcopal congregation which had been gathered in Great Barrington some two years before. He continued to be thus employed until late in the year 1769, when he went to England for orders. He was ordained Deacon on February 24, 1770, by Bishop Terrick, of London, and priest on March 11, by the same prelate, and returned to Great Barrington in June, with a commission as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

For the next twenty-three years he served as the minister of St. James's Parish, Great Barrington, to the increasing satisfaction of his people, and moreover had charge of St. Luke's Church in Lanesborough, more than twenty

miles to the north, and of two or three congregations across the New York border. During this entire period his occasional ministrations extended over a much wider circuit, in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, involving excessive labor. The fact that no Congregational minister was settled in Great Barrington for most of this time, made him to a large extent the pastor of the whole village, which gave him its esteem and affection. The records which he kept show that he baptized 2274 children during his ministry.

In the time of the Revolution he adhered to the Royal cause, and the Rev. Samuel Peters recounts an improbable story of his receiving indignities from a mob of patriots. After the peace, he acted with the clergy of his native State in their efforts for obtaining a bishop, and enrolled himself under Bishop Seabury's jurisdiction. On the 4th of June, 1793, he attended the Diocesan Convention in Middletown, to present for ordination a candidate who should relieve him of the care of the parish in Lanesborough. Thence he went to the house of his brother-in-law in his native village for a visit, but was seized very shortly with a violent attack of pneumonia which ended his life on June 13, in his 51st year. His body was buried temporarily in New Milford, and subsequently removed to Great Barrington.

He married in 1769, before taking orders, Gesie, daughter of John Burghardt, one of the principal supporters of the Church of England in Great Barrington, but originally from Kinderhook, New York. She died on May 16, 1787, at the age of 39. Their children were five daughters and four sons, of whom all but one daughter survived their parents. The youngest daughter became the wife of Benajah Ticknor, M.D. (honorary Yale 1836).

So much beloved was Mr. Bostwick in Great Barrington that his early death was accounted an almost irreparable loss. Soon after his death plans were made for the publication of a volume of his sermons, with a sketch of

his life; but these were not carried into effect. Brief extracts from two of his sermons were printed in the Churchman's Magazine for 1823 (vol. iii, pp. 206–08).

His nephew, the Hon. David S. Boardman (Yale 1793), testifies of him that "as a Preacher he was sensible, dignified and attractive," and "in social intercourse, cheerful, facetious and entertaining." Another of his younger associates, the Rev. Dr. Burhans, wrote of him: "The beautiful virtues of meekness, humility, and benevolence, were conspicuous in his character. . His charity was unmeasured, to the poor, sick, and needy. As a Christian, he was conscientious, cheerful without levity, and grave without moroseness."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 272, 293. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 192–96. Bostwick Geneal. Register, 29, 36. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 73–74. Conn. Journal, July 3, 1793. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of Berkshire, 231. *Hemenway*, Vt. Quarterly Gazetteer, i, 131. Hitchcock Genealogy, 214, *Hooper*, Hist. Address at the Church in Lebanon Springs, 5–9. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 242, 660, 662, 829. [*Peters*,] General Hist. of Conn., 394. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 238. *Schroeder*, Memoir of Mrs. M. A. Boardman, 74, 135–41. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 274–77. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 200–07, 350, 353, 390.

Chauncey Brewer, elder son of Deacon Nathaniel Brewer, a stone-cutter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. 1687) and Catharine (Chauncey) Brewer, of that town, was born there on April 21, 1743. His mother was Eunice, younger daughter of Jerijah and Thankful (Stebbins) Strong, of Northampton.

He studied medicine with Dr. Charles Pynchon, of Springfield, and then settled in the practice of his profession in the parish of West Springfield, which was incorporated as a town in 1773. His reputation among his fellow-townsmen is shown by his selection as one of their two delegates to each of the three Provincial Congresses

of Massachusetts (October, 1774—May, 1775). In the latter year he received a commission of Justice of the Peace, and he held for some time the office of Town Clerk. In 1780, however, he removed to Springfield, where on the death of Dr. Pynchon (in 1783) he succeeded to a large part of his practice; and for many years thereafter he was regarded as one of the first in his profession throughout that section of the country. He was also prominent in political life, and in 1780 and again in 1781 declined an election as Representative. As infirmities increased, he withdrew gradually from practice, but his sagacity and experience were so much trusted by his professional brethren that his advice in consultation was largely sought, even to extreme old age.

Dr. Brewer had a robust constitution and enjoyed uninterrupted health and the full use of his mental powers until his death, which occurred without warning, in his sleep, on March 15, 1830, when he had nearly completed his 87th year. Since the death of Thomas Seymour of the Class of 1755, in the preceding July, he had been the oldest surviving graduate, in College age. He was also the oldest practicing physician in Western Massachusetts.

He married, in 1770, Amy, eldest child of Lieutenant Jacob and Amy (Stebbins) White, of West Springfield, who died on May 21, 1821, aged nearly 76 years. Their children were six daughters (one of whom died in infancy) and five sons.

Dr. Brewer's professional skill was seconded by an unusual tenderness of feeling and gentleness of manner and by a strong religious character. He was early elected a deacon of the First Church in Springfield, and served in that office until within a few years of his death.

A full and appreciative tribute to his memory, by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood (Dartmouth Coll. 1805), is contained in Dr. Williams's American Medical Biography.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 118. *Chapin*, Old Springfield, 76–77. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1282. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 197–201. *Green*, Hist. of Springfield, 293, 303, 345, 363, 408. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 73–74. *Williams*, Amer. Med. Biography, 49–56.

David Brownson, the eldest child of Josiah Brownson, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Roger and Dorcas Brunson or Brownson, of that town, was born there on October 23 [or 28], 1739. His mother was Prudence, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Castle) Hurlbut, of Woodbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology and was duly licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers on May 31, 1763.

On April 25, 1764, he was ordained by the New Haven Consociation over the Congregational church in Oxford Society, in Derby, Connecticut, succeeding the Rev. Jonathan Lyman (Yale 1742), who died about six months earlier. The sermon on the occasion, by the pastor of his youth, the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745), was published.

He continued in office until his death, which took place in Oxford (incorporated as a town in 1798), on November 12, 1806, after a lingering illness, at the age of 67 years.

By his wife Anne, who died on February 25, 1786, in her 42d year, he had several children; the records of the parish notice the deaths of three, aged from 4 to 10 years, within eleven days' time, in November, 1776.

A second wife, named Anna, survived him, and his small estate (about $1100) was divided between her, one son, and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Derby, 231, 705; Hist. of New Milford, 669. *Sharpe*, Hist. of Oxford, 48, 53.

JOHN CANFIELD, the third son of Judge and Deacon Samuel Canfield, a leading citizen of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jeremiah and Alice (Hine) Canfield, of New Milford, was baptized on November 30, 1740. His mother was Abigail Peck. His father died when he was 14 years of age.

He studied law and was the first representative of that profession to establish himself in the town of Sharon, Connecticut. In May, 1774, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1775, he was chosen for the first time as a representative in the General Assembly. During its session the Assembly despatched him on an important mission to Fort Ticonderoga, to dispense relief for the benefit of any sick or infirm Connecticut soldiers in that vicinity. In the momentous years which followed, his fellow-townsmen evinced their appreciation of his character and attainments by sending him as their representative to ten more sessions of the General Assembly, ending with that of May, 1786. In 1779 he was appointed by the Assembly a member of the Council of Safety. In May, 1786, he was elected to represent the State in the Continental Congress, and he was also under nomination for a seat in the Governor's Council or Upper House of the State Legislature, at the time of his sudden and deeply lamented death, which occurred in Sharon, after a brief illness, on October 26, 1786, when he had nearly completed his 46th year. His friends and neighbors had anticipated for him a distinguished career in Congress, if he had lived to enter that body. He fitted for the legal profession several students who afterwards became eminent,—among them Noah Webster, John Cotton Smith, and Ambrose Spencer.

He married Dorcas, only daughter of Solomon Buell, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who died in Sharon on December 25, 1812, in her 71st year. Of their eight children, six daughters and one son survived the father. One

daughter married the Hon. Ambrose Spencer (Harvard 1783); another married General Elisha Sterling (Yale 1787); and a third married Dr. Samuel Rockwell (*hon.* M.A. Yale 1815).

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 482. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 24–25. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 680–81. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 67–68. *Welles*, Buell Family, 53, 90.

JEDEDIAH CHAPMAN, the eighth child and fourth son of Robert and Mary (Church) Chapman, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and grandson of Robert and Mary Chapman, of East Haddam, was born in that town on September 27, 1741.

He studied theology (probably with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy), and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764. Early in 1766 he went to Newark, New Jersey, recommended by Dr. Bellamy, as a candidate for the vacant pulpit at Newark Mountains, in what is now the First Presbyterian Church in Orange. He was ordained and installed pastor of that church by the New-York Presbytery on July 22, 1766, and the next year married Blanche Smith, elder daughter of Captain William and Sarah (Het) Smith, of New York City; she was a first cousin of William Smith (Yale 1745).

She died on November 21, 1773, in her 29th year, leaving two sons (another having died in infancy). He next married, probably in 1776, Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Peter and Valeria (Eaton) LeConte, of Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

In the Revolution he maintained the character of a devoted patriot, and the ardor of his patriotism exposed him repeatedly to danger of capture by the British. He served during a part of the campaign of 1776 as chaplain

of a New Jersey Regiment with Washington's army. In the subsequent division of parties, he was known as a Federalist.

Mr. Chapman's influential position among his brethren in the ministry is shown by his election, in May, 1787, as Moderator of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. His parish had flourished under him, but a chronic difficulty was experienced in collecting his modest salary, and trouble was gathering in consequence of certain arrears due him, just as, in May, 1800, the Presbyterian General Assembly, desiring to locate a missionary on what were then known as "the Northwestern frontiers" (in Western New York), made choice of the Orange pastor for that purpose. He acceded to the request, resigned his pastorate on August 13, and removed to the village of Geneva, New York, where he ministered in the intervals of his missionary labors to a Presbyterian congregation, of which he was finally installed senior pastor on July 8, 1812. These latter years were years of laborious service and of unmeasureable good to the whole region. Without pressing the Presbyterian polity, he urged and carried out a union of that and the Congregational elements and so built up strong churches.

His wife died in Geneva on September 9, 1812, in her 74th year, and he died there on May 22, 1813, in his 72d year. He was seized with his last illness while preaching in his pulpit from the words: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

His second son was graduated at Princeton in 1789, and became a distinguished clergyman. The elder son by the second marriage (who assumed his mother's surname) was also graduated at Princeton, in 1797, and became a prominent lawyer.

Mr. Chapman was a stout man, venerable in appearance, of fresh complexion, and fond of manual labor. In the pulpit he was earnest, and used a good deal of action. He was a man of ardent personal piety, a sound theolo-

gian, and an instructive preacher. The inscription on his tombstone says: "He was a zealous advocate of the Christian religion, a faithful defender of the doctrines of grace, and exhibited the purity of the gospel in his life. He lived respected, he died lamented."

A tablet to his memory was placed in the First Presbyterian Church in Orange in 1878.

He published:—

1. A Discourse [from Eph. iv, 3–4] preached at Philadelphia, before the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, May, 1788.

This was reprinted in volume 2 of the American Preacher, edited by David Austin, Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°, pp. 171–88.

2. Four Sermons on Christian Baptism, in which the Privilege of Believers, under the Gospel, respecting the Mode and Subjects of Baptism, is established and illustrated. Elizabethtown, 1791. 8°, pp. 86. [*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S.*

The same were reprinted, with the title Five Sermons on Christian Baptism (one being in two parts), in a volume called Nine Discourses on Baptism. Boston, 1806. 12°, pp. 43–125.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

These sermons are mainly polemic, covering the grounds of controversy with the Baptist denomination in a very earnest, clear, and energetic style.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 27. Chapman Family, 74, 86–87. *Gillett*, Hist. Discourse at Orange, 13–16. *Hotchkin*, Hist. of Western N. Y., 34–35, 264–65, 385–86. *Hoyt*, "The Mountain Society," Orange, 114–53. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 229. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xi, 145. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iv, 95. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 310–11.

Richard Clarke, who later sometimes wrote his name (in distinction from others) as Richard Samuel Clarke, was born in West Haven, then part of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1738, being the fifth son of Samuel Clarke, of West Haven, and grandson of Samuel Clark, of Milford.

His parents being adherents of the Church of England, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford.

He did not receive his Bachelor's degree with his class (though President Clap's memoranda show that he was in residence during part at least of the Senior year), but received both the first and second degrees here in 1765; while the B. A. degree was given him *causa honoris* by King's (now Columbia) College in 1762 and the M. A. degree by the same institution in 1766.

In 1764 he began to act as lay-reader to congregations of Church of England families in Ridgefield and Ridgebury, Connecticut, and also in the neighboring township of North Salem (the Oblong), New York. About the end of the year 1766 he went to England and was ordained there in February, 1767.

He returned with a commission for New Milford, Connecticut, and neighboring towns from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and began his labors there in June, 1767. In face of the privations and discouragements which beset the Episcopal clergy during and after the Revolution, he was induced to accept the liberal offers made to such as should remove to the British Provinces, and in May, 1786, landed at St. John's, New Brunswick. He was commissioned by the Venerable Society as the pioneer rector of Gagetown, on the River St. John, about 35 miles inland, with a stipend of £50 sterling. His people were very poor, and he had also in his charge three or four neighboring parishes or mission-stations. His long and faithful service at Gagetown was brought to a melancholy close by reason of an accidental fire which consumed the rectory. Mr. Clarke's eldest daughter and a grandson of his perished in the flames, and he felt the shock so severely that he resigned his charge (in 1811) and sought a new field of labor. He then became the first resident clergyman, in St. Stephen, a town on the Maine border, about sixty miles west of St. John's.

He continued in that ministry until his death there on October 6, 1824, in the 87th year of his age, being then as was supposed the oldest missionary in the British Colonies.

His wife, Rebecca, died in St. Stephen, on May 7, 1816, at the age of 69. Of her eleven children, who went with her to New Brunswick in 1787, the last survivor died in 1844. One son succeeded his father in the rectorship of Gagetown.

A portrait by a Philadelphia artist taken in advanced life, is now owned by Arthur M. Hill, Esq., of St. Stephen; the face is one of great benevolence and serenity.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Prot. Episc. Church in Conn., i, 270, 354. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 555–56. *Chapin*, Hist. of Christ Church, W. Haven, 21. Churchman's Magazine, i (1821), 350–51. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 152, 168–69. *Lee*, Church of England in New Brunswick, 94–96, 110. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 167–69, 345. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 316. *Teller*, Hist. of Ridgefield, 114, 148.

Ephraim Crocker, the ninth child and fifth son of James Crocker, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on September 21, 1739.

He died in Kent, Connecticut, early in the year 1771, in his 32d year. His estate (on which an administrator was appointed on March 20, 1771) proved to be insolvent.

He left a widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Colchester Records, ed. Taintor, 98. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritans, 756.

Philip Daggett, the youngest child of Ebenezer Daggett, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and brother of President Naphtali Daggett (Yale 1748), was born in Attleborough on September 11, 1739. His father died in his infancy.

On graduation he was appointed College Butler, and held that office for two years. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar of New Haven, at the session of the County Court in October, 1765. Subsequently he became a merchant in New Haven, and was for a time (until April, 1768) in partnership with his classmate Hartwell.

Misfortunes overtook him in his business,—the result in part of epileptic fits, loss of eyesight, and other illness,—and having become insolvent and having been imprisoned for debt, he was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly in October, 1772, for relief.

He had married about 1767 Bede, second daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Goodyear) Mansfield, of North Haven; and after the failure of his means they removed to that parish, where he died, from apoplexy, on December 13, 1783, in his 45th year.

She next married, on October 24, 1785, Ensign Thomas Cooper, of North Haven. He was drowned in September 1808, and she died in North Haven on May 24, 1811, in her 65th year.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were three sons and one daughter; the eldest son died in infancy, and the two other sons before their mother.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xiv, 18–19, 123–24. Mansfield Genealogy, 40. 110. *Daggett*, Daggett Family, 101, N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 510.

Samuel Field, eldest son of Colonel David Field, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Edwards, Hoyt) Field, was born in Deerfield, on September 14, 1743, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Justus Forward (Yale 1754), of Belchertown.

On graduation he began the study of divinity with his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Yale 1730), but be-

fore long abandoned the Congregational system, having become a convert to the beliefs of the Sandemanians, probably under the influence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. James Taylor (Y. C. 1754).

After this he entered the office of Daniel Jones (Harvard 1759), of the neighboring town of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, as a student at law, and in due time was admitted to the bar.

He then returned to Deerfield, and at first engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married there, on April 26, 1769, Sarah, eldest daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Wright) Childs, of that town. She was born on September 27, 1742, and bore him seven children, the most of whom survived him.

Later he began the practice of law in Deerfield, but about 1771 removed to Greenfield, the next town to the southwards, where he opened an office and also embarked in trade. In 1774 he retired to a farm in the adjoining town of Conway, being like all his co-religionists in sympathy with the loyalists. His name is found among the signers of the Address to Governor Hutchinson on his departure for England in June, 1774. In 1776 he returned to Deerfield, where he engaged in husbandry and extensive professional business.

He was a delegate to the Convention for the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1788, and in 1792 he represented the town in the General Assembly.

He returned to Conway in May, 1794, and continued to pursue his profession there. Having been ordained as an elder of the Sandemanian church, he preached to a small society, much to their edification.

In November, 1798, he suffered from a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech and much impaired his constitution. This was followed by a succession of epileptic fits, in one of which he expired, on September 17, 1800, at the age of 57 years. His wife died on December 31, 1831, in her 90th year.

He is represented as a man of marked gravity and simplicity of demeanor, instructive in conversation, and deeply religious. Though conscientiously opposed to war, and consequently neutral in the Revolutionary struggle, he rejoiced sincerely in the establishment of independence and republican institutions. After his death was published :—

The Miscellaneous Productions in Poetry and Prose, of the late Samuel Field, Esq., with a Sketch of his Life and Character : By Rodolphus Dickinson. Greenfield, 1818. 12°, pp. 287.

[*Brown Univ.*

About five-sixths of the writings here printed are poetical, nearly half of which are hymns. Many of the secular compositions are humorous and marked by a sprightly imagination and facility of diction.

AUTHORITIES.

Child Genealogy, 607. *Sheldon*, Hist. of Deerfield, ii, pt. 2, 111, 159-60.

Daniel Fuller, the third child and second son of Thomas Fuller, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, of the same town, was born there on April 26, 1739, and baptized on the 10th of the following June. His mother was Martha, daughter of Thomas Rowley.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764. During the next year that Association received an application from the settlers in Horton, Kings County, Nova Scotia, for a Congregational minister to be sent to them ; and accordingly on June 5, 1765, they ordained Mr. Fuller, whom they had selected for this work.

Evidently, however, his stay in Nova Scotia was brief ; for he is heard of in 1766 or 1767 as preaching to the newly formed South parish in Mendon, Massachusetts.

He died in 1768, when 29 years old, in the Province of New York, while preaching as a candidate.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Hist. of Haddam and E. Haddam, 47. *D. W. Patterson*, MS. letter, July 2, 1863. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 567.

Oliver Fuller, the next younger brother of the preceding graduate, was born in East Haddam on September 30, 1741, and was baptized on the 29th of November.

He studied medicine and settled in Kent, in Litchfield County. He is said to have served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, but this is doubtful.

After a long career as a physician in Kent, he died there on March 9, 1817, in his 76th year.

He married in Colchester, Connecticut, on May 3, 1767, Alice, daughter of Colonel John and Bethia (Lewis) Ransom, who died on October 1, 1776, at the age of 29, leaving two sons: the elder, named Revilo from his father (with the letters reversed), became a farmer in Kent and Salisbury, and the younger, Thomas, was a physician in New York.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. L. H. Reid, MS. letter, Mch. 5, 1889.

Benjamin Halliock (as his name was written on the College records), or Hallock, was the youngest son of Zerubbabel and Esther Hallock, and a grandson of Thomas Hallock, of Mattituck, a parish within the township of Southold, near the eastern end of Long Island.

His father dying in 1761 left this son £400; but his career was soon cut short, as he is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue issued in September, 1763. He was living in the previous April.

AUTHORITIES.

Southold Town Records, ii, 212. *Yale*, Life of Rev. J. Hallock, 391.

Josiah Hart, the fourth son of Deacon Elijah Hart, of that part of Farmington, Connecticut, which is now New Britain, and grandson of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart, of Kensington Parish, in the present township of Berlin, was born in Kensington on April 28, 1742. His mother was Abigail, younger daughter of Allyn and Elizabeth (Goodrich) Goodrich, of Farmington. He was a first cousin of Major Jonathan Heart (Yale 1768).

He had intended to become a minister, but for some reason changed his plans and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Jared Potter (Y. C. 1760), of East Haven, Connecticut.

In 1765 he married Abigail Sluman, of Stonington, Connecticut, and about the same time settled in Wethersfield as a physician. In July, 1775, he was appointed Surgeon's Mate of the Connecticut Regiment under Colonel Parsons at the siege of Boston. Six months later he appears as full Surgeon of the regiment, and probably served in the campaign around New York during the rest of that year. His wife died of small pox on June 10, 1777, and he married next, on March 25, 1778, Abigail, third daughter of Joshua and Mary (Welles) Robbins, of Wethersfield, and widow of Thomas Harris. He served as a Representative of the town in the General Assembly in May, 1789. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church in Wethersfield in April, 1793; but the death of his wife, on August 8, 1796, at the age of 49, so far broke up his life that he removed soon after to Marietta, in the Northwest Territory (now Ohio), where his two surviving sons had settled. He was chosen a deacon in the Congregational church as early as 1797, and he continued to engage in practice until about 1810. Soon after his settlement in Marietta he married Anna, daughter of William Moulton, of that place,—originally from Newburyport, Massachusetts.

In 1811 he removed to a farm in Lowell, about ten miles north of Marietta, where he died, of the spotted fever, in August, 1812, in his 71st year. His wife died a few hours after him.

The children by his first marriage were three daughters and four sons; and by his second marriage three daughters.

Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, of Marietta, who remembered him well, described him in 1849 as below the medium size, but well formed, with a countenance mild, pleasing, and intelligent; in manners very gentlemanly and kind.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 376, 399–400; New Britain, 149, 173–74. *Camp*, Hist. of New Britain, 78. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 229. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 54–55; xviii, 225; xx, 16. Tuttle Family, 122.

Moses Hartwell, son of Deacon Joseph and Mary (Tolman) Hartwell, and grandson of Samuel and Abigail (Stearns) Hartwell, of Concord, Massachusetts, was born in that part of Stoughton which is now Canton, Massachusetts, on June 29, [or July 24?] 1735.

His oldest sister had married in 1749 Roger Sherman, formerly of Stoughton, who removed to Connecticut in 1743, and settled in New Haven in 1761.

Moses Hartwell had taught school in his native town before entering college. During his Junior year, as appears by President Clap's papers, he took a dismission with the intention of entering Princeton College, but for some reason changed his mind.

After graduation he remained in New Haven for a time, and probably began the study of theology here. He was again teaching school in his native town in 1766, in which year he received a license to preach from the Litchfield (Conn.) South Association of Ministers. His plans, however, soon changed, and he was engaged in business as a merchant in New Haven, in partnership with his classmate Daggett, until April, 1768.

While in New York early in August, 1769, he was taken ill with a nervous fever. He was taken to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sherman, in New Haven, and died there on August 25, in the 35th year of his age.

He was unmarried, and his estate, which was greatly encumbered (netting less than £100), was administered on by Mr. Sherman, and was divided between the surviving brothers and sisters, and Mr. Sherman's deceased wife's children.

The tradition in the family is that he possessed unusual musical talent. It has been supposed that he had been engaged before his death in teaching in New York, but this is doubtful.

AUTHORITIES.

Densmore, Hartwell Genealogy, 113. *Huntoon*, Hist. of Canton, 226, 527.

Simeon Hinman, ninth child and seventh son of Deacon and Judge Noah Hinman, of the parish (now town) of Southbury, in Woodbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lum) Hinman, of Southbury, was born there in 1737, and baptized on December 4. His mother was Sarah, elder daughter of Sergeant John Scovil, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and he was thus first cousin of the Rev. James Scovil (Yale 1757).

He is believed to have studied for the profession of the law.

While crossing a stream near New Haven, he was drowned, on May 5, 1767, at the age of 30 years.

He is said to have been engaged to be married to his second cousin, Patience, daughter of Captain Timothy Hinman, of Southbury, who married Colonel Increase Moseley, of Woodbury, in October, 1769.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 559. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 834, 843.

THEODORE HINSDALE, the second son and third child of Captain John Hinsdale, of Kensington Parish, in the present township of Berlin (then Farmington), Connecticut, and grandson of Barnabas and Martha (Smith) Hinsdale, of Hartford, was born on November 25, 1738. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Knight) Cole, of Hartford.

He remained at College after graduation on a Berkeley scholarship, and later while teaching pursued the study of theology. In October, 1764, the Fairfield West Association of Ministers advised the ecclesiastical society of Ridgebury, recently formed in the northern part of Ridgefield, to apply to him as a candidate; and the New Haven Association gave similar advice to the Mount Carmel Society, in the northern part of New Haven, in the following May. A call from the latter place was voted him on August 5, which he declined; and in October he was unanimously invited to settle in a new society which had separated in 1759 from the 1st society in Windsor, Connecticut, and was known by the name of North Windsor. He accepted this call, and was ordained there on April 30, 1766.

After a ministry of nearly twenty-eight years he was induced in February, 1794, to take a dismission by the prospect of a reunion of his people with the mother church, which was immediately accomplished.

He then removed to a farm in a newly settled district in western Massachusetts (at that time within the limits of the town of Dalton), where he hoped that his sons would find a livelihood, while he might himself be introduced to some parish in the vicinity. He was the principal instrument in organizing a Congregational church there in December, 1795, in which and in neighboring churches he preached for considerable periods in the next few years, though no opportunity was afforded for a re-settlement. His influence in the community was a very happy one,

and when the town was incorporated (in 1804) it was named Hinsdale in his honor. He also officiated for twenty years as a justice of the peace, and maintained a remarkable dignity of character and soundness of judgment.

He died very suddenly at his home in Hinsdale, on December 28 or 29, 1818, in his 81st year.

He married on July 14, 1768, Ann, eldest daughter of Josiah and Ruth (Bissell) Bissell, of his parish.

She died on March 14, 1817, at the age of 69. Their children were three daughters and eight sons. A grandson was graduated here in 1821.

While a settled pastor he was joint-author of the following :—

Heresy Detected and Exposed, in a brief Narration of the unhappy disputes that have arisen, in the Second Society in Stafford. . . . Published for the Benefit of the Curious and Inquisitive. By David S. Rowland and Theodore Hinsdale at the Desire and Request of the Association. Hartford [1781]. 8°, pp. 63.
[*Brit. Mus.* *U. T. S.*

One sermon of his was printed, viz :—

The Christian Religion attested by the Spirit of Prophecy. From Rev. xix, 10. Preached at New Haven, September 11, 1792, by appointment of the General Association.

In vol. 4 of The American Preacher, New-Haven, 1793. 8°, pp. 93–135.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 186. *Boyd*, Annals of Winchester, 340–41. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of Berkshire, 447–48, 450–51. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 502–03, *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 32. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 278, 379; ii, 80, 393. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, 9.

Joseph Huntington, fourth son of Nathaniel Huntington, of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on May 5, 1735. An older brother was graduated here in 1747, and a younger brother in 1759. He was destined by his father for his own trade, that of a

clothier, but after he had attained his majority, with the encouragement and aid of his pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732), he prepared himself for College.

He held the rank of a Berkeley Scholar at graduation, but it is doubtful if he remained in New Haven, as he was speedily licensed to preach, and on June 29, 1763, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Coventry, about twelve miles from his native village. On November 7, 1764, he married Hannah Devotion, a daughter of his former pastor. She died after a short illness on September 25, 1771, in her 29th year, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Hale, of Glastonbury.

He found his parish, on his settlement, in a somewhat disorganized state; and was able to unite the people to an unexpected degree, though the entire period of his ministry was one of spiritual declension.

The Rev. Dr. Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, was a distant relative and an admirer of Mr. Huntington; and at his death, in April, 1779, it was found that Mr. Huntington was designated by his will as the next President of Dartmouth College, in case Colonel John Wheelock should decline the office. It was the wish of many of the friends of the college that Mr. Huntington might succeed to the Presidency, and it has been intimated that he expected such a result; but after some professed reluctance the younger Wheelock accepted the office, and in September, 1780, Mr. Huntington was elected to the Board of Trustees, and at the same time received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He retained the trusteeship for eight years.

In the spring of 1792 Dr. Huntington was invited to settle over the Presbyterian church of Huntington, Long Island; and he did not decline the invitation until he had made a journey thither. This circumstance was the occasion of considerable feeling among his people and loosened to some extent their attachment to him.

He died in Coventry on December 25, 1794, in his 60th

year. Although growing infirm for some time previously, he had been able to preach on the Sabbath but one before his death.

His widow died in 1806, at the age of 58. By his first marriage he had two sons, of whom one was graduated at Yale in 1785, and one daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Griffin (Yale 1790). By his second marriage he had five sons and four daughters.

He is represented as a man of fine personal appearance, rather above middle height, and of popular, engaging manners. He had a keen and ready wit and was fond of repartee. He spoke extemporaneously, from brief notes, and this helped to make him one of the most popular preachers of the day.

His publications were as follows :—

1. An Almanac for the year 1761. Calculated for the Meridian of New Haven. By a Student at Yale-College. New Haven, 1760. [*Brinley.*

A manuscript letter of the Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey to the Rev. Ezra Stiles ascribes this anonymous publication to Mr. Huntington.

2. An Almanac for 1762. . Calculated for the Meridian of New Haven. . By a Student at Yale-College. New Haven, 1762.

Some expressions in this publication were made the subject of a controversy in the Connecticut Gazette for February 6 and 13, March 27, and May 8, 1762.

3. The Vanity and Mischief of presuming on Things beyond our Measure. A Sermon [from Deut. xxix. 29] Delivered at Norwich, First-Society, May 22, 1774. . . Norwich, 1774. 4°, pp. 30. [*A. C. A. B. Publ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This sermon (like all his discourses, preached without notes) is unusually fresh and vigorous; in the foot-notes Milton is quoted, Butler's Analogy is recommended, and the philosophical speculations of Berkeley and Norris referred to.

4. A Sermon [from Luke ix, 60] Delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. David Huntington, to the pastoral Office . . at Marlborough, May 29, 1776. Norwich, 1776. 4°, pp. 19.

[*A. C. A. U. T. S.*

5. A Discourse [from 1 Cor. ii, 2], at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Enoch Hale, . . in West-Hampton, September 29, 1779. . . Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 40. [*A. C. A.*

The Sermon occupies the first 30 pages.

6. A Plea before the Venerable Ecclesiastical Council at Stockbridge, in the Cause of Mrs. Fisk. Delivered the 6th and 7th of October, 1779. By a Gentleman from Connecticut. Norwich, 1780. 4°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.* (*imperfect.*)

The same. To which is added, Letters of Friendship. . Likewise, A Droll, a Deist, and a John Bacon, . . gently reprimanded. By a Gentleman of Connecticut. Boston, 1782. 12°, pp. 130.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

This Plea relates to the case of discipline already mentioned in the notice of Dr. West, on page 390. Dr. Huntington takes, with perhaps more zeal than discretion, the liberal side.

The first edition was answered immediately by Dr. West, in a "Vindication of the Principles and Conduct of the Church in Stockbridge . . with an Appendix, by John Bacon, A. M."

7. Letters of Friendship to those Clergymen who have lately renounced Communion with the Ministers and Churches of Christ in general. With illustrations from recent examples. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 134. [*B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Although the author's name is omitted, the publication is fully acknowledged throughout as his. The Letters are dated in June, 1780, and refer to Dr. West's Vindication as just emerging from the press. The style of the composition was calculated to provoke resentment; and at least one anonymous rejoinder was made, entitled "Letters of Gratitude, to the Connecticut Pleader. . By Impartialis." (Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 76), besides the reply of Mr. Bacon, entitled "Illustrations illustrated" (Hartford, 1781. 12°, pp. 31).

8. A Droll, a Deist, and a John Bacon, Master of Arts, gently reprimanded. By the Author of the Letters of Friendship. Hartford, 1781. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. U. T. S.*

This answer to Bacon's "Illustrations illustrated," was published late in March; and called forth a rejoinder from Mr. Bacon (A Letter to the Reverend Joseph Huntington, D.D.) in 1782.

9. A Discourse [from 1 Cor. xii, 18], Adapted to the Present Day, on the Health and Happiness, or Misery and Ruin, of the

Body Politic, in Similitude to that of the natural Body. Preached at Coventry, April, 1781. Hartford, 1781. 8°, pp. 28.
This was published about May 1. [*A. C. A. U. T. S.*

10. An address to his Anabaptist brethren. 1783.

11. God ruling the Nations for the most glorious end. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxii, 8], in presence of his Excellency, and both Houses of Assembly. Hartford, May 13th, 1784. Hartford, 1784. 8°, pp. 42. [*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This discourse exhibits a most fervent patriotism, with apt quotations from Milton and Shakespeare, Cicero and Vergil.

12. A Sermon [from Titus ii, 1], delivered at Rehoboth, March 30, 1785, at the Instalment of the Reverend Mr. John Ellis. . . Providence, 1785. 8°, pp. 27. [*U. T. S.*

13. A Discourse at the Interment of Captain John Howard, of Hampton. 1789.

14. Thoughts on the Atonement of Christ, with an Address to Young Ministers and Students in Divinity : containing a vindication of the doctrines of Imputed Sin from Adam, and Righteousness from Christ. And an examination of the New Divinity on these points. Newburyport, 1791. 8°, pp. 120.
[*A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. U. T. S.*

15. A Sermon [from Psalms xvii, 15], Delivered at Coventry, At the Funeral of Mrs. Esther Strong, Late Consort of the Reverend Nathan Strong, . . . October 21st, 1793. Hartford, 1793. 8°, pp. 24. [*U. T. S.*

16. Calvinism Improved ; or, the Gospel illustrated as a system of Real Grace, issuing in the Salvation of All Men.—A Posthumous Work. New-London, 1796. 8°, pp. 331.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The running title is, A Treatise on Universal Salvation.

A long Introduction, written by the author, explains the process of study and reflection by which he had been led to adopt a conclusion so much at variance with the ordinary teaching of his associates. The publication caused consternation among the author's friends, and the greater part of the edition was destroyed by one of his daughters. The intention of the author, however, seems unmistakable, that he expected to hold this belief as a modified form of Calvinism, that is, in connection with the most of the Calvinistic doctrines.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, 547. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth Coll. i, 556, 562–64, Conn. Journal, Oct. 18, 1771; Jan. 8, 1795. Huntington Family Memoir, 117–22, 171–73. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i. 602–06.

William Jones, fourth son of Timothy Jones, was born in New Haven on January 26, 1745–6. Two of his older brothers were graduated in 1757.

He won a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, and taught for three years (1765–68) the Hopkins Grammar School in his native town. At a later period he was engaged in mercantile business with his father.

He married in 1771 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Elder Benjamin and Sybil (Backus) Lathrop, of Windham, Connecticut, who died in Windham, after a long illness, on November 13, 1776, in her 23d year.

He died in New Haven on May 20, 1783, in his 38th year. His estate was insolvent. One daughter survived him, his only other child having died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Nov. 27, 1776. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 122. N. H. Colony Hist. Society, Papers, iii, 546.

John Henry Livingston, son of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and grandson of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, was born in Poughkeepsie, on May 19, 1746. His mother was Susan, daughter of John Conklin. His father was a first cousin of the four Livingston brothers who were graduated here from 1731 to 1741.

Upon graduating he chose the profession of the law, and began his preparatory reading in the office of Bartholomew Crannel, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, but towards the close of the year 1764, on account of impaired health,

resulting from close application, he retired from Mr. Crannel's office. For the few succeeding months his condition alarmed his friends; but his recovery was accompanied with a decision to devote himself to the ministry, in furtherance of the new religious life which at this time sprang up in his soul. After this he spent some months in New York City, and in May, 1766, sailed for Holland, to pursue theological studies in that country, with a view to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church in which he had been trained, He remained at the University of Utrecht until June, 1769, when he was licensed to preach by the Classis of Amsterdam. In the meantime a call had been given him (in April, 1769) to settle as a minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New York City; and on April 2, 1770, the Classis which had licensed him ordained him to this ministry. On the 16th of the following month he was admitted upon examination to the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Utrecht; and on the 3d of September he landed in New York. He began the discharge of his pastoral duties on the succeeding Sabbath, and continued them with zeal and eminent acceptance for the next forty years. On November 26, 1775, he married, in Kingston, New York, his second cousin, Sarah (or Sally), third daughter of the Hon. Philip Livingston (Yale 1737); and, soon after this the fortunes of war obliged him to retire from the city to his father-in-law's house at Kingston. As the Dutch Church in that town was supplied with a pastor his services were not needed, and accordingly in the fall of 1776 he accepted an invitation from the church in Albany to assist their pastor. The climate of that city proved, however, too severe in winter for his wife's constitution, and he removed in the summer of 1779 to the ancestral Manor of his father's family, near Poughkeepsie, and labored among the congregations in that vicinity. From early in 1781 to 1783 he resided in his father's house and supplied the church in Poughkeepsie. With the declaration of peace and the evacuation of

New York (in November, 1783) the way was open for a return to his own flock; and his labors were increased by the fact that of the four clergymen connected with the church in 1775 he was the only survivor who was able to resume duty, and no colleagues relieved him for the next three years. In the meantime additional responsibilities were placed upon him by his election in October, 1784, as Professor of Theology in the Reformed Dutch Church, with the expectation that without resigning his pastoral work he would oversee the instruction of candidates for the ministry. His inauguration into this office took place in New York City on May 19, 1785, and for over ten years he continued to exercise the double function of pastor and professor. In the spring of 1796, in order to devote more time to teaching, he removed to Bedford, a small village about two miles from Brooklyn, and relinquished half his salary from his church and half his pulpit-duty; but as the Synod failed to come cordially to the support of the school, he abandoned the enterprise in the summer of 1797, and returned to his old post and full work in the city. With unabated force he continued the venerated leader of his denomination in New York for ten years longer, until 1807, when measures were adopted by the Trustees of Queens (now Rutgers) College, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the re-opening of that institution, which had been closed on account of financial embarrassments for twelve years. Dr. Livingston had been one of the Trustees since 1785, and it was now proposed that the hitherto insufficiently organized Theological Seminary should be located permanently in New Brunswick, and that he should also fill the presidency of the College. The former part of the proposition (declined twice before, in 1772 and 1785) he accepted at once, but delayed the removal of his residence. In the meantime infirmities, both of body and mind, multiplied upon him, so that he was no longer able to fulfil his accustomed duties to his congregation; and finally he was obliged by the state of

his health to ask a release, which was effected in the summer of 1810.

In the following October he removed to New Brunswick and entered on the discharge of his duties there as president and professor of theology. The duties of the former office were, however, by the terms of his call limited to such public functions as the presiding at commencements and the signing of diplomas, with such general superintendence as he might choose to exercise; in point of fact he confined himself to the particular functions just described; and owing to the small number of students the literary department of the College was suspended in 1816 and not revived until after his death.

He continued in charge of theological pupils until the last, and died in his sleep—without previous warning—on January 20, 1825, in his 79th year.

His wife died at New Brunswick, on December 29, 1814, at the age of 66. Their only child was a son, who survived his parents for many years.

Three sermons preached by different clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church on the occasion of Dr. Livingston's death were printed; and a volume of Memoirs, prepared in compliance with a request of the General Synod of the Church by the Rev. Alexander Gunn, was published in 1829 (octavo, pp. 540). An engraving from a portrait painted when he was about 70 years of age is prefixed to this volume.

The concurrent testimony of many witnesses represents him as an eminently holy man, a powerful preacher—especially effective in appeal and in consolation—, and a sagacious instructor. His person was unusually commanding and attractive, and his manner the perfection of courtesy.

He published:—

1. De Foedere Sinaitico. Utrecht, 1770.

A dissertation on taking his doctor's degree.

2. Oratio Inauguralis de Veritate Religionis Christianae. Neo-Eboraci [1785]. 8°, pp. 111.
[*B. Ath. Harv. Lenox. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. The Glory of the Redeemer.—A Sermon [from Col. iii, 11], preached before the New-York Missionary Society, in the Scots Presbyterian Church, 23d of April, 1799.

Published (pp. 3–48) in a pamphlet with another Sermon, delivered the next day, by the Rev. Dr. McKnight, and other material. N.-Y., 1799. 8°. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. Harv. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6–7], delivered before the New-York Missionary Society, at their Annual Meeting, April 3, 1804. [With] Appendix. . N.-Y., 1804. 8°, pp. 97.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. Worcester, 1807. 8°, pp. 68.
[*A. A. S. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. Greenfield, 1809. 8°, pp. 72.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. Providence, 1832. 12°, pp. 48. [*B. Publ.*

The author was deeply interested in the success of missionary operations, and active in the management of this Society.

5. An Address delivered at the Commencement held in Queen's College in New-Jersey, September 25, 1810. New-Brunswick, 1810. 8°, pp. 32. [*N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

This address, delivered on the occasion of his inauguration as President, contains a valuable historical sketch of the College.

6. A Funeral Service; or, Meditations adapted to Funeral Addresses. 1812.

7. The Psalms and Hymns, with the Catechism, Confession of Faith, and Liturgy of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America. Selected at the request of the General Synod. N.-Y. 1814. 12°, pp. 556. [*B. Publ. Y. C.*

Dr. Livingston had already compiled a Psalm Book, which was published—without his name—in 1789, and which continued in use until supplanted by this collection, of which he was the acknowledged editor, and which was not superseded until 1847.

8. A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister in Law. New-Brunswick, 1816. 8°, pp. 179.
[*A. A. S. B. Publ. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

9. An Address to the Reformed German Churches in the United States. New-Brunswick, 1819. 8°, pp. 36. [*U. T. S.*

This is an appeal for the establishment of a German Theological Institution, with the outline of a course of study.

Three of his sermons were printed in the American Preacher, Elizabeth-Town, 1791 (v. 1, pp. 113–59, and v. 3, pp. 373–416); and were reprinted in a volume of Select Discourses from the same work, at Edinburgh in 1796.

His published Memoirs contain copious extracts from his diary and letters.

He was also the responsible compiler and editor of a volume entitled The Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the United States of America. N.-Y. 1793. 12°, pp. xii, 354.

AUTHORITIES.

Gunn, Memoirs of Dr. Livingston, *passim*. *Holgate*, Amer. Genealogy, 178. *Lamb*, Hist. of City of N. Y., i, 750; ii, 37, 188, 276, 284, 467–68. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xx, 153. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ix, pt. 2, 52–66. *Wilson*, Memorial Hist. of City of N. Y., iii, 170.

John Lothrop, a younger brother of the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Yale 1749), was born in Windham, Connecticut, on April 4, 1738.

Immediately upon graduation he settled in New Haven as a merchant, and soon after incurred the displeasure of the College government by too great freedom in supplying the undergraduates with questionable articles.

He married, on October 31, 1764, Mary, youngest sister of his classmate, William Jones. She bore him two daughters and one son, and died in New Haven on May 18, 1773, in her 30th year. In 1775 he appears by the town records to have been active on the patriotic side in pending controversies. From 1778 to 1781 he was tax-collector of the town.

He married before 1781 Eunice, daughter of Colonel Robert and Prudence (Sherman) Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, by whom he had four daughters and a son.

He died in New Haven on October 29, 1789, in his 52d year, leaving an embarrassed estate.

His widow after 1790 removed to Nova Scotia, to join others of her family who had settled there prior to the Revolution, and died shortly after.

The son by the first marriage was graduated at Yale in 1787, and became the father of the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, of Boston.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, Descendants of G. Denison, 62–63. Conn. Journal, May 21, 1773. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 92, 124.

ALLEN MCLEAN, third son and child of Dr. Neil McLean, a native of Scotland and practicing physician in Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Allan McLean, of the Island of Coll, on the western coast of Scotland, was baptized in Hartford on December 13, 1741. His mother was Hannah, sister of Benjamin Stillman (Yale 1724), and widow of John Caldwell, of Hartford.

His father enjoyed an extensive practice, and this son was not trained to hardy self-support. He studied medicine, and practiced for a time with some success in Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, Connecticut. He married Mary Sloan, of New Haven, a granddaughter of John Prout (Yale 1708), by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Soon after his marriage he began to give way to his appetites, lost his property, and became a victim to intemperance.

He died in poverty in East Granby, Connecticut, early in March, 1829, in his 88th year.

The Rev. Allen McLean (Yale 1805) was the son of his first cousin.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 284. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 430.

BURRAGE MERRIAM, the younger surviving son of John Merriam, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and Mary (Burrage) Merriam, was born there on October 27, 1739.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 27, 1763.

On February 27, 1765, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Stepney Parish, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, now the town of Rocky Hill.

He married on September 12, 1765, Hannah Rice, who bore him two sons, of whom the younger died in infancy.

He died in office, in Stepney, on November 30, 1776, aged 37 years. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1324, and includes thirty-one volumes of books. His will provided, in case of the death of his sons without issue, that their portion of his property should be devoted to school purposes in Stepney Parish.

His wife survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xix, 320.

SIMEON MILLER'S origin is unknown. He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764.

In 1765 he took his Master's degree with the class.

Nothing more is known of his history. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue issued in 1832.

BENJAMIN MILLS, the eldest child of Josiah Mills, of that part of Killingly which is now Thompson, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Sarah Mills, of Needham, Massachusetts, was born in Killingly on the 18th of October, 1739, his mother being Sarah, daughter of Samuel Davis, of the same parish.

After graduation he studied for the ministry, and in July, 1764, was called to settle in the new township of Chesterfield, in the western part of what is now Hampshire County, Massachusetts. A Congregational church was gathered there on October 30, and Mr. Mills was ordained and installed as pastor on November 22.

He was dismissed from this charge, at his own request, on account of poor health,* on December 21, 1774, but continued to reside in the town. As a staunch patriot, like most of his fellow-townsmen, he was chosen as one of their representatives in the Second Provincial Congress, from February to May, 1775. He was also chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in the town from 1776 to 1779, and a representative in the Legislature in 1781.

He died in Chesterfield, on the 14th of March, 1785, in his 46th year. He had become so thoroughly identified with civil affairs in these later years that his tombstone is inscribed in memory of "Benjamin Mills, Esq."

His wife, Eunice, survived him, with two sons and two daughters. His estate was inventoried at about £175, and a library of about fifty volumes (some theological and some medical) is enumerated.

He married, on September 12, 1768, Mary, the youngest child of Jonathan and Thankful (Strong) Hunt, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died on June 30, 1779, at the age of 40 years. Their children were two daughters and three sons, of whom one son died in infancy; the others, bereft early of both parents, survived to long and honorable lives. The youngest child was graduated at Williams College in 1797, and became a lawyer of distinction and a Senator of the United States.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 261. *Bridgman*, Northampton Epitaphs, 178–79. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii. 1481–82. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 185–86. Hunt Family Genealogy, 178.

*There is a tradition in the town that he had contracted intemperate habits.

Consider Morgan, second son and third child of Captain Joseph Morgan, of Preston, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain John and Elizabeth (Jones, Williams) Morgan, of New London and Preston, was born in Preston on June 28, 1740. His mother was Ruth, elder daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Dwelley) Brewster, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.

He settled in his native town, and married Ruth Moseley, of Glastonbury, who bore him three daughters and three sons.

He finally removed to Sheffield, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he died in 1802, at the age of 62 years.

It has been reported that he studied medicine, but he is not known to have practiced.

AUTHORITIES.

Morgan Genealogy, 34, 48.

Isaac Moseley was a son of Isaac Moseley, Junior, of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

He became a physician in his native town, and is said to have published some medical treatise, but this is doubtful. Besides being prominent in his profession he was an influential citizen. He attained the rank of Captain in the militia in 1768. In June, 1774, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the town after the Boston Port Bill, and in October, 1782, he represented the town in the General Assembly. His sympathies, nevertheless, were with the British side in the Revolution, and consequently after the close of the war he removed to England.

He died in London on February 7, 1806, at the age of 72 years. The newspapers of the day contain the following tribute to his memory :—

A philosopher, Samaritan, and an Israelite indeed—he was benevolent and humane towards the whole Family of mankind, a sincere and valuable friend; and, to sum up his character in a few words, he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. Gen. Lyman, the American Consul, and a numerous body of sincere mourners paid the last sad tribute of respect to his memory by following his corpse to the tomb, in St. George's burying-ground in the borough.

He married a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Merrick (Yale 1725), of North Branford; in October, 1773, his family consisted of one daughter,—his wife being dead.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapin, Glastenbury Centennial, 94–95, 102, 206, 215. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 191. N.-Y. Spectator, May 21, 1806. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 109.

William Nichols, son of William Nichols, a sea-captain of Hartford, and Mary (Farnsworth) Nichols, was baptized in the First Church, on October 11, 1741.

He was admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1765, and settled there in the practice of his profession. He was early in earnest sympathy with the Revolutionary movement, and was one of the instigators of the attack upon Fort Ticonderoga in May, 1775. In July, 1776, the Governor and Council of Safety appointed him as Paymaster in Colonel Swift's regiment in the Northern Department, with the rank of Lieutenant, and on January 1, 1777, he was commissioned with the same rank, under the same officer, in the 7th Regiment of the new Continental Line. He retired from service in July, 1778, and returned to his professional career in Hartford, where he died on October 11, 1792, aged 51 years. He was never married, and his estate was insolvent.

When Hartford was made a city, in 1784, he was one of the members first chosen to the Common Council.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 229-30. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, i, 84, 122, 380.

Amos Northrop, 3d, the oldest child of Amos Northrop of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Amos and Mary (Gunn) Northrop, of Milford, was born in the former town on December 19, 1742. His mother was Anna, oldest daughter of Solomon Baldwin, of Milford. His youngest brother was graduated here in 1776. Of his two sisters, the elder married the Rev. Abner Benedict (Yale 1769) and the younger was the mother of Professor Nathaniel W. Taylor (Yale 1807).

He lived in New Milford, and was appointed to the rank of First Lieutenant in Colonel Samuel Whiting's regiment, which was raised for service north of New York during the winter of 1776–77.

Later he is said to have served as commissary in the army. He died in New Milford, from consumption, hastened by exertions in the field, on March 19, 1779, in his 37th year.

He married on December 7, 1768, Anne, the youngest sister of Friend Grant (Yale 1761), by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son was the father of the Hon. Birdsey G. Northrop (Yale 1841).

She next married, on January 11, 1780, Thomas Wells, Junior, of New Milford, by whom she had four children. Her husband died in 1826, and she died (in New Milford) on June 1, 1840, in her 89th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin Genealogy, i, 107. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 230. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 252. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 602, 747, 787, 862, 871.

John Paterson, the youngest child and only son in a family of five children of Major and Deacon John Paterson, of that part of Farmington now included in New

Britain, Connecticut, and grandson of James and Mary (Ellery ?, Talcott) Paterson, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born in Farmington, probably in the latter part of 1743 or the early part of 1744. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Steele) Bird, of Farmington. One of his sisters married the Rev. Stephen Holmes (Yale 1752), and another married the Hon. Jedidiah Strong (Yale 1761). Major Paterson, the father, had a brilliant career in the military service of his country during the French and Indian Wars, and died on the Havana expedition just before his son's graduation.

The son remained for a few years after leaving College with his mother, engaged in the study of law and in teaching. He also remained in Farmington after his admission to the bar, and on June 2, 1766, he married Elizabeth, only child of Deacon Josiah and Hannah (Warren) Lee, of the same town.

Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained at once the confidence and esteem of his new fellow-townsmen, who elected him as their representative in the General Court in May, 1774, and sent him in July as one of their delegates to a County Convention, called in view of the political situation. He was also a member of each of the three Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, in 1774–75.

Promptly with the news of the fight at Lexington Colonel Paterson brought his militia regiment to the front, and from that date to the end of the war he was continuously in the field. He was commissioned as Colonel in the Provincial service of Massachusetts in May, 1775, and was made by Congress a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army in February, 1777, and Major-General in September, 1783. His military career was conspicuously creditable, and he made large personal sacrifice in remaining in the service.

After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Lenox, and in 1785 was again chosen to represent

the town in the General Court. As a Major-General of militia he assisted in 1786–87 in the suppression of Shays' Rebellion.

In 1790 he became one of the proprietors of a large tract of land on the southern border of Central New York, and in the following year he removed with his family to a locality now known as Whitney's Point, in the township of Triangle, in the northern part of Broome County. He represented what was then Tioga County in the State Legislature in 1792 and 1793, and in 1798 was made chief-justice of the County Court of Common Pleas. From October, 1803, to March, 1805, he was a member of the Congress of the United States. On his return from Congress he resumed his place on the bench, which he retained until Broome County was set off in 1806, after which date he was Chief Justice of the new county until his sudden death, at Whitney's Point, on July 19, 1808, in his 65th year.

His wife died in Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y., on July 8, 1841, at the age of 92.

Their children were two sons and five daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy. A great-grandson, Professor Thomas Egleston (Yale 1854), published in 1894 a full and interesting life of General Paterson (pp. xi, 293).

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 128–29. *Bugbee*, Memorials of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati, 381–82. *Egleston*, Life of Gen. Paterson. *Hotchkin*, Hist. of Western N. Y., 57. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 230–32. John Lee, of Farmington, and his Descendants, 67. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xxi, 99–112. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 270.

Josiah Pomeroy, fourth son and fifth child of Josiah and Lydia (Ashley) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Major Ebenezer and Sarah

(King) Pomeroy, of Northampton, was born in that town on July 11, 1741. He was a first cousin of Dr. Medad Pomeroy (Yale 1757).

He became a physician and surgeon and settled in 1766 in Warwick, Massachusetts, a township in the northeastern corner of what is now Franklin County, on the New Hampshire line. He was a man of respectability and worth, but in the contest with Great Britain was a pronounced Loyalist. Before the Revolution began he appears to have removed to Keene, New Hampshire, for the practice of his profession, but early in 1776 he refused to sign a patriotic declaration and by 1779 his estate there was confiscated as that of an absentee. He was in Hatfield, near Northampton, in 1778, when he fled to Newtown, Long Island, within the British lines, and in October of that year his name was included in the list of refugees who were proscribed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

He returned finally to Warwick, and died there on August 17, 1821, at the age of 80.

He was twice married: first, in the latter part of 1762, to Joanna, second daughter of Colonel Phineas and Joanna (Field) Wright, of Northfield, the town next west of Warwick, who died in March, 1774, in her 32d year; and secondly, on July 3, 1774, to Ann, elder daughter of Captain Elisha and Anne (Marsh) Allis, of Whately,—a new town set off from the northerly part of Hatfield in 1771.

His children by the first marriage were two daughters and four sons; by the second marriage two sons and a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Hale, Annals of Keene, 47, 51. Hartford Marsh Genealogy, 338. N. Hampshire State Papers, viii, 835–36; xii, 320, 322; xx, *passim*. *Dr. W. W. Rodman*, MS. Letters, Mch. 18, 1890, and Mch. 30, 1895. *Temple*, Hist. of Whately, 197. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 518, 571.

PETER PRATT, second son and fourth child of Joseph Pratt, Junior, and Editha (Kellogg) Pratt, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on February 8, 1734, 35.

He settled in Kent, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he kept a country store; and died there in April, 1800, in his 66th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Taintor, Colchester Records, 97.

SAMUEL SEWARD, the eldest child of Samuel Seward, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of Dr. Joseph and Judith (Bushnell) Seward, of Guilford and Durham, was born on April 1, 1740. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Penfield) Rosseter, of Guilford. His father died when he was in his twelfth year.

His life was spent in Durham, and in part in Northampton, Massachusetts, as a teacher. He died in Durham on June 13, 1773, in his 34th year.

The inventory of his estate amounted to about £60, including seven books. One item in the debts due him shows that he had been keeping the school in Rocky Hill, then a part of Wethersfield, Connecticut, during the winter before his death.

His gravestone describes him as "a gentleman of polite accomplishments, a kind relative, in friendship sincere, dear to his acquaintance, and benevolent to mankind, having acted an honorable part in the instruction of youth."

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Hist. of Durham, 116–17.

THOMAS SKINNER, the eldest child of the Rev. Thomas Skinner (Harv. 1732), minister of Westchester parish in Colchester, Connecticut, and Mary (Newhall) Skinner, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Gillett) Skinner, of Colchester, was born on May 31, 1741.

His father died a few weeks after his graduation, and he settled in his native town as a physician. In March, 1779, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the 8th Connecticut Regiment, and he probably continued in service until the close of the war. He maintained later a distinguished local reputation in his profession, and in 1794 was one of the Fellows of the newly organized State Medical Society.

He died in Colchester on August 7, 1796, aged 55, "after a long and painful illness, which he endured with uncommon patience, fortitude, and Christian resignation."

He married on April 2, 1788, Jerusha Christophers, of New London, daughter of John and Jerusha (Gardiner) Christophers, born January 19, 1749–50.

His children were two daughters and two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Gazette, Aug. 11, 1796. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 232. Loomis Female Genealogy, i, 113, 118.

ELIJAH SMITH has not been identified. He received the Master's degree in 1765, and his name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogues until 1832.

He is possibly the Elijah Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Junior, and Sarah (Colfax) Smith, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who was born on November 8, 1738 (Chapin's Glastonbury Centennial, 197), and who emigrated to Pickering, in Mississippi Territory, and died there. His estate, which proved to be insolvent, was put in the hands of administrators by the Hartford Probate Court in August, 1800.

ELEAZAR STORRS, the next younger brother of Experience Storrs (Yale 1759), was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on November 24, 1738.

He studied theology under his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers on October 9, 1764.

On February 26, 1766, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Sandisfield, in the south-eastern corner of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The sermon on the occasion, by Dr. Salter, was published.

He was a popular preacher, but after a pastorate of upwards of thirty-one years he was dismissed, on April 26, 1797, partly on account of failing health and partly through disaffection among his people dating back to his support of the State government in the time of Shays' Rebellion. His health continued feeble, and he died, after a long and distressing period of illness, in Sandisfield on December 24, 1810, aged 72 years.

He married Anne Phelps, of Windsor, Connecticut, a younger sister of Bildad Phelps (Yale 1758), born March 20, 1741, by whom he had seven children. She survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 32. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 122. Conn. Courant, Jan. 9, 1811. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 140, 300–01. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 216. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 569. Storrs Family, 181, 192.

JABEZ SWIFT, a native of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and probably a son of Jabez Swift of that place, became a lawyer in Salisbury in the same county, and built himself a stone house on Town Hill in that town.

On the news of the fight at Lexington (on April 19, 1775) he is said to have gone to the front as a volunteer,

and to have died within a few weeks in camp near Boston. Administration on his estate was granted on January 25, 1776, but it proved to be insolvent.

He left a widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Church, Centennial Address at Salisbury, 57.

Solomon Wadhams, the youngest of twelve children of Noah Wadhams, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Hannah Wadhams of Wethersfield, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, during a temporary residence of his parents in that place, on June 24 (or 26), 1740. His mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Nathan and Mary (Blinn) Hurlburt, of Wethersfield. In his infancy his parents removed to the newly incorporated town of Goshen, in Litchfield County. His eldest brother was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1754, and was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree here in 1764.

He became a farmer and merchant in Goshen, and the public Records of the Colony for 1768 to 1770 tell of his experience with Ralph Isaacs (Yale 1761), whom he charged with taking advantage of his ignorance and supplying him with goods for his stock in trade at exorbitant prices, in the years 1763 and 1764.

In later years he became largely interested in new lands in northwestern Vermont, then known as the "New Hampshire Grants," where some of his descendants still remain.

He married in 1780, Abigail Beebe, widow of one of his associates in this enterprise, Captain Heman Allen, of Salisbury, Connecticut (born 1740, died May, 1778), a younger brother of General Ethan Allen. She died in Goshen on June 3, 1844, in her 91st year.

They had two children,—a son and a daughter.

Mr. Wadhams had a large pecuniary interest in the scheme undertaken by his wife's brother-in-law, Colonel Ira Allen, in 1796, for a purchase of arms for the State of Vermont from the French government; and the subsequent capture of the *Olive Branch* by a British cruiser embarrassed him seriously, and practically put an end to his active interest in public affairs.

He died in Goshen on December 21, 1821, aged 81½ years.

Tradition represents him as a very worthy man, of more than ordinary natural abilities, cool and deliberate in whatever he undertook, and of sound judgment.

AUTHORITIES.

Colonial Records of Conn., xiii, 310–11. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 365. Hurlbut Genealogy, 412. *Albert Wadhams*, MS. Letter, Jan. 13, 1868. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 324.

Whitman Welch, sixth child and youngest son of Thomas and Sarah Welch, of Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Welch, of Milford, was born in that town on June 5, 1738, and was baptized on the following Sabbath, June 11. His mother was the only daughter of Zachariah Whitman, of Milford, by his first wife, Sarah Fitch. She died while this son was an infant, and at the age of ten he lost his father also, so that his residence thenceforth was with Paul Welch, a younger brother of his father, in New Milford, Connecticut.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 25, 1764. The township of Williamstown, Massachusetts, was incorporated on June 21, 1765, and on the 26th of July the proprietors voted to give Mr. Welch a call to the ministry among them, on an annual salary of £70. He accepted the call, and was ordained pastor in October or November, at which time a church was gathered.

In the early part of 1776 he went to Canada as chaplain of one of the militia regiments of his vicinity, sent to reinforce our defeated army before Quebec. The small-pox prevailing in the camp, he contracted the disease, and died on April 8, near Quebec, in the 38th year of his age.

He married Ruth, only daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Tryal (Morehouse) Gaylord, of New Milford, who returned after his death to her native town with her children, and married Captain John Merwin, on December 31, 1777. She died there on March 14, 1816, in her 70th year. One son, born in 1773, died in New Milford in 1812.

Professor Kellogg (Yale 1810), of Williamstown, wrote of him in 1829 as follows :—

> He was a man of intelligence and activity, attentive to the duties of his office, and serious and earnest in the performance of them. His religious opinions seem to have agreed with those of the clergy of that day, that are now spoken of as approaching to Arminianism, He always wrote his sermons, and delivered them with animation and propriety of manner. He was social in his habits, fond of conversation, in which he was often sportive and shrewd, and sometimes, perhaps, too gay and jocose. In person he was rather short and light. He was fond of athletic exercises. and excelled in them, whenever the manners of the day allowed him to join in them.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 104. *Farnam*, Descendants of John Whitman, 42. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 409–10. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 610. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 232. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 700, 797, 860, 870.

Israel Williams, Junior, the youngest brother of William Williams (Yale 1754), and a nephew of Rector Williams, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts.

He spent his life quietly in Hatfield on the paternal estate, and the only public office which he is known to have filled is that of Register of Probate for the County

of Hampshire, which he held for a few years from October, 1768.

He died in Hatfield on April 11, 1823, at the age of 79.

He was never married, and his estate was bequeathed to his sisters, nephews, and nieces.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Geneal. Notes, 18. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 603. Williams Family, 198.

Annals, 1762–63

A Special Meeting of the Corporation was held on the last day of November, to attend to two subjects. One of these was the approval of the lease of the farm on Rhode Island, given by Bishop Berkeley, for the term of 999 years; and the other was the adjudging penalties for a serious rebellion which had just occurred in the College. The rebellion started with the refusal of nearly the whole Senior Class to attend upon term-examinations, which had been introduced under a law of the Corporation passed in July, 1761; and when punishments for this conduct were announced in the Chapel, at morning prayers, on the 20th of November, the disaffected Seniors rose in instant rebellion and rushed out of the room, and with them a considerable part of the other Classes. College was in confusion for some days, until the Faculty were able to make a break in the ranks of the insurgents, so that a few offered to confess publicly and the names of the ringleaders were obtained. The Corporation upheld firmly the College government, and while only two students were expelled (both of whom, however, were subsequently restored to full standing), enough others were rusticated and put on divers kinds of probation to satisfy the majesty of the law.

This incident was only one example of the internal difficulties with which President Clap had long been harassed; and these were not without connection with the external criticism to which he was at the same time subjected. The opposition of many years' growth culminated finally during this winter in the preparation of a Memorial to the General Assembly of the Colony, which was dated on March 10, 1763, and was signed by nine gentlemen—three

of the clergy and six laymen. The clergymen were : Edward Dorr (Yale 1742) ; Hezekiah Bissell (Yale 1733), pastor of a country church in that part of Windsor which is now Bloomfield ; and Jonathan Marsh (Yale 1735), pastor in New Hartford, and the son of a former Trustee. No one of the three was of any special eminence, and the selection of Mr. Dorr as the leader was probably due entirely to his official position, as pastor of the First Church in Hartford ; his associate in the ministry of the town, the Rev. Elnathan Whitman, was a person of greater age and otherwise of more weight, but was not available for this purpose, being a member of the College Corporation.

Of the six laymen who signed the Memorial, the first named was also the one of widest reputation—Jedidiah Elderkin, of Windham, often a member of the Lower House, and one of the best known lawyers in the Eastern part of the Colony. With him were joined Colonel Eleazar Fitch (Yale 1743), a distinguished merchant of Windham, and Sheriff of the County ; Josiah Talcott, of Wethersfield ; Captain Ebenezer Grant (Yale 1726), a merchant of East Windsor ; Daniel Sheldon (Yale 1747), of Hartford ; and Titus Hosmer (Yale 1757), of Middletown.

The subjects of complaint in this Memorial were such as had already become familiar—the arbitrariness and autocracy of the President, the multiplicity and injustice of the laws, the extravagance of the system of fines and of other punishments, and the unrest of the students under the present administration of discipline. The remedies suggested were, briefly, that the laws ought to be submitted to the Assembly, that the present fines should be reduced, that liberty of appeal to the Assembly should be secured, and above all that the Assembly should exercise its powers as the creator of the College Corporation by sending to it a Committee of Visitation.

As a rider to the Memorial, five other clergymen submitted a request that it be granted, although they could

not pretend to be sufficiently cognizant with some of the facts alleged to add their signatures. These were all graduates, and in such relation to President Clap as to make their appearance significant: they were—Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732), of a parish in Windham, Clap's former ministerial charge, at whose ordination Clap had preached the sermon; Stephen White (Yale 1736), the immediate successor in Clap's old pulpit; James Cogswell (Yale 1742), of Canterbury, and Josiah Whitney (Yale 1752), of Brooklyn, both Clap's pupils; Benjamin Throop (Yale 1734), of Bozrah, whose wife was a former parishioner of Clap.

When the Assembly met, on Thursday, May 12, at Hartford, they listened in the first place to the annual Election Sermon, which was preached by the same Rev. Stephen White whose name was just mentioned. In the course of his remarks he recommended the College to the protection of the Assembly, and after referring to former grants continued:—

This Honourable Assembly, I trust, will look upon it their Duty to do still farther, what is necessary, to render that School more useful: But perhaps, this can't be without a particular Inspection into the State and Circumstances of that Society. And I would humbly Suggest, whether it be not the Duty of the Legislature, in this Day, when there are so many Complaints about the College, so much Discontent among its Members, and such a general Dissatisfaction in the Government concerning it, to enquire into the Reasons of it; that if any thing be amiss there, it may be rectified, or if any additional Weight be necessary to the Government of it, it may be given before it be too late. And from such a Visitation the College can never fairly plead Exemption by the Privilege of their Charter: For a Society incorporated by a Charter, with a primary View to the publick Good, can't be made Independant of the Power which formed them: for if so, they may pervert the whole design of their Charter, and be accountable to none. And the very end of their being formed into a Society, shews that they are to use their Charter, and Form of Government, in subordination to the immediate Authority, and Power, of the General Assembly, from whom they received their Charter.

The Assembly as organized contained over twenty Yale graduates in the Lower House (of 119 members), while just one half of the Upper House also held Yale degrees; and among the Yale men were the two presiding officers —Governor Thomas Fitch (1721) and Speaker Jabez Huntington (1741).

The Memorialists were represented before the Assembly by two able counsel, both Yale graduates—Jared Ingersoll (1742), of New Haven, now 41 years of age, and William Samuel Johnson (1744), of Stratford, in his 36th year; and to them was opposed, single-handed, President Clap, just rounding his 60th year, from whom both Ingersoll and Johnson had received their degrees.

The story of the contest is told with considerable detail of argument by Clap in his Annals of the College, published three years later; and his account is repeated, with some additional particulars, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759), who was undoubtedly present as a spectator, in his History of Connecticut, published in 1818. The essential point of the plea of counsel for the memorialists was that the Assembly had the right of visitation as the successor to the Assembly of 1701, which *founded* the College; but the President had no difficulty in showing that the founding was the act of the forerunners of the present Trustees, before any request was preferred for a charter. His argument in reply to the trained and skillful lawyers who opposed him was regarded at the time as a remarkably cogent one; and if argument had failed to convince, the intimation which he threw out that the Corporation if beaten would appeal to the King, was sufficient to close all discussion.

The scheme of a Committee of Visitation had been the objective point of the opponents of the College through all the attacks of the preceding decade; and the result of this open struggle was an utter defeat for the opponents on their own ground, and a deeper respect for the ability and learning of the sagacious old President. He was

abundantly justified in the quiet comment with which he dismisses the subject in his Annals: "And so the Assembly acted nothing upon the Memorial. And it is generally supposed that this Question will never be publicly moved again." The crisis was a real one, of which the importance is even more evident now than it was then; and as marking a distinct epoch in the history of the College, this defeat for all time of the attempt to subject its constitution and management to the varying will of a popular Assembly, takes rank with the new Charter of 1745, with the granting of which the former volume of this series closed.

APPENDIX

Residences

Of the 505 graduates whose lives are sketched in this volume, the residence at the time of entering College is known for only 490; and of these a little over three-fourths (or 381) came from Connecticut:—73 from New Haven County; 71 from New London County; 66 from Hartford County; 55 from Fairfield County; 45 from Windham County; 28 from Tolland County; 25 from Middlesex; and 18 from Litchfield County.

Of the remainder, 63 were from Massachusetts (14 of these from Old Hampshire); 33 from New York (13 of whom from Long Island); 9 from Rhode Island; 3 from New Jersey; and 1 from North Carolina. The origin of 15 is unknown.

The settled residence of about two-thirds (or upwards of 300) of these graduates continued to be in Connecticut; at least 87 settled permanently in Massachusetts (including 7 in Maine); at least 45 in New York; 15 in New Jersey; 12 in New Hampshire; 8 in the British Provinces; 8 in Rhode Island; 5 in Vermont; 2 in Georgia; 2 in Pennsylvania; and single graduates elsewhere.

Length of Life of the Yale Graduates of the Years 1745–1762

By H. A. Newton

In the appendix to vol. 1 of Yale *Biographies and Annals* I have given a table showing the actual and the expected tabular mortalities for the Yale graduates in the years 1701–1744. The men whose biographies are given in the present volume were not very far removed in time from those contained in volume 1, the difference of epoch being a little over 25 years. A comparison of the experience of the two groups of men is not, however, without special interest, the changes of modes of living and comforts being considerable in a quarter of a century. The number of graduates in the present volume is 505. From these 13 names must be thrown out for want of identification or knowledge of their history. There remain 492 names, for most of which we know the dates of birth and of death. A few names have been kept, although either the date of death or the date of birth was somewhat uncertain. Each of such cases was separately considered, and was retained only when I judged that the true mortality

experience of the group was probably better represented by the retention of the name in question than by its rejection. The 13 rejected names are: Mills, 47, Mason and Smith, '48, Topping, '49, Child, '57, Case and Phelps, '58, Beebe, '59, Johnson, '60, Millard and Sumner, '61, Miller and Smith, '62.

TABLE SHOWING ACTUAL AND TABULAR MORTALITIES

Age.	No. at risk.	No. dying in year.	Expected Mort'y by Am. Table.	Age.	No. at risk.	No. dying in year.	Expected Mort'y by Am. Table.
14–19	189.25	1	1.465	58	291	11	6.675
20	187.30	5	1.462	59	280	8	6.921
21	270.91	5	2.128	60	272	7	7.262
22	335.01	3	2.649	61	265	5	7.651
23	375.58	6	2.989	62	260	8	8.099
24	408.08	3	3.270	63	252	10	8.554
25	429.18	5	3.451	64	242.3	11	8.928
26	439.34	3	3.572	65	232	13	9.313
27	444.64	4	3.644	66	219	9	9.570
28	449.37	4	3.714	67	210	13	10.005
29	448.00	12	3.739	68	197	2	10.245
30	436.30	8	3.674	69	195	11	11.073
31	429	4	3.651	70	184	15	11.397
32	425	3	3.658	71	169	7	11.435
33	422	2	3.678	72	162	12	11.945
34	420	4	3.707	73	150	6	12.030
35	416	6	3.722	74	144	10	12.535
36	410	7	3.728	75	134	10	12.643
37	403	5	3.722	76	124	12	12.678
38	398	5	3.744	77	112	6	12.440
39	393	2	3.768	78	106	8	12.810
40	391	3	3.830	79	98	11	12.910
41	388.3	5	3.885	80	87	16	12.570
42	384	6	3.936	81	71	10	11.263
43	378	5	3.976	82	61	5	10.633
44	373	7	4.038	83	56	9	10.727
45	366	4	4.086	84	47	8	9.945
46	362	5	4.185	85	39	9	9.188
47	357	7	4.285	86	30	7	7.970
48	350	2	4.378	87	23	7	6.970
49	348.3	6	4.565	88	16	4	5.546
50	343	10	4.728	89	12	2	4.750
51	333	7	4.842	90	10	1	4.545
52	325	4	5.001	91	9	1	4.792
53	321	7	5.244	92	8	2	5.075
54	314	6	5.461	93	6	3	4.405
55	308	7	5.720	94	3	2	2.572
56	301.3	6	5 964	95	1	1	1.000
57	296	5	6.031				
				Total,	19,145.16	492	

The preceding table has been constructed in the same manner as the table in the appendix to vol. 1.

The first column gives the completed age at the beginning of each year of experience. The second column the number of per-

sons entering on the corresponding year of life. The third column gives the number dying in the year. The fourth column gives the expected mortality in the year for the number of persons in the second column, as computed by the "American" table of mortality.

The numbers in the third column of the above table are very irregular owing to the small number of lives considered. By grouping them, however, in decades of years, we shall be able to see more clearly their significance.

The following table is arranged for this purpose.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITIES BY DECADES OF YEARS

	Graduates in years 1745–62.				Graduates in years 1701–44.		
Ages.	Years at risk.	Deaths.	Deaths per thousand.	Expected deaths by Am. Table.	Years at risk.	Deaths.	Deaths per thousand.
15–25	2195.31	28	12.8	17.414	2346.1	28	11.9
26–35	4329.65	50	11.5	36.759	4241.8	41	9.7
36–45	3884.30	49	12.6	38.713	3787	48	12.7
46–55	3361.30	62	18.4	48.409	3260	71	21.8
56–65	2691.60	84	31.2	75.398	2434	93	38.2
66–75	1764.	95	53.9	112.878	1476	98	66.4
76–	919.	124	134.9	162.789	718	94	130.9
Totals,	19145.16	492			18262.9	473	

The second column contains the number of years of lives at risk in the corresponding ages in the first column. The third column gives the corresponding number of deaths in the decades of years. The fourth column gives the actual mortality per thousand life-years. The fifth column gives the mortality that should be experienced according to the American table. The last three columns correspond to the second, third and fourth columns, giving the experience of the classes from 1701 to 1744. A comparison of the fourth and last columns shows a distinct increase of mortality per thousand lives between the ages 15 and 35, an equality of mortality during the next ten years, and a decided diminution for the ages 46 to 75. These differences appear to me to be too great to be merely accidental.

It is a marked feature of the mortality statistics of American college graduates that there is excessive mortality in the years immediately following graduation. This is no doubt due to the strenuous efforts of young graduates to attain a good position in their profession. The later favorable experience in the ages from

45 to 75 is presumably due to the fact that they have by that time gained position or else lost ambition. It would seem that this early strain was experienced by the graduates of the years 1701–44 distinctly less than it was by the graduates of the eighteen years following. It would also seem that the corresponding strain for men between the ages 45 and 75 was much greater than for the later graduates, and perhaps that there had been a decided gain in the modes and comforts of life during the quarter of a century which on an average separates the two groups of men.

Occupations and Professions

Of the 505 graduates under discussion, over one-third (or 186) entered the ministry,—24 of whom were clergymen of the Church of England; 86 were ministers in Connecticut.

At least 64 of the whole number became physicians, while 56 were lawyers, and many of the remainder, who were not formally admitted to the bar, took the place of trained lawyers in their several communities.

51 of these graduates are said to have seen some service on the American side during the Revolution; and 34 are alleged to have been avowedly in sympathy with the British side.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS—VOL. I.

Page 84, line 16. Jeremiah Miller married secondly Ann Dudley, widow of John Winthrop, F.R.S., of New London, and mother of John Still Winthrop (Y. C. 1737). She died in 1776, at the age of 92.

Page 103, line 1. The mother of John Gardiner, Jr., was daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Ludlam) King.

Page 127. Dr. Johnson also published A Catechism for Young Children, Philadelphia, 1753. Small 8°, pp. 18; 3d edition, New York, 1761.

Page 197. Robert Treat's wife was a daughter of Bethuel and Hannah (Buckingham) Langstaff, of Milford.

Page 234. John Walton also published:—An Essay on Fevers, the Rattles, and Canker, Boston, 1732. 8°, pp. 16+8.

Page 252, line 9. Daniel Fuller had by his first wife four daughters and two sons. He next married, on October 26, 1742, Mary Edgerton, of Norwich, who bore him three daughters and one son.

Page 256. David Hubbard, born in 1697, was son of David, and grandson of John, Jr.

Page 258, line 27. Benjamin Ruggles's marriage was Dec. 30, 1725.

Page 276, line 2 from bottom. Jonathan Arnold's marriage to Sarah Miles was in 1724 or 1725; and she died on August 23, 1726, aged 26 years.

Page 278, line 10. ABRAHAM BRADLEY'S son Abraham was the father of the Assistant Postmaster General.

Page 300, line 4 from bottom. JEREMIAH CURTIS published The plain Road to Heaven. In a Discourse from the 1 Kings xviii, 21. New London, 1770. 8°, pp. 16. [*C. H. S.*

Page 318, line 21. JAMES SEARING married Mary, youngest child of the Hon. Benjamin and Abigail (Wilkins) Ellery, of Newport.

Page 329. JUDAH LEWIS was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crowell).

Page 336. EBENEZER PUNDERSON is supposed to be the author of the following anonymous Sermon: The Nature and Extent of the Redemption of Mankind by Jesus Christ, stated and explained.—A Discourse [from John xii, 47] . . New-Haven, 1758. 8°, pp. 16. [*Y. C.*

Page 342, line 27. JOHN WHITING first married Phebe Hallam, of Stonington.

Page 392. JONATHAN PARSONS also published: The Connection between true Godliness and the Promises of the Gospel. In two Discourses [from 1 Tim. iv, 8] preach'd . . in Newbury. Boston, 1759. 8°, pp. 31. [*Y. C.*

Page 411. MOSES BARTLETT (or BARTLET) published the following:—False and seducing Teachers to be expected in the Gospel-State, and latter Days of the Church . . . —Shewn in a Sermon [from Gal. iii, 1] Preached March 5th, 1757. New-London, 1757. 16°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 420. EDWARD WILLIAMS was probably the son of Captain Stephen Williams, Jr., and Mary (Capen) Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, born on March 26, 1709. He married on February 19, 1740, Sarah, youngest daughter of Samuel and Mercy Trott, of Dorchester.

Page 422. JACOB BAKER was the second son of Joseph Baker by his second wife, Widow Abigail Bissell (daughter of Thomas Stiles, of Windsor). He probably never married.

Page 427. ELIHU HALL is supposed to have been the author of the following:—The present Way of the Country in maintaining the Gospel Ministry by a Publick Rate or Tax is Lawful . . New London, 1749. 16°, pp. 74. [*Y. C.*

Page 443, line 16. SHUBAEL CONANT'S daughter was the grandmother of Dr. Storrs of Braintree.

line 22. He married thirdly, on July 21, 1774, Sarah Sluman, widow of Zebulon West. She survived him, and became next the fourth wife of Joel White, and died probably in 1786.

Page 478, line 9. BENJAMIN GALE'S wife died in her 68th year.

Page 480. He also published, anonymously: Brief, Decent, but Free Remarks and Observations on Several Laws passed by the Honorable Legislature of the State of Connecticut, since the year 1775. By a Friend to his Country. Hartford, 1782. 8°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 515, line 24. BENJAMIN THROOP'S wife was the daughter of John Dyer, of Canterbury, and a niece of Colonel Thomas.

Page 542, lines 6, 9. SAMUEL MANSFIELD had but one wife,—the second as here given. They had five daughters and two sons.

Page 554, line 12. TIMOTHY ALLEN married Mrs. Dorothy Reed, of Norwich, on January 6, 1761.

Page 565. JARED HARRISON died on May 17, 1770. His wife was Hannah Waterhouse.

Page 589. SIMON RHODES was born in Newport, on January 24, 1716-17; and married Anna Babcock on December 15, 1756.

Page 649. JACOB JOHNSON is said by other authorities to have been the youngest son of Jacob and Abigail (Hitchcock) Johnson, of Wallingford, Connecticut, born in April, 1713.

Page 650. He also published: Brief Account of the Religious Life, Comfortable Death and Last Words of Mrs. Sarah Williams . . New London, 1754, pp. 28.

Page 668. SAMUEL BUELL also published: Divine Support and Comfort . . A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 18] preached . . after the Funeral of Mr. Samuel Buell, jun. . . N.-London [1787]. 8°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 697, line 3. DAVID YOUNGS died on April 18, 1752, of consumption. The sermon preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Naphtali Daggett, is among President Daggett's manuscripts in the Yale Library.

Page 703. JAMES COGSWELL also published:—The Necessity of Repentance . . A Sermon on the Death of Cotterel Smith. Norwich, 1783. 8°.

Page 709. HENDRICK HANS HANSEN married on September 26, 1750, Alida, sister of William Livingston (Y. C. 1741). She next married, on September 26, 1766, Colonel Martin Hoffman.

Page 734, line 14. NATHAN DEWOLF practiced law in Nova Scotia, and died in Horton on March 21, 1789, aged 69 years.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.—VOL. II.

Page 21, line 22. THADDEUS BETTS died on March 22, 1807.

Page 106, lines 1–4. JAMES BROWN of Windham removed to Middletown and died in 1736; he was not, therefore, the graduate.

Page 116, line 6 from bottom. LYMAN HALL's mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Street.

Page 128. JEDIDIAH MILLS appears to have been living in his native parish in October, 1778, when he advertised in the public prints his desire of purchasing provisions for the use of the Commissary Department of the State.

Page 131. JOHN REYNOLDS met his death by a collision with a tree while on horseback. See Miss Perkins's Old Houses of Norwich, i. 25, 561.

Page 148. Some poetry by EBENEZER BOOGE, quoted from a Thanksgiving Sermon delivered by him on November 8, 1762, is printed in the *Connecticut Gazette* of January 8, 1763.

Page 236. The notice of GEORGE LOOMIS, Class of 1750, given by mistake on page 259, should be transferred to the foot of this page.

Page 264, line 7 from bottom. JOSEPH PIERPONT's wife was probably Annis, daughter of John and Mary (Hickox) Warner, of Waterbury, born January 13, 1734–5, who married Ebenezer Curtiss in 1752, and Noah Blakeslee in 1771.

Page 494, line 5. JAMES SCOVIL's children were seven sons and two daughters.

Page 511. For a fuller notice of JONATHAN ASHLEY, see Sheldon's History of Deerfield, vol. 2, pt. 1, 741–45, and pt. 2, 49.

Page 628. NOADIAH WARNER married Elizabeth DeForest on Sept. 17, 1761. After leaving the ministry he engaged in African and West India trade, and died in Monroe or Trumbull, Conn., in 1801. He is supposed to have been born in Haddam, Conn., on Jan. 12, 1728–9, the seventh son of John Warner, Jr., of Sunderland, Mass., and Haddam, and of Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Richardson.

Page 684, line 7. DAVID INGERSOLL died in 1796.

Page 727, after line 5, insert **Daniel Fuller*, A.M. *1768

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Italics indicate the graduates of whom Biographical Sketches are given.

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